















Mass: Controller of county accounts

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1887-98.

## SENATE . . . . No. 24.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE ACCOUNTS OF COUNTY OFFICERS,  
OFFICERS OF INFERIOR COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.  
No. 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1888. }

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:*

In compliance with section 6, chapter 438 of the Acts of 1887, I have the honor to submit my first report, being a compilation of the material parts of the returns of county officers, clerks of courts and trial justices, in tabular form. The tables include the returns of treasurers (except in Suffolk County), clerks of courts, sheriffs, keepers of jails and houses of correction, district, police and municipal courts, and trial justices. The keeper of the House of Industry in Suffolk has made no return to this office, and I am not sure, under the law, that he is bound to do so.

In the treasurers' returns one thing forces itself upon the reader. 'It seems that more than \$171,000 are received for dog licenses, and more than \$160,000 are refunded to the towns and cities from whence it came. There would seem to be a vice about a system which collects so large a sum, when less than seven per cent. of it is used and the balance returned.

#### SHERIFFS.

The sheriffs' returns show receipts amounting to \$99,455.55; less than last year by \$42.47. Not much can be learned from the comparison, because, last year, the sheriffs of Berkshire and Plymouth counties, being also keepers of the houses

of correction in those counties, made but one return for both capacities. A close inspection shows great increase of income in some counties, and great decrease in others. Not yet having examined all the sheriffs' accounts, I do not know how to account for any large increase or falling off in receipts.

#### KEEPERS OF HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

These officers return receipts of \$207,759.66, as against \$173,575.54 last year, after deducting from last year's return the receipts of John C. Whiton at Deer Island and M. V. B. Berry of the South Boston prison, and of the State institutions not included this year in the returns, an increase of \$34,184.12; or, after deducting salaries not returned last year, the increase is \$15,306.88, or more than eight per cent. In the present condition of prison labor, it is difficult to make comparisons of any value.

#### CLERKS OF COURTS.

In the returns from the clerks of the courts, one or two things are noticeable. It appears that the total receipts were \$195,738.77. By House Document No. 222, of 1887, it appears that the receipts of the same clerks were only \$74,350.04, for the year ending September 30, 1886. The increase is \$121,388.73. I cannot account for all this. The returns in the tables cover the calendar year, and include the balances on hand January 1, 1887, and the sums indicated by these balances, of course, accrued in 1886. But if these balances are deducted, there is still an increase of \$63,662.48, or about eighty-six per cent. The year with the clerks ends on the first Wednesday in January, and therefore the accounting, as formerly, on the 30th day of September, was difficult, and practically impossible of accurate statement of the real condition of affairs. There was no attempt to balance, September 30th. And there has been in some counties a great increase of business.

A glance at the column of receipts from "criminal costs," and comparison with last year's receipts, to be found in Public Document No. 29, 1887, will show great increase in a few

of the counties. I ought to say, too, that the item of "money paid into court" is a very uncertain quantity. Some years very large sums will be paid in, and in others but very little. Looking at the item of receipts from the county commissioners' court, and reflecting upon the size of the counties, and the magnitude of business done, it must be apparent that a uniform method of taxing does not exist.

A fairer test of increase will be found by comparing the sums paid over to counties in the two years. This year the amount is \$26,800.34, last year it was \$19,921.25; an increase of \$6,879.09.

Two of the clerks, those for the Supreme Judicial Court of Suffolk and for Dukes County, are now drawing fixed salaries, and pay over all fees to their respective counties. The clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth is also paid a fixed salary. The supplementary report of Mr. Noble, clerk of the Supreme Court for Suffolk, is for the time since he was put upon a salary (May 19, 1887), and this report is made in detail substantially like the classification which I have prescribed for all the clerks, and according to which the returns will be made next year.

I required an exhibit showing the "net fees upon which salary is based," as seen in the tables. This is found generally by deducting from the total receipts, the amount on hand at the beginning of the year, plus the naturalization fees, plus the amount paid into court, plus the amount paid for printing. But the rule does not appear to be uniform. One of the clerks considers naturalization fees as part of the fees which enter into his compensation. The fees from this source received by him are very trifling.

Reference to the tables will show that the phrases sums "charged or received" and "all expenditures made or incurred," in section 6, chapter 438, Acts of 1887, were misapprehended, and the figures under those heads in the tables do not enter into the aggregates. What county officers have the right to charge? In practice many of the clerks charge in civil business. During the year they charge a great many fees which are subsequently, and during the same year, paid. Obviously it would serve no useful purpose



to state the whole amount charged, unless the Legislature desired to know to what extent credit is given by county officers. I therefore construed the words "charged or received" to mean the amount received during the year and the amount charged during the year and *remaining uncollected*.

"Expenditures made or incurred" I construed to mean the incidental expenses incurred by the officer, but paid by the counties, so that the account will show the receipts of the office, the disposition of those receipts, the debts due the office and the debts owed or incurred by the office.

#### DISTRICT COURTS.

The receipts of the district courts this year amount to \$220,591.72, against \$169,964.90 last year; the difference being \$50,626.82. Deducting, as before, for money not returnable last year, the gain is \$22,911.89, or more than thirteen per cent. The amount paid over to county, city and town treasurers this year is \$122,356.01, against \$100,855.99 last year; a gain of \$21,500.02, or more than twenty per cent. The amount paid to officers this year is \$41,310.95, against \$38,761.66 last year. To witnesses this year were paid \$10,579.90; last year, \$7,555.08. The balance on hand last year was \$19,096.75; this year it is \$14,930.49. Balance on hand is large, for reasons stated below.

#### POLICE COURTS.

The total receipts from police courts have been \$150,194.27, against \$103,487.82, an increase of \$46,706.45; or, deducting \$34,783.75, not regarded as returnable last year, and the gain is \$11,922.70, or about eleven per cent. The payments to county, city and towns have been \$88,335.40, against \$69,256.53; an increase of \$19,078.87, or about twenty-eight per cent.

The amount paid to officers this year is \$12,765.36, or \$1,182.77 less than last year. The amount paid to witnesses this year is \$7,046.37, or \$1,141.47 less than last year. The amount on hand last year "to be paid" was \$11,178.75; this year the amount to be paid and unclaimed fees together amount to \$14,841.19. This large amount is accounted for, as above stated, in another connection, because the year ends



December 31, and the last quarter's dues are not payable till January 1, 1888.

#### MUNICIPAL COURTS.

It appears that the receipts from the Municipal Courts of Boston (and the East Boston District Court is included) have been \$113,796.91, as against \$69,637.16 last year, an increase of \$44,159.75; or, after deducting \$22,879.05, not returnable last year, an increase of \$21,280.70, or more than thirty per cent. The amount paid over to the collector of Boston is \$90,903.28, against \$63,844.37 last year; a gain of \$27,058.91, or more than forty per cent.

The receipts of the Municipal Court for criminal business last year were \$34,579.53. This year, after deducting \$3,032.75, not returnable last year, the receipts are \$47,032.60; an increase of \$12,453.07, or more than twenty-five per cent., and the amount turned over to collector is increased in about the same ratio.

It appears by the table that some of these courts pay witnesses and others do not. They do, in fact, all pay, except the Central Court, where the witnesses are paid by the treasurer, and this fact in part accounts for the large sum paid over by that court to the collector. The clerk of that court, I believe, now pays over everything to the collector. Why these courts, some of them, make the return in this way, is a fair question to ask. Why some of these courts have a balance on hand and others not, is because some of them paid over as of December 31, 1887, when the funds were not strictly payable till January 1, 1888.

#### TRIAL JUSTICES.

The total receipts of trial justices are \$48,875.76, against \$36,190.92 last year; an increase of \$12,684.84,—more than thirty-five per cent. The payments to county, city and town have been \$11,558.21, against \$8,093.72; an increase of \$3,464.49, or about forty-three per cent.

The payments to officers have been \$15,876.56, against \$12,663.17; an increase of \$3,213.39, or twenty-five per cent., while the payments to witnesses have been \$4,075.70, against \$3,182.41 last year; an increase of \$893.29, or more than twenty-five per cent.

I have required officers to return bail fees, bail money paid in lieu of sureties, certificates, money paid into court, and salaries, because the law seems to require it. The oath required in section 6, chapter 438 of the Acts of 1887 is an iron-clad one, and I have no discretion. The sums returned as retained by the officers differ in amount, because many clerks are bail commissioners and admit to bail as such, and thus do not have to account for their fees. There is some color to the complaint made by those who are not bail commissioners, and by all the clerks indeed, who allege that other officers have large perquisites which they do not have to account for.

The test in the law as to whether the Controller has authority to examine the accounts of an officer seems to be, does the officer pay money to the county treasurer or collector? The clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth, and Registers of Probate and Insolvency, pay to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, and therefore I do not examine their accounts. The statute may also be a little ambiguous as to my authority in Suffolk County. Every officer in the State required to make returns, with one exception, has done so. The clerk of the Third District Court of Bristol has been sick, and for that reason his report is not included in the tables.

The apparent meagreness of this report is from the fact that the law seems to limit the same to the compilation of the returns. I have added such hints as seemed necessary to make the returns clear.

EDWARD P. LORING,  
*Controller of County Accounts.*

## STATEMENT "A."

RETURNS OF COUNTY TREASURERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

TREASURER.	COUNTY.	RECEIPTS.															EXPENDITURES.																					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
		Tax Collections.	Courts.	Sheriff.	Jailer.	Master of House of Correction.	Hog Licenses.	Interest.	Cities and Towns on Account of Highways.	Temporary Loans	Board and Printing of Insane.	Clerk of Courts, One-half Excess of Fees over Salary.	Clerk of Courts, Naturalization.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1887.	Total Receipts.	Interest.	Support of Insane.	Salaries.	Dog License Money Refunded and Paid for Damages.	Highways and Bridges.	Building, Repairing and Furnishings, County Buildings.	Paid on Principal of County Debt.	Temporary Loans.	Expenses Criminal Prosecutions.	Expenses Terms of Court.	Medical Examinations and Inquests.	Recording and Indexing.	Printing and Stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Cash.	Deposits in Bank on Interest.	Deposits in Bank not on Interest.	Total Expenditures.	Amount of County Debt, Dec. 31, 1887.	Personal Receipts, Treasurer.	Personal Expenses, Treasurer.	
Marshall L. Adams.	Barnstable.	\$14,000 00	\$399 63	\$195 37	—	\$98 50	\$2,791 20	—	\$106 69	\$12,700 00	—	—	—	\$96 86	\$139 00	\$30,827 25	\$974 51	\$1241 99	\$3,560 00	\$2,882 14	\$802 15	\$866 29	\$3,000 00	\$9,500 00	\$1,911 10	\$2,837 81	\$137 00	\$1,325 50	\$652 48	\$1,179 77	—	—	\$746 31	\$30,827 25	\$3,000 00	\$600 00	\$100 00	
George H. Tucker.	Berkshire.	68,068 25	9,235 00	2,521 26	—	2,816 63	7,092 50	\$318 32	—	10,000 00	—	\$219 52	\$191 00	195 51	39,042 80	140,000 69	12,073 47	10,986 79	17,020 49	7,344 14	538 44	2,159 93	15,000 00	10,000 00	12,051 53	10,204 58	485 20	2,776 00	1,295 59	4,068 59	\$672 79	\$33,112 85	—	110,000 69	—	28 00	28 00	
George F. Pratt.	Bristol.	138,000 00	14,793 20	2,660 57	\$2,461 58	25,012 46	14,713 80	438 43	1,958 00	170,000 00	—	1,094 59	—	938 17	65,791 84	428,592 11	9,963 18	41984 02	36,829 77	13,552 90	1,980 97	86,280 04	20,500 00	70,000 00	27,576 56	16,998 31	671 90	1,376 00	2,851 09	20,957 11	—	53,932 99	20,725 00	428,592 11	233,000 00	1,577 32	77 32	
John S. Smith.	Dukes.	6,412 08	171 85	—	—	—	361 20	—	—	3,000 00	—	—	—	51 72	4,998 05	15,294 00	761 40	222 72	2,701 27	138 93	—	101 00	5,050 00	1,000 00	—	1,799 66	22 20	—	141 32	417 83	373 62	—	2,563 95	15,294 90	19,025 00	—	—	—
E. Kendall Jenkins.	Essex.	205,000 00	21,790 57	10,621 76	670 36	23,452 42	22,887 10	2,360 59	—	75,000 00	\$9,348 98	3,763 73	175 00	258 50	154,090 98	529,419 99	11,984 02	49518 29	52,973 91	21,713 27	6,755 74	84,525 52	75,000 00	—	45,919 21	26,734 04	1,497 78	6,783 45	1,695 48	6,846 21	2,615 85	133,057 19	—	529,419 99	—	2,200 00	104 00	
C. Mason Moody.	Franklin.	29,012 02	352 48	544 28	184 00	1,359 06	3,824 80	22 75	520 00	32,625 00	—	—	70 00	14,621 74	10,067 23	94,103 36	1,380 19	2,263 40	5,083 60	4,059 35	2,919 74	53,930 26	1,000 00	—	5,185 24	5,885 78	410 80	—	721 95	1,462 34	315 14	—	9,489 17	94,103 36	46,525 00	600 00	—	—
M. Wells Bridge.	Hampden.	95,000 00	16,908 41	5,875 23	—	3,678 88	9,105 50	494 41	—	110,000 00	—	1,229 10	—	33,130 25	10,708 83	286,130 64	18,501 88	10,981 85	26,804 20	9,011 07	1,027 17	43,564 06	—	95,000 00	23,456 96	9,837 65	606 90	2,915 12	1,841 89	40,235 65	744 29	—	2,182 05	286,130 61	375,606 39	1,500 00	—	—
Lewis Warner.	Hampshire.	38,000 00	7,270 91	1,219 57	462 65	436 71	5,150 00	186 10	—	68,000 00	—	21 00	—	11,822 61	15,826 16	148,395 74	4,416 52	2948 76	11,076 86	5,122 30	626 27	46,739 41	1,000 00	48,000 00	8,786 62	5,407 17	139 75	502 81	1,271 77	5,718 30	420 29	7,119 41	—	148,395 74	101,000 00	713 87	—	—
Joseph O. Hayden.	Middlesex.	175,000 00	29,195 94	8,682 95	2,509 50	34,290 31	36,857 60	380 00	—	115,000 00	—	3,183 83	387 00	401 90	42,120 53	478,907 56	5,727 71	60924 44	48,283 01	29,498 56	7,689 30	20,929 15	20,000 00	125,000 00	68,372 50	29,989 37	2,062 20	6,799 12	3,915 07	12,575 63	1,901 32	36,739 88	—	478,907 56	100,000 00	—	—	—
Samuel Swain.	Nantucket.	2,772 94	73 00	15 47	—	—	197 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 00	—	3,060 81	—	32 67	1,268 00	—	195 53	189 53	—	—	43 08	714 89	29 73	10 00	253 36	294 02	—	—	—	3,060 81	—	—	—	—
Channey C. Churchill.	Norfolk.	60,000 00	6,170 75	5,492 53	—	3,878 63	11,965 66	192 56	—	15,000 00	—	303 71	—	400 59	45,547 69	152,311 92	271 96	9532 41	18,729 35	13,839 30	8,662 28	2,737 07	—	15,000 00	21,173 54	13,298 71	840 39	1,977 75	1,247 33	6,086 21	94 22	35,682 60	5,138 80	152,311 92	—	1,200 00	23 00	
Albert Davis.	Plymouth.	60,000 00	7,192 98	2,115 11	1,332 92	—	11,213 45	26 05	10,863 00	62,500 00	—	—	—	1,376 57	4,585 01	161,205 09	3,199 35	5811 80	17,327 78	10,599 82	10,143 87	2,418 36	—	75,000 00	15,598 81	12,103 85	165 19	1,598 54	851 93	4,528 45	398 40	1,138 58	—	161,205 09	60,000 00	1,000 00	—	—
Edward A. Brown.	Worcester.	115,000 00	51,018 66	14,935 55	8,545 41	13,309 26	42,277 88	1,766 32	—	—	—	2,009 39	—	1,183 10	88,597 39	318,172 76	—	38009 69	34,952 24	42,277 88	—	2,151 53	—	—	60,469 45	17,292 29	1,301 14	4,833 64	4,471 09	5,391 41	1,698 77	105,110 39	—	318,172 76	—	2,200 00	—	—
		\$1,007,165 29	\$145,793 41	\$83,379 45	\$16,166 42	\$109,232 76	\$171,438 09	\$6,185 36	\$13,747 69	\$703,625 00	\$9,318 98	\$12,611 87	\$1,121 00	\$64,479 52	\$471,615 01	\$2,786,422 85	\$68,645 19	\$232,568 83	\$276,618 98	\$160,040 26	\$11,350 46	\$316,225 15	\$149,550 00	\$148,500 00	\$299,744 65	\$153,101 09	\$8,374 59	\$30,957 93	\$20,298 55	\$109,674 82	\$8,632 87	\$108,793 89	\$38,642 28	\$2,786,422 85	—	—	—	



# STATEMENT "B."

## RETURNS OF SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

TOWN OR CITY.	COUNTY.	SHERIFF.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURES.						13	14
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
			From Defendants for Fines and Costs.	From Defendants for Forfeitures.	Salary from County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1887.	Total Receipts.	To County Treasurer.	Retained for Salary.	Paid Officers.	Paid Other Persons.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1887.	Total Expenditures.	Aggregate Charges not Collected.	Aggregate Expenditures Incurred.
Dennis, . . . .	Barnstable, . . . .	Luther Fisk, . . . .	\$195 37	—	\$500 00	\$77 25	—	\$772 62	\$195 37	\$500 00	—	\$77 25	—	\$772 62	—	—
Pittsfield, . . . .	Berkshire, . . . .	John Crosby, . . . .	2,521 26	—	1,553 21	1,965 97	—	6,040 44	2,521 26	1,553 21	\$1,965 97	—	—	6,040 44	—	—
Taunton, . . . .	Bristol, . . . .	Andrew R. Wright, . . . .	1,937 79	\$174 44	1,500 00	2,964 49	\$722 38	7,299 10	2,660 61	1,500 00	2,557 36	407 13	\$174 00	7,299 10	\$20 91	\$4,464 49
Edgartown, . . . .	Dukes, . . . .	Jason L. Dexter, . . . .	369 35	—	325 00	522 91	—	1,217 26	369 35	325 00	—	522 91	—	1,217 26	95 79	—
Lawrence, . . . .	Essex, . . . .	Horatio G. Herriek, . . . .	10,106 76	515 00	1,983 33	614 71	—	13,219 80	10,621 76	1,983 33	—	614 71	—	13,219 80	—	—
Greenfield, . . . .	Franklin, . . . .	George A. Kimball, . . . .	217 96	—	800 00	28 40	—	1,046 36	117 96	800 00	—	28 40	100 00	1,046 36	—	—
Springfield, . . . .	Hampden, . . . .	Simon Brooks, . . . .	3,882 77	—	1,282 65	6 24	—	5,171 66	3,882 77	1,282 65	—	6 24	—	5,171 66	—	—
Northampton, . . . .	Hampshire, . . . .	Jairus E. Clarke, . . . .	1,219 57	—	*1,000 00	262 08	—	2,481 65	1,219 57	1,000 00	—	262 08	—	2,481 65	—	232 08
Lowell, . . . .	Middlesex, . . . .	Henry G. Cushing, . . . .	8,682 95	—	2,000 00	175 00	—	10,857 95	8,682 95	2,000 00	—	175 00	—	10,857 95	—	—
Nantucket, . . . .	Nantucket, . . . .	Josiah F. Barrett, . . . .	15 47	—	300 00	17 68	—	333 15	15 47	300 00	—	17 68	—	333 15	—	—
Dedham, . . . .	Norfolk, . . . .	Augustus B. Endieott, . . . .	3,147 83	—	1,200 00	2,813 98	—	7,161 81	3,147 83	1,200 00	2,516 50	297 48	—	7,161 81	—	—
Plymouth, . . . .	Plymouth, . . . .	Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . .	2,115 11	—	1,050 00	300 00	—	3,465 11	2,115 11	1,050 00	—	300 00	—	3,465 11	—	—
Worcester, . . . .	Worcester, . . . .	A. B. R. Sprague, . . . .	14,035 35	—	2,000 00	21 36	—	16,056 71	14,035 35	2,000 00	—	21 36	—	16,056 71	—	—
			\$48,447 54	\$689 44	\$15,494 19	\$9,770 07	\$722 38	\$75,123 62	\$49,585 36	\$15,494 19	\$7,039 83	\$2,730 24	\$274 00	\$75,123 62	—	—
Boston, . . . .	Suffolk, . . . .	John B. O'Brien, . . . .	\$21,345 88	—	\$2,500 00	\$486 05	—	\$24,331 93	\$21,629 58	\$2,500 00	—	\$202 35	—	\$24,331 93	—	—

\* \$200 included for salary in 1886





STATEMENT "C."

RETURNS OF KEEPERS OF JAILS AND MASTERS OF HOUSES OF CORRECTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

TOWN OR CITY.	COUNTY.	KEEPER OR MASTER.	RECEIPTS.										EXPENDITURES.								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			From Defendants for Fines and Costs.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Material, etc.	County Treasurer, for Supplies.	Salary from County Treasurer.	County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1887.	Total Receipts.	To County Treasurer.	Retained for Salary.	Materials and Supplies.	Incidental Expenses.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1887.	Total Expenditures.	Expended in Aiding Discharged Prisoners.	Aggregate of Charges Uncollected.	Aggregate Expenditures Incurred.
Barnstable, . .	Barnstable, . .	Isaiah C. Inman, . . . .	\$13 20	—	\$16 06	\$58 23	—	\$350 00	—	\$1 00	—	\$438 49	\$88 49	\$350 00	—	—	—	\$438 49	—	—	—
Pittsfield, . .	Berkshire, . .	John Crosby, . . . .	861 65	\$14 75	1,889 87	50 26	—	903 23	—	—	—	3,719 76	2,816 53	903 23	—	—	—	3,719 76	\$43 34	\$319 52	\$13,313 95
Taunton, . .	Bristol, . .	Andrew R. Wright, . . . .	2,320 16	—	—	59 62	—	800 00	\$266 03	—	\$621 27	4,067 08	2,461 58	800 00	\$101 98	\$164 05	\$539 47	4,067 08	—	—	—
New Bedford, . .	Bristol, . .	J. A. Hunt, . . . .	1,886 66	50 00	—	22,074 92	—	1,200 00	4 60	7 57	2,911 73	28,085 98	25,777 89	1,200 00	—	13 17	1,094 92	28,085 98	133 40	5,448 62	32,878 98
Edgartown, . .	Dukes, . .	Thomas A. Dexter, . . . .	—	88 15	—	—	—	200 00	—	—	—	288 15	—	200 00	—	88 15	—	288 15	—	—	—
Ipswich, . .	Essex, . .	C. W. Morrill, . . . .	2,108 53	293 41	2,981 03	553 82	—	875 00	—	—	45 00	6,856 79	5,895 88	875 00	—	—	85 91	6,856 79	—	—	—
Lawrence, . .	Essex, . .	Horatio G. Herriek, . . . .	2,970 78	55 50	4,447 21	106 90	—	1,000 00	402 85	—	1,095 81	10,079 05	7,767 22	1,000 00	—	402 85	908 98	10,079 05	32 48	391 65	10,112 53
Newburyport, . .	Essex, . .	Charles L. Ayers, . . . .	728 42	—	—	—	—	585 00	—	—	33 91	1,347 33	—670 36	585 00	—	—	91 97	1,347 33	—	—	—
Salem, . .	Essex, . .	Samuel R. Hathaway, . . . .	5,861 16	88 70	2,550 84	132 17	—	1,200 00	191 91	631 60	1,695 35	12,351 73	9,419 87	1,200 00	—	191 91	1,539 95	12,351 73	—	548 55	—
Greenfield, . .	Franklin, . .	George A. Kimball, . . . .	110 32	—	941 66	377 81	—	700 00	—	1 52	447 54	2,578 85	1,784 86	700 00	—	32 47	61 52	2,578 85	5 92	—	—
Springfield, . .	Hampden, . .	Simon Brooks, . . . .	1,879 46	—	2,913 90	—	—	989 21	—	—	—	5,782 57	4,793 36	989 21	—	—	—	5,782 57	—	326 15	—
Northampton, . .	Hampshire, . .	Henry M. Potter, . . . .	462 65	354 50	11 36	70 85	—	999 80	—	—	—	1,899 16	899 36	999 80	—	—	—	1,899 16	2 80	6 07	7,094 16
Lowell, . .	Middlesex, . .	Henry G. Cushing, . . . .	2,509 50	—	—	—	\$11,153 10	1,000 00	—	—	—	14,662 60	2,509 50	1,000 00	11,153 10	—	—	14,662 60	43 60	—	—
Cambridge, . .	Middlesex, . .	John M. Fisk, . . . .	7,327 93	1,114 00	55,137 72	565 48	—	2,500 00	1,000 00	—	447 08	68,092 21	34,290 31	2,500 00	31,161 90	140 00	—	68,092 21	183 69	8,472 73	52,945 26
Nantucket, . .	Nantucket, . .	Stephen S. Gibbs, . . . .	—	86 97	—	—	—	50 00	—	—	—	136 97	—	50 00	86 97	—	—	136 97	—	55 20	55 20
Dedham, . .	Norfolk, . .	Augustus B. Endicott, . . . .	2,344 70	396 71	—	136 46	11,136 15	1,250 00	—	—	—	15,264 02	2,877 87	1,250 00	6,586 15	4,550 00	—	15,264 02	—	124 56	15,264 02
Plymouth, . .	Plymouth, . .	Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . .	1,332 92	—	—	—	—	875 00	—	—	—	2,207 92	1,332 92	875 00	—	—	—	2,207 92	35 40	—	—
Fitchburg, . .	Worcester, . .	B. D. Dwinell, . . . .	1,099 19	1,433 04	3,753 40	767 81	—	1,400 00	—	—	—	8,453 44	7,953 44	1,400 00	—	—	—	8,453 44	289 01	800 00	14,010 73
Worcester, . .	Worcester, . .	A. B. R. Sprague, . . . .	7,446 22	154 50	6,995 71	204 80	—	1,000 00	—	102 00	—	15,903 23	14,801 23	1,000 00	—	102 00	—	15,903 23	343 12	433 02	—
			\$42,263 45	\$4,130 23	\$81,638 76	\$25,159 13	\$22,289 25	\$17,877 24	\$1,865 39	\$743 69	\$7,297 69	\$202,215 33	\$125,240 67	\$17,877 24	\$49,090 10	\$5,684 60	\$4,322 72	\$202,215 33	—	—	—
Boston, . .	Suffolk, . .	John B. O'Brien, . . . .	\$3,629 14	\$674 45	—	\$95 49	—	\$1,000 00	—	\$145 25	—	\$5,544 33	\$4,544 33	\$1,000 00	—	—	—	\$5,544 33	—	—	—





## STATEMENT "D."

## RETURNS OF CLERKS OF COURTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

COUNTY.	CLERKS OF COURTS.	RECEIPTS.												EXPENDITURES.										21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20											
		From Outstand- ing Bills.	Criminal Costs.	Entries and Term Fees in Supreme Judicial Court.	Entries and Term Fees in Superior Court.	Fees in County Com- missioners' Court.	Naturaliza- tion Fees.	Preparing Dockets.	Reports of Law Cases Printed.	Payments into Court under the Statutes and Rules of Court.	All other Sources.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1887.	Total Receipts.	Paid for Printing.	Paid from Amount held under the Statute and by order of the Court.	To County Treasurer.	Amount retained for Salary.	Amount re- tained for one- half fees in excess of Salary.	Smulry Expenses.	Balance Cash on hand.	Total Expenditures.	Due for Un- collected Fees charged in 887.	Uncollected Fees for previous years									Aggregate of Expenditures incurred.
Barnstable.	Smith K. Hopkins.	-	\$93 31	\$21 60	\$115 00	\$103 75	\$6 00	\$42 00	-	-	\$128 30	-	\$512 96	-	-	-	\$512 96	-	-	-	\$512 96	-	-	-	\$512 96	-	-	-	\$487 04	-	\$1,000 00	
Berkshire.	Henry W. Taft.	\$224 84	808 74	115 80	505 60	167 35	6 00	60 00	\$57 50	\$1,093 00	615 77	\$219 52	3,876 12	\$82 45	\$450 00	\$225 52	2,000 00	\$236 57	-	\$881 58	3,876 12	\$145 28	\$128 66	\$106 09	2,473 15	\$2,000 00	\$236 57	-	-	-	2,236 57	
Bristol.	Simcon Borden.	851 81	1,900 95	329 40	1,240 80	543 40	-	136 00	794 45	-	216 67	-	6,019 48	376 50	-	1,685 24	2,000 00	1,685 24	\$272 50	-	6,019 48	1 4 90	-	649 00	5,370 48	2,000 00	1,685 24	-	-	-	3,685 24	
Dukes.	Samuel Keniston.	19 90	-	-	1 90	6 00	5 00	-	-	-	536 50	-	569 30	-	-	49 74	519 56	-	-	-	569 30	35 07	-	25 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	519 56	
Essex.	Dean Peabody.	2,776 23	4,655 68	74 20	717 00	585 58	32 00	157 00	178 71	4,700 29	890 81	1,008 62	15,776 12	-	4,089 19	3,795 73	2,000 00	4,017 61	253 87	1,619 72	15,776 12	1, 7 96	*	-	10,035 21	2,000 00	4,017 61	-	-	-	6,071 61	
Franklin.	Edward E. Lyman.	-	300 12	69 00	263 60	227 55	117 00	130 00	72 25	500 00	306 81	500 00	2,486 33	72 25	500 00	117 00	1,297 08	-	-	500 00	2,486 33	-	-	-	1,297 08	1,297 08	-	202 92	-	-	1,500 00	
Hampden.	Robert O. Morris.	264 30	1,555 97	230 00	1,035 80	665 26	298 00	69 00	291 00	3,771 56	1,005 20	4,696 21	13,882 30	168 65	2,671 56	1,493 10	2,000 00	1,229 11	-	6,319 88	13,882 30	1,441 71	254 25	53 74	-	2,000 00	1,473 94	-	-	-	3,473 94	
Hampshire.	William H. Clapp.	369 14	724 40	63 40	256 60	134 06	54 00	86 00	300 86	1,095 00	269 50	-	3,352 96	321 36	95 00	183 30	1,600 00	129 30	24 00	1,000 00	3,352 96	366 62	67 62	399 36	1,858 60	1,600 00	129 30	-	-	-	1,729 30	
Middlesex.	Theo. C. Hurd.	1,081 25	4,254 41	320 00	2,540 00	505 00	6 00	150 00	809 50	1,073 25	993 50	60 00	11,792 91	1,186 00	182 50	3,189 83	2,500 00	3,483 83	-	930 75	11,792 91	1,964 45	*	-	10,653 66	2,500 00	3,483 83	-	-	-	5,053 83	
Nantucket.	John F. Brown.	-	18 10	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	21 90	-	45 00	-	-	-	45 00	-	-	-	45 00	11 40	-	-	-	45 00	-	555 00	-	-	600 00	
Norfolk.	Erastus Worthington.	482 35	1,125 66	54 20	309 00	352 69	3 00	100 00	169 50	1,600 00	325 66	100 00	4,692 06	201 50	100 00	385 68	2,000 00	385 67	19 21	1,300 00	4,692 06	680 75	348 80	220 71	2,771 35	2,000 00	385 67	-	-	-	2,385 67	
Plymouth.	William H. Whitman.	†	368 95	178 20	725 40	213 85	-	39 00	-	-	115 05	†	1,631 45	-	-	-	1,631 45	-	-	†	1,631 45	†	†	-	-	1,631 45	-	-	-	-	†1,631 45	
Suffolk.	Joseph A. Willard (Superior Court, Civil).	-	-	-	4,901 40	-	-	90 00	-	10,601 86	9,597 69	-	25,190 95	1,637 00	8,455 29	4,726 04	3,500 00	4,726 04	-	2,146 58	25,190 95	-	-	-	12,952 09	3,500 00	4,726 04	-	-	-	8,226 04	
Suffolk.	John P. Manning (Superior Court, Criminal).	-	7,597 23	-	-	-	21 00	-	-	18,300 00	204 20	-	\$26,122 43	-	12,700 00	3,715 69	3,000 00	2,400 71	-	4,806 00	\$ 26,122 40	-	-	-	7,801 43	3,000 00	2,400 71	-	-	-	5,400 71	
Suffolk (Jan. 1 to May 19).	John Noble (Supreme Judicial Court).	2,518 48	39 80	472 20	-	-	-	200 00	1,281 50	1,773 86	1,152 12	20,998 91	28,436 87	1,281 50	8,239 65	2,552 58	1,150 00	1,616 30	-	13,596 84	28,436 87	64 40	541 05	73 00	4,382 60	1,150 00	1,616 30	-	-	-	2,766 30	
Worcester.	T. S. Johnson.	1,525 30	2,936 50	293 00	1,370 25	529 20	276 00	100 00	180 25	512 25	1,142 61	16,546 15	25,351 51	425 15	800 00	2,886 39	2,500 00	2,530 98	-	16,208 99	25,351 51	1,902 85	988 30	-	7,561 96	2,500 00	2,530 98	-	-	-	5,030 98	
		\$10,113 60	\$26,585 82	\$2,134 00	\$12,987 35	\$4,033 69	\$824 00	\$1,350 00	\$1,135 52	\$45,053 07	\$17,392 29	\$44,129 41	\$169,738 75	\$5,752 36	\$38,583 19	\$25,305 84	\$28,256 05	\$22,441 36	\$569 58	\$48,830 34	\$169,738 72	\$9,628 39	\$2,328 68	\$1,526 90	\$67,670 57	\$27,223 53	\$22,686 19	\$1,244 96	-	-	\$52,241 20	

COUNTY.	CLERK OF COURT	RECEIPTS.												EXPENDITURES.					Salary from Common- wealth.	Salary from County.	Total Salary	Aggregate Charges.	Aggregate Expenditures.
		Writs.	Entries.	Term Fees.	Executions.	Certificates and Affidavits.	Orders and Copies.	Moneys Paid into Court.	Admissions to the Bar.	Printing Law Cases.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand May 19.	Total Receipts.	Paid for Printing.	Paid from Amount held under Statute and by order Court.	To County Treasurer.	Balance Cash on hand.	Total Expenditures.					
Suffolk (May 19 to Dec. 31),	John Noble (Supreme Judicial Court),	\$2 30	\$310 00	\$173 20	\$0 59	\$194 50	\$225 25	\$23,917 02	\$205 00	\$588 50	\$383 75	\$13,596 81	\$26,000 02	\$486 50	\$10,345 18	\$1,494 50	\$13,673 84	\$26,000 02	\$927 42	\$3,083 33	\$4,010 75	\$724 10	\$59 69

\* Included in 1887.

† Salary is \$2,000. No settlement made with County Treasurer.

‡ Unable to answer.

§ \$0.03 error in accounts.

(Items under 21 to 29 do not enter into Balance of Account.)



## STATEMENT "E."

RETURNS OF DISTRICT COURTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

TOWN OR CITY.	COUNTY.	CLERKS.	RECEIPTS.																	EXPENDITURES.												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Costs.	From Defendants for Forfeitures.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy Bonds.	Bail Depos- ited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturaliza- tion.	Fees not Pay- able to Public Authority.	Money Paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Costs.	City or Town Costs in By-Laws.	Aggregate of Charges.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1887.	Total Receipts.	To County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Amount Retained for Own Use.	Salary.	CASH BALANCE, Unclaimed Fees.	Money to be Paid or Subject to Order of Court.	Aggregate Expenses Incurred.	Total Expenditures
North Adams, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	Henry Robinson, . . . . .	\$3,863 07	\$2,252 91	-	-	-	\$100 00	\$5 40	\$175 80	\$326 00	-	\$35 00	-	\$600 00	-	-	\$308 87	-	\$7,358 18	\$5,089 62	-	863 00	-	\$1,166 31	\$391 80	\$35 00	\$600 00	\$12 15	-	\$2,268 56	\$7,358 18
Pittsfield, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	W. B. Smith, . . . . .	977 00	1,968 12	-	\$2 50	\$2 00	-	16 00	134 00	1 00	\$273 00	77 25	-	800 00	-	-	6 50	\$58 20	4,309 07	2,011 84	\$735 70	35 00	\$40 00	296 28	290 10	77 25	800 00	22 30	-	81 50	4,309 07
Gt. Barrington, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	D. J. Coleman, . . . . .	322 00	909 99	-	-	-	-	-	64 00	44 07	43 00	8 00	-	404 71	-	-	10 95	402 45	2,198 22	760 89	-	12 50	400 00	462 92	123 19	8 00	404 71	20 90	\$5 11	316 31	2,198 22
Fall River, . . . . .	Bristol, . . . . .	A. B. Leonard, . . . . .	4,515 00	4,843 20	-	10 50	7 00	700 00	6 15	142 60	11 55	1,426 00	57 20	-	1,800 00	\$7,737 59	-	22 23	3,686 54	24,943 42	10,927 69	7,414 70	-	941 68	1,361 14	930 33	74 70	1,800 00	820 18	700 00	5,397 88	24,943 42
New Bedford, . . . . .	Bristol, . . . . .	T. J. Cobb (not received — clerk sick), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taunton, . . . . .	Bristol, . . . . .	A. M. Alger, . . . . .	2,987 65	2,550 95	-	1 00	1 00	500 00	11 60	299 75	-	296 00	116 25	-	1,000 00	6,647 90	-	35 00	1,427 11	15,809 21	5,564 89	2 00	600 00	1,724 49	6,726 59	-	116 25	1,000 00	-	75 08	242 70	15,809 21
Salem, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	S. P. Andrews, . . . . .	3,333 81	2,937 73	\$65 00	7 75	-	-	19 80	239 00	20 67	218 00	30 00	-	1,300 00	5,336 16	\$241 78	20 70	5,730 42	19,480 12	4,691 29	5,811 59	70 00	-	182 21	887 00	30 00	1,300 00	833 18	5,374 82	11,942 12	19,480 12
Palmer, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	George Robinson (Justice), . . . . .	263 00	412 85	-	-	-	-	8 25	65 00	4 25	-	-	\$9 00	800 00	666 74	-	-	-	2,229 09	1,111 24	-	-	6 00	249 25	49 10	-	800 00	19 50	3 00	300 00	2,229 09
Westfield, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	A. S. Kneil, . . . . .	818 00	891 79	-	1 50	-	-	11 40	78 00	8 75	83 00	26 25	-	300 00	633 40	-	-	3 90	2,855 99	1,988 65	313 60	-	3 00	92 13	89 50	26 25	300 00	12 56	-	-	2,855 99
Northampton, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . . . .	H. H. Chilson, . . . . .	1,678 00	1,712 68	-	10 00	-	50 00	18 45	155 00	46 70	217 00	40 50	32 40	1,000 00	1,931 81	-	9 65	1,695 32	8,587 86	7,027 39	-	65 00	71 23	257 94	110 70	40 50	1,000 00	-	16 00	10 98	8,587 86
Ayer, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	G. W. Sanderson, . . . . .	380 01	259 99	10 00	3 50	-	-	5 30	41 00	7 25	76 00	12 50	-	400 00	746 81	-	-	32 65	1,975 01	710 55	-	10 00	16 12	601 16	224 68	12 50	400 00	-	-	-	1,975 01
Concord, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	J. S. Keyes (Justice), . . . . .	237 50	320 29	17 50	-	-	-	5 21	33 00	5 00	-	-	-	600 00	645 27	-	50	4 85	1,868 62	433 01	-	17 50	-	305 79	317 75	-	600 00	194 57	-	41 50	1,868 62
Frammingham, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	J. H. Ladd, . . . . .	1,541 00	1,056 16	-	5 00	2 00	-	17 65	93 00	15 00	22 00	32 50	60	800 00	2,816 52	-	30 40	1,500 80	7,902 23	2,354 63	1,146 24	-	-	2,707 18	553 40	32 50	800 00	-	308 28	76 69	7,902 23
Malden, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	W. N. Tyler, . . . . .	3,556 00	2,937 77	-	22 00	-	-	29 00	212 00	38 75	75 00	57 75	-	1,300 00	4,031 75	-	11 25	837 01	13,100 03	5,803 64	55 00	45 00	66 00	3,396 95	1,707 20	57 75	1,300 00	-	668 49	563 70	13,100 03
Cambridge, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	E. W. Law, . . . . .	†	8,074 35	-	15 00	-	800 00	65 45	377 00	37 75	2 00	80 00	-	1,400 00	3,602 25	-	-	-	14,453 80	5,153 83	4,304 47	-	900 00	65 95	441 85	80 00	1,400 00	-	2,107 70	-	14,453 80
Waltham, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	A. O. Delano, . . . . .	1,284 01	1,330 58	-	6 00	-	-	8 50	78 00	6 25	73 00	183 50	-	550 00	1,435 08	-	-	-	4,954 92	1,990 27	738 16	-	-	1,087 00	209 00	183 50	550 00	196 99	-	461 55	4,954 92
Woburn, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	E. F. Johnson, . . . . .	1,900 00	1,446 95	140 00	4 50	2 00	-	8 10	67 00	5 75	49 00	203 75	-	725 02	1,782 98	21 89	-	2,007 42	8,364 36	2,107 63	1,877 03	125 00	24 00	707 42	399 50	203 75	725 02	12 30	2,182 71	120 14	8,364 36
Quincy, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	J. W. Belcher, . . . . .	1,977 00	1,583 64	-	12 00	6 00	300 00	14 05	129 00	8 75	27 00	13 00	-	600 00	3,113 41	-	-	827 40	8,611 25	4,237 33	7 50	32 50	326 00	2,415 52	980 40	13 00	600 00	-	-	204 75	8,611 25
Abington, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	O. W. Soule, . . . . .	2,276 05	1,334 32	-	-	-	-	7 15	114 00	1 75	19 00	11 25	20 00	650 00	1,997 00	-	-	309 60	6,743 12	2,281 35	15 00	1 00	30 00	2,708 00	609 82	11 25	650 00	-	436 70	-	6,743 12
Wareham, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	W. L. Chipman, . . . . .	398 01	582 82	-	1 50	-	-	1 55	25 25	100 00	6 00	28 00	-	400 00	606 97	-	-	-	2,150 10	646 06	-	5 00	100 00	823 64	137 50	28 00	100 00	9 30	-	-	2,150 10
Plymouth, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	B. A. Hathaway, . . . . .	368 01	295 01	-	6 50	-	-	1 70	12 00	1 50	12 00	27 50	-	300 00	388 26	-	-	350 07	1,762 55	571 18	-	5 00	-	553 07	115 05	27 50	300 00	56 24	94 55	-	1,762 55
Uxbridge, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	A. A. Putnam (Justice), . . . . .	1,261 00	1,104 70	-	-	-	-	7 10	70 00	18 08	-	4 25	-	1,200 00	1,120 69	-	-	17 60	4,803 42	1,681 23	-	-	39 00	1,661 04	160 20	4 25	1,200 00	57 70	-	67 21	4,803 42
Clinton, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	F. E. Howard, . . . . .	822 00	994 55	-	1 50	-	-	17 65	80 00	14 35	98 00	51 75	-	500 00	1,109 72	-	29 35	845 64	4,515 16	1,458 48	1,382 32	3 50	3 35	841 58	242 28	31 75	500 00	51 90	-	431 13	4,515 16
Gardner, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	J. P. Dunn, . . . . .	961 00	718 88	-	-	-	-	8 30	83 00	14 50	102 00	50 00	-	800 00	1,181 34	-	47 35	550 95	4,472 97	1,831 85	-	10 00	20 00	1,064 63	280 80	50 00	800 00	303 69	112 00	484 97	4,472 97
Milford, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	C. A. Dewey (Justice), . . . . .	544 31	942 42	-	5 00	-	-	5 95	36 00	9 89	-	11 00	36 00	1,600 00	2,327 42	-	27 00	89 90	5,607 89	1,032 29	-	-	50 00	2,897 09	37 71	11 00	1,600 00	41 30	28 50	25 98	5,607 89
Westborough, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	D. Newton (Justice), . . . . .	817 40	737 50	-	-	-	-	5 75	37 75	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	1,583 62	-	-	30 61	4,212 63	881 85	7 00	-	-	1,776 75	415 70	-	1,000 00	-	131 33	-	4,212 63
Worcester, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	E. T. Raymond, . . . . .	9,460 00	10,491 26	-	-	-	-	98 35	975 00	136 45	565 00	-	-	2,000 00	7,899 08	-	-	-	31,625 14	15,389 75	9,373 15	80 00	-	4,232 70	549 54	-	2,000 00	-	-	-	31,625 14
Worcester, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	Clark Jillson (Justice), . . . . .	860 00	1,329 04	-	-	-	-	4 00	41 00	3 00	-	-	-	1,200 00	2,252 42	-	-	7 90	5,697 36	1,374 12	-	-	290 07	2,498 37	334 80	-	1,200 00	-	-	-	5,697 36
Totals, . . . . .			\$47,400 83	\$54,020 54	\$232 50	\$115 75	\$20 00	\$2,150 00	\$407 81	\$9,857 15	\$890 01	\$3,682 00	\$1,137 20	\$98 00	\$24,029 73	\$61,570 19	\$263 67	-	\$20,416 34	\$220,591 72	\$89,112 55	\$33,213 16	\$1,180 00	\$5,019 94	\$41,310 95	\$10,579 90	\$1,154 70	\$24,029 73	\$2,686 22	\$12,244 27	-	\$220,591 72

† Fines included in costs.

Columns in boldface do not enter into balance of account.

\* Included under officers.





## STATEMENT "F."

## RETURNS OF POLICE COURTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

TOWN OR CITY.	COUNTY.	CLERKS.	RECEIPTS.																		EXPENDITURES.												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
			From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Costs.	From Defendants for Forfeitures.	Complainants in Bastardy Fines.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail Depos- ited in Lien of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturaliza- tion.	Fees not Payable to any Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Costs	From City or Town. Costs in By-Laws.	Aggregate of Charges.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1887.	Total Receipts.	To County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants or Informers.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Amount Retained for own use.	Salary.	CASH BALANCE. Unclaimed Fees.	Money to be Paid or subject to Order of Court.	Aggregate Expenses Incurred.	Total Expendi-	
Lee, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	John Branning (Justice), . . . . .	\$265 00	\$274 77	-	-	-	-	\$3 50	\$33 25	-	-	-	\$146 35	\$800 00	-	\$5 00	-	-	\$1,527 87	*\$428 10	5 00	-	-	\$190 57	\$84 20	-	\$800 00	\$22 80	-	-	\$1,530 67	
Williamstown, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	Keyes Danforth (Justice), . . . . .	376 00	136 61	\$50 00	\$5 00	-	-	30 00	7 00	-	\$21 00	-	-	300 00	-	-	-	-	895 91	463 40	-	-	\$50 00	65 06	17 45	-	300 00	-	-	\$90 50	895 91	
Gloucester, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	S. D. York, . . . . .	2,308 81	1,907 51	-	-	-	\$100 00	28 75	223 00	\$23 70	33 00	\$3 50	-	800 00	\$1,975 05	1 80	-	\$380 61	7,784 73	2,375 70	1,887 95	-	140 00	2 86	576 71	\$3 50	800 00	-	\$1,099 01	-	7,785 73	
Haverhill, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	E. B. George, . . . . .	3,417 00	2,402 85	-	-	-	-	2 65	19 00	28 20	141 00	27 00	-	733 34	2,213 22	-	\$110 35	1,011 95	10,029 21	4,792 90	100 00	\$7 50	-	2,688 09	1,204 10	27 00	763 34	481 28	-	-	10,029 21	
Lawrence, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	H. F. Hopkins, . . . . .	1,521 00	1,611 90	100 00	-	-	100 00	20 00	216 00	10 30	553 00	275 00	-	1,200 00	5,608 99	-	97 00	793 65	12,009 81	1,773 05	5,701 92	60 00	6 06	247 46	558 58	275 00	1,200 00	2,087 75	100 00	78 32	12,009 84	
Lynn, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	H. C. Oliver, . . . . .	2,455 47	3,849 28	-	-	-	-	61 55	115 00	504 90	38 00	71 00	-	1,000 00	4,657 00	-	-	-	12,752 20	4,621 16	3,248 30	-	20 00	2,197 02	†	51 00	1,000 00	1,294 72	-	-	12,752 20	
Newburyport, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	E. F. Bartlett, . . . . .	1,040 00	1,647 37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37 45	40 00	13 75	-	700 00	1,463 85	-	-	703 20	5,645 62	1,269 48	2,087 58	50 00	5 00	245 44	263 20	13 75	700 00	1,011 17	-	-	5,645 62	
Chicopee, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	L. E. Hitchcock (Justice), . . . . .	418 00	784 63	10 00	3 00	\$1 00	-	4 75	27 00	12 10	-	54 00	-	1,000 00	371 47	-	-	22 12	2,708 07	1,065 58	440 60	10 00	-	2 18	123 20	54 00	1,000 00	11 00	1 42	-	2,708 07	
Holyoke, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	A. A. Tyler, . . . . .	2,690 00	2,760 66	-	3 00	1 00	8 50	69 50	230 00	33 00	401 00	154 50	27 51	1,155 10	1,554 90	-	-	746 70	10,676 87	5,492 50	15 00	40 00	877 51	1,446 51	433 50	154 50	1,155 10	23 70	1,038 55	-	10,676 87	
Springfield, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	George Leonard, . . . . .	†	5,476 48	-	-	-	5,141 00	52 75	401 00	54 50	124 00	-	21 00	1,200 00	2,486 44	-	-	1,429 28	16,389 45	7,218 20	2,459 88	40 00	5,167 00	242 47	46 30	-	1,200 00	15 00	-	-	16,389 45	
Lowell, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	J. F. Savage, . . . . .	3,620 35	3,910 24	-	-	7 50	-	83 27	371 00	48 35	987 00	195 53	-	1,800 00	7,894 90	-	220 22	428 84	19,346 48	4,159 80	9,184 78	2 50	69 10	94 01	1,359 57	195 53	1,800 00	11 51	2,469 68	220 22	19,346 48	
Marlborough, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	J. F. J. Otterson, . . . . .	700 00	728 09	-	-	-	-	5 55	39 00	3 00	32 00	28 50	-	400 00	1,341 00	-	-	-	3,277 14	845 10	893 78	-	55 00	656 56	398 20	28 50	400 00	-	-	-	3,277 14	
West Newton, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	E. W. Cate, . . . . .	1,727 10	1,125 27	-	7 50	1 00	-	9 95	114 00	25 20	55 00	22 00	-	700 00	866 91	30 20	-	436 36	5,120 49	1,974 22	1,150 01	-	2 00	14 12	378 02	22 00	700 00	-	880 12	32 60	5,120 49	
Somerville, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	H. A. Chapin, . . . . .	1,721 02	2,381 48	-	-	-	-	10 50	103 00	17 50	10 00	250 00	-	927 77	1,229 07	-	-	1,788 05	8,438 39	1,952 72	2,778 67	92 50	260 90	-	564 30	250 00	927 77	12 60	1,598 93	260 90	8,438 39	
Brookline, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	C. H. Drew (Justice), . . . . .	\$638 50	871 00	-	-	-	-	8 85	34 00	4 25	-	23 00	-	1,250 00	2,196 68	-	-	47 70	5,073 98	779 55	2 00	26 00	162 81	2,541 07	†	23 00	1,250 00	18 00	271 55	-	5,073 98	
Brockton, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	C. W. Robinson, . . . . .	3,055 50	3,149 51	-	2 00	-	21 00	11 80	131 00	8 75	155 00	705 75	-	800 00	4,280 65	-	-	798 91	13,119 87	4,281 45	5,169 17	5 00	-	645 72	424 00	705 75	800 00	23 20	1,065 58	-	13,119 87	
Chelsea, . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	A. A. Wilder, . . . . .	1,786 00	2,865 68	-	4 50	-	-	20 57	146 00	17 25	24 00	16 25	491 78	1,000 00	4,068 42	-	-	-	10,440 45	2,589 86	5,635 34	62 50	854 35	18 01	264 14	16 25	1,000 00	-	-	-	10,440 45	
Fitchburg, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	Wylon G. Hayes, (for six months, ending Dec. 31, 1887), . . . . .	948 01	972 20	-	-	-	1,125 00	12 40	61 00	2 75	119 00	211 25	-	950 00	1,155 09	-	20 03	-	4,956 70	1,459 56	33 00	-	975 78	1,173 21	350 90	211 25	350 00	3 00	400 00	-	4,956 70	
			\$28,687 76	\$36,855 53	\$160 00	\$25 00	\$10 50	\$7,337 00	\$436 34	\$2,300 25	\$831 20	\$2,733 00	\$2,051 03	\$689 64	\$16,116 21	\$43,363 64	\$37 00	-	\$8,589 87	\$150,194 27	\$47,542 33	\$40,793 07	\$896 00	\$8,645 51	\$12,765 36	\$7,046 37	\$2,051 03	\$16,116 21	\$5,016 35	\$9,824 84	-	\$150,197 97	

† Fines included in costs.

‡ Return covers period from Oct. 1, 1886.

† Witnesses included in officers.

\* Overpaid County Treasurer \$2.80.

Columns in boldface do not enter into balance of account.



# STATEMENT "G."

## RETURNS OF MUNICIPAL COURTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

CITY.	CLERKS.	RECEIPTS.													EXPENDITURES.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Costs.	For Copies.	Complainants in Bastardy Process.	Defendants in Bastardy Bonds.	Naturalization Fees.	Bail Fees, etc. Not payable to Public Authority.	Bail Money deposited in Lieu of Sureties.	Salary from County.	From County for Witness Fees, etc.	Parties in Civil Cases.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1887.	Total Receipts.	Paid Collector.	Complainants or Informants.	Retained for Salary.	Retained Fees, Bail, etc.	Bail Money returned to Defendants.	Bail paid Clerk of Superior Court.	Witness Fees.	Office Expenses.	Other Persons.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1887.	Total Expenditures.
Boston (Criminal), . . . .	Fred. C. Ingalls, . . . .	\$41,513 11	\$5,364 99	\$62 50	\$69 00	\$20 00	\$3 00	\$32 75	—	\$3,000 00	—	—	—	\$50,065 35	\$46,897 60	\$135 00	\$3,000 00	\$32 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$50,065 35
Boston (Civil), . . . .	William T. Connolly, . . . .	—	—	63 70	—	—	—	24 00	—	3,000 00	—	\$6,529 12	—	9,616 82	6,592 82	—	3,000 00	24 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,616 82
Roxbury District, . . . .	Alfred Williams, . . . .	7,944 52	2,248 27	—	7 50	—	12 00	44 00	\$1,300 00	1,200 00	\$1,490 89	406 10	\$2,026 68	16,679 96	10,595 05	70 00	1,200 00	44 00	\$200 00	\$1,100 00	\$1,485 20	\$5 69	—	\$1,980 02	16,679 96
Dorchester District, . . . .	N. T. Merritt, Jr., . . . .	1,252 06	1,181 93	—	3 00	—	—	156 75	630 00	900 00	172 40	44 65	622 94	4,963 73	2,581 07	10 00	900 00	156 75	480 00	150 00	254 40	6 15	—	425 36	4,963 73
Brighton District, . . . .	Henry Baldwin (Justice), . . . .	1,518 50	1,119 41	—	7 00	—	—	—	—	1,200 00	—	23 30	—	3,868 21	‡2,636 26	32 00	1,200 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,868 26
South Boston District, . . . .	Joseph H. Allen, . . . .	4,498 03	3,632 43	—	—	—	4 00	—	—	1,400 00	—	240 48	—	9,774 94	8,368 94	6 00	1,400 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,774 94
East Boston District, . . . .	W. S. Allen, . . . .	2,197 00	912 00	—	15 00	1 00	12 00	131 50	—	1,400 00	459 30	71 95	720 39	5,920 14	3,816 34	13 00	1,400 00	131 50	—	—	459 30	—	—	100 00	5,920 14
Charlestown District, . . . .	Daniel Williams, . . . .	3,966 10	1,479 10	—	—	—	2 00	358 85	80 00	1,271 39	520 20	192 40	1,802 62	9,672 66	7,395 07	70 00	1,271 39	358 85	—	—	450 20	—	—	—	9,672 66
West Roxbury District,* . . . .	James M. F. Howard (Justice), . . . .	163 00	178 42	17 10	—	—	—	—	—	667 00	—	—	369 51	1,395 03	728 03	—	667 00	—	—	—	—	—	\$2 50	104 80	1,395 03
West Roxbury District,† . . . .	Edward W. Brewer, . . . .	772 00	473 82	50	4 50	—	—	19 00	230 00	291 67	—	48 58	—	1,840 07	1,292 10	—	291 67	19 00	130 00	—	—	—	47 15	80 00	1,840 07
		\$63,824 32	\$16,590 37	\$143 80	\$106 00	\$21 00	\$33 00	\$766 85	\$2,240 00	\$14,330 06	\$2,642 79	\$7,556 58	\$5,542 14	\$113,796 91	\$90,903 28	\$336 00	\$14,330 06	\$766 85	\$810 00	\$1,250 00	\$2,649 10	\$11 84	\$49 65	\$2,690 18	\$113,796 96

\* January to June 1.

† June 1 to Dec. 31.

‡ Overpaid five cents.



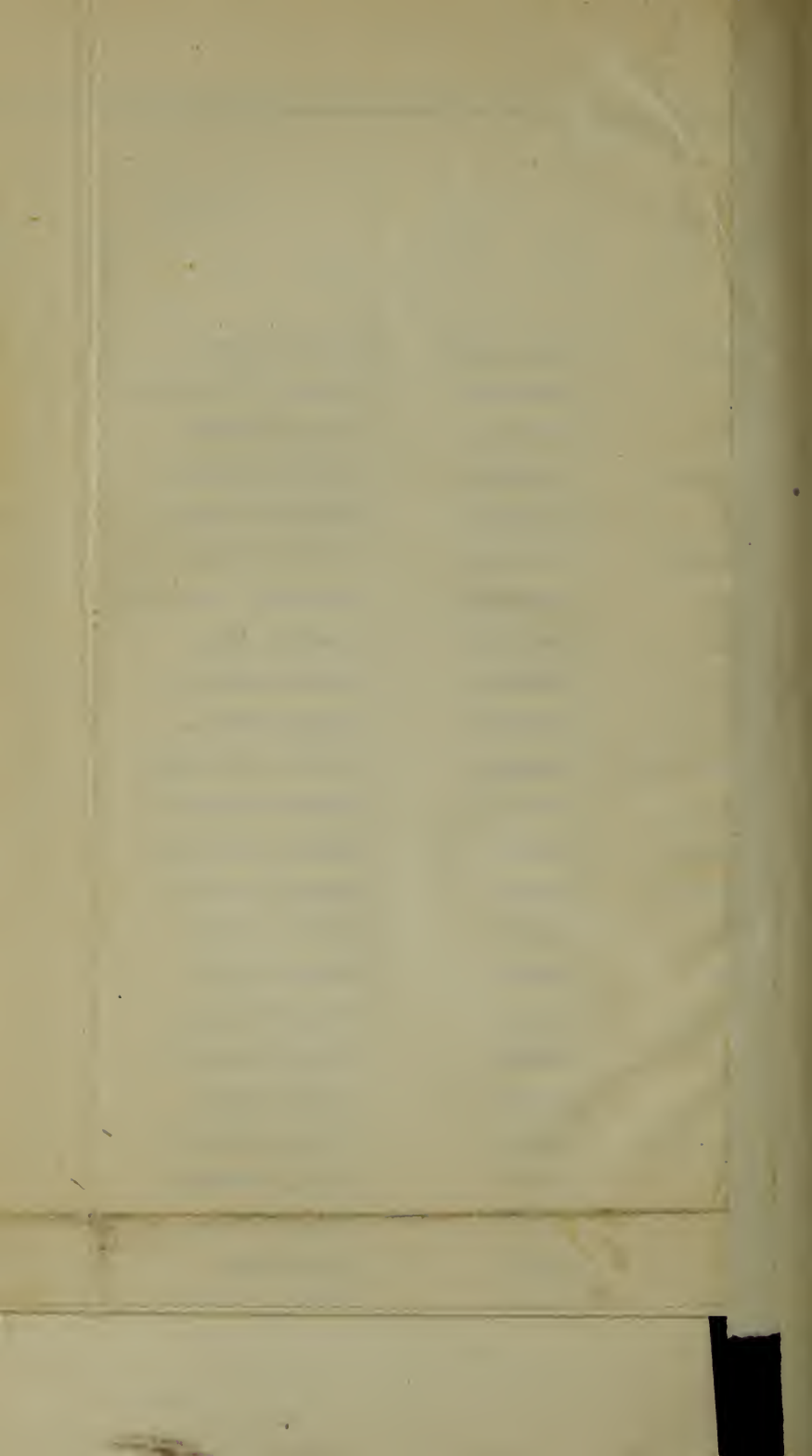


## STATEMENT "H."

RETURNS OF TRIAL JUSTICES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

- No business done during the year.

Items under 26 and 27 do not enter into *balance* of account.



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

*Mass.*  
CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

—  
FEBRUARY, 1889.  
—

BOSTON :  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.  
1889.

*c*





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE ACCOUNTS OF COUNTY OFFICERS,  
OFFICERS OF INFERIOR COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES,  
No. 9 PARK ST., BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1889.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

In compliance with chapter 438 of the Acts of 1887, as amended by chapter 275 of the Acts of 1888, I have the honor to submit my second annual report, being a compilation of the material parts of the returns of county officers, clerks of courts and trial justices, in tabular form, with such facts and explanations and such suggestions and recommendations as in my judgment will tend to a simple, uniform and economical method of accounting for public funds. For want of the authority given in the last Act above named, my first report was a mere compilation of tables, without suggestions or recommendations. As the office is a new one, in name at least, covering a field much of which has been hitherto unexplored, a report of its operations for the year and a half of its existence would seem to be called for, in order that its utility or uselessness may be demonstrated.

The Act establishing the office was approved June 16, 1887, and my appointment followed on the twenty-third day of the same month. The duties prescribed are identical with those imposed upon the Commissioners of Savings Banks by section 37 of chapter 23 of the Public Statutes, except that the present law excludes the treasury of Suffolk County, and includes all the inferior courts and trial justices. The municipal, district and police courts, having no clerks, and trial justices, have not heretofore been subject to any public supervision. From this latter fact, the accounts of the justices and clerks of the inferior courts, and of the trial justices, first engaged attention. As the law

established a new time, as well as a new method, of making returns of public funds, a circular was issued to all the officers concerned, suggesting that the cash books be balanced as of July 1, 1887, so that a starting-point might be fairly fixed. It soon appeared that a cash book was not a part of the records of many of the trial justices and the inferior courts, and in three or four of the smaller counties the same thing was true of the clerks of the higher courts; the cash accounts, such as they were, being kept on the dockets, files, and memoranda of every description. Some of the inferior courts had fairly good methods of keeping cash accounts, but there was a conspicuous lack of uniformity.

After visiting several of the clerks and trial justices, for the purpose of inspection, and for gathering samples of the different ways of keeping accounts, as well as samples of dockets and forms used in criminal proceedings, it seemed best to call a meeting of the officers concerned, for conference, and, if possible, for agreement as to what would be simplest and best to accomplish the desired object; wishing, if I could, to avoid any necessity of arbitrarily prescribing what the law permitted me to prescribe, — a uniform system throughout the Commonwealth. The inferior courts of Suffolk County being peculiar and limited in their jurisdiction, the clerks of those courts were first invited to assemble, and afterwards the clerks and justices of all the other inferior courts. The result was most satisfactory. The crazy-quilt I had to exhibit, in the shape of the infinite variety of dockets, cash books, and forms in use in the different courts, both amused and amazed the assembled officials. All had an opportunity to express their opinions and their wishes, and after the meeting dissolved it was very easy to prescribe a new cash book, to be used in all the inferior courts and by the trial justices; and by Oct. 1, 1887, the new system went into substantial operation throughout the State. The design was a book which should, in all needed detail, set forth the daily cash transactions of the various courts, after the method of business men. Of course all the clerks, justices, and trial justices were not book-keepers, and slow progress was made by many, in the

new work. But, almost without exception, there was a faithful attempt made to comply with my wishes. It was hard for some, who had had no cash book, and harder for others, who had used half a dozen, to keep a single book which should accurately contain all needed entries of receipts and expenditures. But, after trial of more than a year, I think I can say there is now universal acquiescence in the belief that the new system is a good thing. One justice writes me that it is a positive relief to him to go to bed at night, feeling that, if he should die before morning, his accounts are in such order that his successor could take up the work where he left it, without the slightest embarrassment or confusion. In half a dozen instances, my clerks, in making their examinations, have found the cash books not written up. This, in most cases, comes from pure shiftlessness; and I shall suggest a remedy when I reach the subject of needed legislation in this report. The law requires us to visit these officials without notice, and by their neglect we are occasionally compelled to go a second time, at the expense of the State. Of course we frequently find parties absent, and for that reason have to make a second trip. But, if the books are kept written up, and the vouchers properly filed and numbered, an examination can be made practically as well as if the book-keeper himself were present.

#### TRIAL JUSTICES.

As very many of the trial justices are not lawyers, it is not to be expected that their duties will be done with that clerical accuracy which is looked for in the courts; and at first we found evidence of considerable carelessness and looseness, not unlike the condition of things found in 1874, after the investigation of that year, as reported in House Document No. 18 of the year 1875. Since that investigation resulted in no legislation whatever, it is not singular that some of the evils of that day have existed until the present. I early discovered that the bane of the trial justice, as it has been also of many of the clerks, was the "unclaimed witness fee." The explosion of 1874 was over the unclaimed witness fee, as officers never fail to call for and obtain all their fees.

It is a remarkable fact, that, until the law of last year, chapter 180, there was no statute *compelling* anybody, at any particular time, in any court, to pay witnesses. By section 4 of chapter 217 of the Public Statutes, the costs, in general, of criminal prosecutions, are to be paid by the counties, and the treasurers of course are charged with that duty. Even when the defendants paid the costs, including the witness fees, the trial justice was not compelled to pay the witnesses at the time of the trial. Section 6 of chapter 217, Public Statutes, provided that he might do so at his discretion. If he did not, he was obliged to turn these fees over to the county treasurer, after a certain length of time; and the books of the treasurers in some of the counties are disfigured to-day with a ghastly list of claims of sixty cents each, due to poor witnesses who were obliged to go into court and perhaps remain all day, for the small sum of sixty cents, and then be turned away without its payment. They lost one day in giving their testimony: they cannot afford to lose another to collect the inadequate fee.

A partial remedy was provided, in 1878, by the passage of the law which became section 36 of chapter 154 of the Public Statutes. This Act of 1878 made it optional whether the witness should be paid or not, at the time of trial. Under its provisions many clerks and some trial justices paid all witness fees. The practice in Suffolk was to pay in the inferior courts, except in cases of appeal or holding to the grand jury; and the "pay-roll tailings" in the accounts of the treasurer of Suffolk tell the miserable story of practical confiscation of the fees of witnesses who testified in the lower courts. It was claimed that the withholding of such fees was a security, in addition to the usual recognizance of witnesses; but it was only an additional security of sixty cents in each case.

The opinion is freely expressed, by those familiar with the courts, that the result was the contrary of what was intended. Hundreds of cases sent to the superior court, on appeal, or to the grand jury, are settled without the presence of witnesses, and without their knowledge; and they never call for their fees. In many cases, it is believed parties who witness the commitment of crime have denied



all knowledge of it, because they were not willing to be drawn into court, and sent out without their little fee. Chapter 180 of 1888 changed the word "may" to "shall," and with one stroke of the legislative pen practically did away with the nuisance of unclaimed witness fees, and provided for justice to be done at the same time to innocent parties. As trial justices are liable not to have in their hands fees returnable to the counties, adequate to pay witnesses, the new law provides that they may make requisition on the treasurers, for sums not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month, for this just purpose. This law was not received with much cordiality by some of the treasurers; but the response from the people was not to be misunderstood, and all friction with the treasurers will be done away with as soon as the law gets into full operation. They will be helped by it, and not hindered. The open disregard of the law in some of the counties will be noticed hereafter.

Another fact tended to disparage the proceedings of trial justices; to wit, that the law put so low an estimate on their records, dockets and files. As the law stood prior to last year, the papers of a trial justice were purchased by himself, considered his own property; and when he died, or retired from office, all his records could be sold for old paper, or burned at pleasure. The notary, protesting a five-dollar note, has his records carefully preserved by the law: but a trial justice, who could send a man to jail for a year, or a child to a reformatory during minority, had no safeguards thrown about his official records. Chapter 285 of the Acts of 1888 provides that counties shall furnish the necessary blank forms, dockets and books of records of trial justices; and chapter 211 of the same year provides for their preservation when from any cause the office becomes vacant. The cash book I prescribed for trial justices was paid for by them. I did not assume that I had authority to compel trial justices to buy a book with their own funds, but I believe every one of them did do so, showing a cheerful compliance with my request. With the aid of the new books and blanks, and the frequent inspections now provided by law, a marked improvement is to be expected in the service of these important officers.

## UNIFORM BLANKS.

Chapter 285, above referred to, provides that the treasurers shall cause to be printed blank forms and dockets for the inferior courts and trial justices, except the courts in Suffolk County. I believe there is general concurrence of opinion that such uniform blanks are essential to uniformity of taxation of costs; and, as I examine the books and vouchers from day to day in the different courts, the more certain I become, that, until we have uniformity in the machinery part of the blanks in use, we shall not have any approach to uniformity of taxation. If the taxable costs are printed on the blanks, carrying with them the known approval of the Attorney-General, clerks and trial justices will not strike out for themselves, as is done now in too many instances.

The introduction of the new blanks and dockets is going on as fast as is practicable, I presume, and will not be fully accomplished for some time to come. Some of the treasurers complain that a new burden is imposed upon them by this bill. I supposed, when it was drawn, that all the treasurer would have to do would be to transmit a blank form, prescribed by the Attorney-General, to the printer, and distribute the blanks on call. I apprehend no difficulty in this matter. A little time will cure all.

## THE HIGHER COURTS.

I next prepared a sample page of a cash book which was deemed suitable for the clerks of the supreme judicial and superior courts, and transmitted the same to those officers, inviting their suggestions and criticisms. I knew that many of them had fairly good methods of keeping their accounts, but the most of them crowded many items into one line, something like the following, — “taxing and ex. .50, sci. fa. .40, t. f’s. .80, entry and t. f. 1.40, order and copy 2.00,” — a sort of binomial theorem, but reaching no result, the lines often not being footed or carried out at all, and no name of any person from whom any item was received appearing. To pick out from such a page the items for which there was any voucher, would be an interminable task. To my circular the answers were courteous but varied. With

that wise conservatism that characterizes the profession, one veteran clerk wrote me that his office was not a banking institution, nor yet a bureau of statistics, but closed with a cordial promise to co-operate in any plan of book-keeping that should seem best for the common good. Accordingly, I prescribed a form, which was substantially adopted in all the counties except one, and took effect Jan 1, 1888. And so it happens that now, from the trial justice on the island of Nantucket to the clerk of the supreme judicial court for Suffolk, a substantially uniform system of book-keeping is in force in all the courts. Of, course, no iron rule of uniformity has been attempted; but the different courts, with their different jurisdictions, limitations and wants, have been considered, and a system adopted which succinctly sets forth the cash transactions of the courts from day to day, after the methods of modern book-keeping.

It is not claimed that the best system has been adopted; but a system has been put into complete practical operation, and, as its defects are made to appear, they can be easily remedied. A law of last year makes the clerk's cash book a part of the records of the court, so that hereafter a clerk, when retiring from office, will not deem the cash book private property, and carry it with him, as has been the practice heretofore.

#### VARIED FEES AND UNEQUAL TAXATION.

Having launched our system of book-keeping, and prepared the blanks upon which to make the annual returns required by the law, my clerks and myself entered upon the duty of making the prescribed examinations of the various officers' accounts; the clerks taking the inferior courts and trial justices, and I devoting my attention to the clerks of the courts, the treasurers, the sheriffs and masters of houses of correction. We charged ourselves specially to notice the want of uniformity in taxing costs in criminal cases, and to note any illegality of charging, whether from accident, want of knowledge of the law, or intentional. That any information herein given may be specific and not general, instances will be cited as actually found. The fees in criminal prosecutions are supposed to be fixed by statute, and therefore the

infinite and bewildering variety found in the charges is most surprising. As the taxation in the inferior courts is in general supervised in the superior court, I distrust my own judgment where I find myself not in accord with the revising power, and refer to the Legislature for final decision.

#### FEE FOR TRIAL.

Perhaps the most important fee upon which there is no uniformity of taxation, is that for the "trial" in the inferior courts and before trial justices. The provision of the Statutes is as follows: "For a trial, or for a hearing or examination on a plea of guilty or *nolo contendere*, one dollar." (Public Statutes, chapter 199, section 2.) The question is, ought one dollar to be charged where the defendant pleads guilty, or *nolo contendere*? Probably, in half the courts, the one dollar is charged, no matter what the plea may be. We have found no trial justice who does not make this charge. As this fee goes to the trial justice, whether the defendant pays or not, it is clearly for the interest of the magistrate to tax this fee. In the case of the inferior courts, the fee, if paid, goes to the county.

There is some *color* to the argument in favor of the charge, as there is, or may be, a "hearing" on the question of the sentence after the plea of guilty has been recorded. If the charge is wrong, then tens of thousands of dollars have been wrongfully taken from defendants and from the counties, under this statute. The ambiguity, if any exists, should be removed. If a defendant pleads guilty, and saves the State the time and expense of trial, it would seem fair that he should pay less costs than one who contends. Probably nine out of ten defendants in prosecutions for drunkenness plead guilty.

#### LOCK-UP FEE.

The next important fee, in relation to which the practice varies, is the so-called lock-up fee. When we began our examinations, it was almost the universal practice to find upon the forms in use the phrase "lock-up fee;" and in two-thirds of the cases there was a charge of fifty cents for this fee, and then another charge for "feeding the prisoner," or for "keeping the prisoner;" and in some cases one gen-



eral charge of a dollar would be made, under the head of "keeping the prisoner." In Hampden County there were three police and two district courts, and no two of them taxed the "lock-up fee" at the same rate. If I am right in my view of the law, there has been no "lock-up fee" since 1876. The present statute is found in Public Statutes, chapter 27, section 34, and provides that, for "detention and support" of a prisoner for a full day of twenty-four hours, or any fractional part thereof, fifty cents, and no more, shall be paid. This requires the town or city keeping the lock-up both to keep and to feed the prisoner for fifty cents per day. By some conventional rule, which I have never understood, this fee is or has been charged in all cases, whether the defendant was in the lock-up or not. A city which has from one thousand to ten thousand arrests in a year, obtains a very fair rental, in this way, for a lock-up which is usually a part of the police station. It is familiar, that, under Public Statutes, chapter 212, section 16, a summons must issue, and not a warrant, where "there is no reason to suspect that the accused will evade." A statute regulation, requiring the return upon a precept to show whether or not the defendant was in fact in the lock-up, might prevent abuse of this fee.

#### THE FEE FOR A MITTIMUS, CAPIAS OR SUBPÆNA.

It is bewildering to contemplate the practice that prevails in all the courts, from the lowest to the highest, in the service of these important precepts. In general, the costs of the commitment of a prisoner are not paid by him, in case he pays the fine and costs of prosecution after commitment. If the costs of the mittimus were paid as the other costs are paid, thousands and thousands of dollars would be saved annually to the counties. It is claimed by many that the expense of the mittimus is not a part of the costs of prosecution. In the Suffolk jail the costs upon the mittimus are collected by the sheriff. In the district court at Salem the costs of the mittimus are added by the clerk and put into the mittimus, and are collected. The law and the practice should be uniform. The mittimus is the "fruit" of the law, like the execution in civil practice; and the

latter is always regarded as part of the costs of a suit, the fees for the levy being fixed as they are for the service of a mittimus.

The county, except in Suffolk, at any rate, in every case of commitment has to pay the costs of the same to the officer who served the precept. By the provisions of Public Statutes, chapter 215, section 28, "the officer who executes sentence in a criminal case, shall, without charging travel therefor, return the precept with his doings and fees indorsed thereon to the clerk or magistrate issuing it, who shall tax, allow and certify the fees *as a part of the costs in the case*. In case of commitment, the officer shall leave with the jailer or keeper of the prison an attested copy of the precept, with his return thereon." The statute fixes the price of the mittimus at twenty-five cents, and also the price of the copy to be left by the officer, at the same rate; and by chapter 217, section 14, provides that a defendant may pay the fine and costs of prosecution to the jailer or master.

It would seem that the intent of the law is that the cost of the mittimus is to be paid as part of the costs of prosecution. Believing that to be so, and to end the embarrassment, I suggested to the House judiciary committee, in 1888, that a law be passed to settle the question. Accordingly, a bill was reported (House Document, 1888, No. 211), which passed the House and was rejected by the Senate, presumably on the ground that the Act was merely declaratory, and therefore not necessary. It is obvious that the cost of commitment in many counties is very great; for instance, from Williamstown or Sandisfield to Pittsfield, from Quincy to Dedham, from Athol to Fitchburg or Worcester, from Provincetown to Barnstable, from Wareham or Middleborough to Plymouth. And, as if to make the costs of commitment as high as possible, the statute provides that, "In the service of a mittimus, if the journey from the town where the prisoner is held to the town where he is to be committed can be performed by railroad, no allowance shall be made for the use of a horse and carriage." (Statutes of 1885, chapter 254.) Under this law an officer may not drive from Needham or Brookline to Dedham with

a prisoner, but must come to Boston and transfer to another railroad, and spend a day substantially in the service. So, in going from Waltham or Somerville to East Cambridge, or from Wareham or Middleborough to Plymouth.

One difficulty I conceive to be the fact that in many cases, in the highest and the lowest courts, the officers do not return their fees on the copy of the mittimus left with the jailer, as required by law, *supra*, and therefore he has no data whereby to tax the costs of commitment.

It is urged, that, in making the mittimus, the clerk or magistrate has no right to put in the body of the precept the fees for commitment, because it is entirely uncertain what the fees will be. If the officer goes with his own team, he may charge fifteen cents a mile one way, and if he hires a team, he must charge the actual amount paid for the team; and if he goes by rail, he may charge the actual fare for self and prisoner (chapter 254, Statutes 1885, *ubi supra*); while, if there be more than one defendant committed at the same time, only one service and one travelling fee shall be allowed; and it would be impossible for the clerk or magistrate to know in advance which one of the prisoners will prove "the additional one," and therefore have nothing but a copy taxed against him. (Public Statutes, chapter 199, sections 32, 34.) There is weight to the objection, it must be admitted. The court has not adjudged, at time of ordering the commitment, what those costs are; and, so long as officers make such preposterous charges for serving a mittimus, it might not be safe to allow the jailer or keeper to charge what the officer returned as his fee on the precept, although that I believe is the present theory of law.

Some examples of charging upon a mittimus are given as illustrations. Within two days a magistrate has told me an officer committed four tramps on one trip, and returned a charge of \$16.00 for carriage hire, — a riding in state, to be sure! And, if the magistrate should cut down the fees, the officer would take his next batch of tramps right through the town where the faithful magistrate held court, to another, in another town, who would be more lenient in respect to fees. This is a frequent case in practice.

Another thrifty city marshal uses his own team in transporting prisoners about one mile ; and, if there are more than one, makes separate trips for each one, and recovers seventy-five cents on each precept for use of a team. And this practice is not uncommon. The great and often unavailing struggle in all the courts, is to prevent overcharging by officers.

One practice, more common in the superior court than anywhere else, is for an officer to telegraph or telephone for officers and witnesses to appear on a given day ; and the said officers and witnesses, being under recognizance to appear, will come in reponse to the message ; and then the officer will summon them and return that he did so, and collect fees as for travelling the distance to the town or city where the officers and witnesses summoned resided, and will draw fees accordingly. One more instance, and I leave this particular fee. In examining the accounts of the master at East Cambridge, I found copies of mittimus from the court at Cambridge and from the police court of Lowell. In the former it appeared that full costs were taxed on several precepts served by the same officer upon the same day, while in the case of Lowell it appeared that only twenty-five cents for a copy was taxed under the same circumstances. Other examples of similar varieties in taxation might be mentioned, but would serve no useful purpose. The statutes are not very clear in fixing the rates of taxation upon a mittimus. (Public Statutes, chapter 199, sections 32, 33, 34.)

It is equally difficult to properly tax the costs for serving a subpœna. No inexperienced officer can pretend to accuracy, and experienced clerks are often puzzled in an attempt to be exact. (Statutes 1882, chapter 215.) So long as the law allows "constructive travel" to be charged for, it will be almost impossible to check the tendency to overcharge. The statute last cited contains the provision that, "upon a subpœna, the court to which the same is returnable shall reduce the fee for travel to a reasonable amount for the service performed, whenever the travel charged has not been actually performed by the officer who has made the charge." Under this provision officers will make charges, trusting to chance, that, by good luck, the



same will be allowed. The New York rule, that an officer shall certify to the exact number of miles travelled in serving a given precept, is the better one.

#### FEES IN NATURALIZATION.

Some of the courts charge two dollars for first papers, and three for second, in matters of naturalization, whoever makes the papers. (Statutes of 1885, chapter 345, section 6.)

#### BASTARDY.

In many courts no costs are charged for issuing a warrant in bastardy process. The statute fixes the fee for a warrant at one dollar and fifty cents. Poor girls often cannot pay this fee and pay the officer for service of the warrant. This process is subject to some abuse, but by no means so much as the law giving boarding-house keepers a lien for board bills, a law which is used mainly for collecting debts by criminal process, and ought to be repealed. Bastardy process being criminal at its inception, it would seem proper to put it on the same basis as other criminal process.

#### FEES IN POOR DEBTOR CASES.

I find the practice varies as to fees in poor debtor cases, under chapter 419 of the Acts of 1888. In the municipal court of Boston, and in some other courts, the fees are turned over to the counties, while a few judges retain the fees to their own use. I sought the opinion of the Attorney-General, who made answer that where the judges sit as "courts," the fees must go to the counties; but where they sit as "magistrates," they may retain the fees. If this was not the intention of the Legislature, an amendment, at an early day, is quite desirable.

#### FEES IN SEARCH WARRANTS.

In warrants for the search for intoxicating liquors are found strange diversities of practice. In Suffolk and in a few courts in other counties, no charge is allowed for serving a search warrant where no liquor is found, except for expenses incurred. In some courts one dollar is allowed for "attending court" to return the warrant in such cases.

It would seem an idle ceremony to attend court for the sake of returning a warrant in such proceedings. In one county, with four or five courts, we found costs taxed in unsuccessful search warrants, varying from fifty-eight cents to \$1.85, for officers' fees; this, of course is in addition to the actual expense of aid, carriage hire and other necessary expenses. No process is more abused than the search warrant. It will be wise, perhaps, to cut off all fees in unsuccessful searches where the service is made by salaried officers, throwing the expense upon cities and towns. But, in the country where these warrants are served by constables who receive no compensation except their fees, it is only just that they be allowed costs; but these should be carefully guarded. An officer from a town in the interior recently told me that he always charged two dollars for aid, and one was paid back to him by way of "draw-back." He justified this on the ground that the compensation is inadequate; and it is indeed so.

The attention of the committee on the liquor law was called to the great expense of search warrants, and chapter 277 of the Acts of 1888 was the result. That act puts upon defendants in liquor cases, who have been convicted partly by the aid of a search warrant, a portion of the expense of making the search. Such a law is in operation in other States, and is believed to work satisfactorily. Before leaving this branch of the report, I will add that many of the irregularities in taxation have been corrected when attention was called to the law.

#### THE MUNICIPAL COURTS.

These are all in Boston. Their jurisdiction is peculiar and mixed. They appear to be a growth, a mozaic,—a patchwork, Judge Soule's Commission called them, in 1876. I think, in the process of the make up, a stitch has been dropped, greatly to the advantage of the Commonwealth. I refer to the fact that the costs in unpaid cases in the inferior courts of Suffolk County are not certified to the superior court, corrected or revised there, and transmitted to the treasurer of Suffolk for payment, as is done in all the other counties of the State, at an annual expense heretofore of

from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. That is to say, in Suffolk County, where about half the criminal business of the State is done, the costs not paid in the inferior courts by defendants go straight to the auditor of Boston, whose salary as county auditor is only eight hundred dollars; while in the other counties it is deemed essential that these costs shall go to the superior court for revision, at an expense named above. By referring to my report for 1886, it will appear that the clerks of the courts (this means, of course, the clerks of the superior court) received in fees for the year 1887, from criminal costs, the sum of \$26,385.82. The greater part of this vast sum came from the service of the clerks in passing the costs of the lower courts through their offices to the several county treasurers. These were conceded to be the "key fees" of the clerks. (*Adams vs. County of Hampden*, 13 Gray, 439, 442.) The clerks now having fixed salaries, they have no interest in maintaining the present roundabout system if a better one can be devised. I think the Suffolk method is a better way, cheaper, more business-like, and prompt. But I do not find any law for it. I am aware that formerly the municipal court of Boston sent its expense bills directly to the treasury; and it may be that the same provision of law exists to-day. I am also aware that Suffolk has a county auditor, to whom all bills are to go; but that, I take it, is an additional check and security, and the law establishing that auditorship did not repeal any statutes relating to the duties of the courts and their clerks, unless it be the fact that the repeal of all laws inconsistent with chapter 256 of the year 1879 (the Act establishing the Suffolk auditorship) worked the repeal of the provisions now under discussion. Here are a few specific cases. The police court of Chelsea was established in 1855. By Act of 1882, chapter 176, a clerk was appointed for the court, "subject to all the provisions of law applicable to clerks of police courts." By chapter 274, Acts of 1887, a clerk was appointed for the municipal court of the Roxbury district of Boston, with precisely the same duties prescribed as in the Chelsea Act of 1882. There can be no question that it is the duty of clerks of police and district courts, outside of Suffolk courts, to certify costs and

incidental bills of expense to the superior court, under provisions of Public Statutes, chapter 154, sections 37, 38, 43, 53; and chapter 217, sections 6, 16. The advantage of the Suffolk method may be seen at a glance:—

1. Monthly payments are secured, whereas, in five counties of the State, to wit, Nantucket, Dukes County, Barnstable, Berkshire and Hampshire, payments are made only twice per year; while in Worcester payments are four times a year, and in Plymouth, Bristol, Franklin, Norfolk, Essex, Middlesex and Hampden, they are made three times a year, or as often as the superior court for criminal business is held in the various counties.

2. The expense and labor of the Suffolk system is trifling in comparison. Instead of sending up an abstract or copy of the record in each case, as is done elsewhere, in Suffolk the costs upon the different processes are all put upon an abstract or schedule, and sent to the auditor. This plan could be readily extended so that the “pay-roll system,” now so popular in all the counties, with one or two exceptions, would take the place of the present roundabout and expensive way of paying criminal costs: the reduction in labor, in my judgment, amounting to at least eighty-five per cent. The exact provision of the Statute is this (chapter 217, section 6): “In cases in which trial justices exercise final jurisdiction in criminal prosecutions, they shall certify to the next superior court the costs by them taxed and allowed, which taxation shall be examined by the court or its order, any errors therein corrected, and the costs allowed and made up in the general bill of costs for the same term of court.” “Fees and costs in criminal cases, not received by the justice or clerk, shall be made up, taxed, certified, allowed, and paid as is provided in prosecutions before trial justices.” (Public Statutes, chapter 154, section 37.) This law was established when justices of the peace held court in every town, and when crime and criminals were comparatively unknown in the Commonwealth.

By the return of the Prison Commissioners for 1887, it appears that in that year 68,400 arrests were made in Massachusetts, and of these 55,853 were made in cities where there are inferior courts, with judges and clerks. Probably not



more than one-tenth of the criminal business of the State is now disposed of in trial justice courts. Have we not then outgrown the system of one hundred years ago? And ought police, district and municipal courts to be longer compelled by statute to conform to the methods provided in prosecutions before trial justices? I have already said there is no uniformity in the manner of certifying costs to the treasurers from the inferior courts. There is no uniformity in the method of their examination, and payment after reaching the court.

Said Attorney-General Marston, in his annual report for 1879: "I have reason to know that there is great lack of uniformity in the method of taxation of costs in criminal cases, and in the scale of fees taxed and allowed in the different criminal law districts of the Commonwealth. There ought to be such legislation as will establish uniformity, which will also tend, I think, to economy of expenditures in this important branch of the public service." In 1880 this same recommendation was repeated, in stronger language still.

There is no uniformity as to the official who examines the taxation sent up to the superior court, as provided in the statute last above quoted. The language is, "which taxation shall be examined by the court or its order." Who is to do this great work? The court cannot do it, nor as a matter of practice does the court make any order in the premises. The law does not specifically impose this duty upon district attorneys, and if it does by implication, the work comes to them at the end of a term, when they are worn out with the stress and strain of a long criminal sitting, or in haste to attend to similar duties in another county in their district, when there can be little interest in the number of miles a witness may have travelled in a case tried six months previously in one of the district courts of the State. I venture to quote further, and from some of our most eminent district attorneys, who testified before the committee of the House in 1874. The district attorney for the southern district, Mr. Marston, testified as follows: "I have not been able to supervise the charges of justices and officers as closely as they ought to be. When, in the



examination of costs of lower courts, I have found the net amount of taxation larger than I thought it should be, I have scrutinized the items; otherwise, I have not. Thus, if the whole amount of costs in a liquor seizure case was say \$15, and I had fixed upon about that amount as the lawful aggregate costs, I did not examine the details of charge. When a justice has done a small business, I have not given much time to examine his fees; and I have not paid as much attention to the taxation of a justice in whom I had confidence, as one who I thought was inclined to overcharge. Costs of municipal and district courts I have not examined closely, because it is the duty of the clerks, and they know, much better than I can know, the facts which determine what is proper under the Statutes. My time will not allow of my going over each item of charge; it would take an immense deal of labor. A county auditor should, in my opinion, be appointed, whose only business it should be to examine costs. Such a man would save his salary, and establish a good system." (House Document, No. 18, 1875, p. 28.)

At the same hearing, the district attorney for the eastern district, Mr. Sherman, testified thus: "There is great looseness in the management of taxation, allowance, and payment of fees." (House Document, No. 18, 1875, p. 31.) And in the south-eastern district Mr. French used these words: "I think the clerk of courts should be by law charged with the duty of assisting the district attorney in taxing criminal costs. Formerly they did this. In Norfolk County the clerk does assist me; in Plymouth County I employ an assistant. I cannot say there has been an entire uniformity in taxation. I relied on magistrates' taxation largely, they being officers appointed and commissioned by the governor. The extra travel on capias I should have cut off if I had seen it. I think the cases in which it has been charged must have been liquor-seizure cases. Those cases are settled one after another in court, and I do not often tax the costs. I try a case and dispose of it, and pass the papers over to the clerk, who taxes the costs to the defendant, who pays and leaves; so that I do not see the capias. One capias after another coming to the clerk, I can easily see how it would escape his attention that they were

all served at one time." The practice at present does not much differ from that fourteen years ago, as above testified. The business of the criminal courts has largely increased. I think not more than two or three of the present district attorneys personally examine the taxation in the lower courts. In some districts the assistant district attorneys look over the papers; in others, it is done by a clerk to the district attorney, as testified by Mr. French above; and in many counties the work is mainly done by the clerk of the courts, or some assistant in his office, in one or two instances the clerk being allowed compensation in the general bill, approved by the district attorney, for this very service. It is to be remembered, in this connection, that by law the district attorneys are compelled to tax all costs arising in criminal prosecutions in the supreme and superior courts. If it is expected of them that they shall also tax the costs sent up from the lower courts, then I think that duty should be specifically imposed upon them. After the costs are taxed, they are sent to the county treasurer in a variety of forms in the different counties, usually in a bill called the "general bill." Upon this bill the costs due to officers, cities and towns, are usually, in all counties except the four western counties, charged to the court in which the cases were tried, in substantially this form:—

## POLICE COURT OF FITCHBURG.

1.	Com. vs. John Jones,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3 60
2.	" " John Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 20

and so on to the end of the list, in some courts to the number of six hundred or one thousand cases. The treasurer then sends the clerks notice that he is ready to pay the aggregate amount due such a court to the clerk thereof. In most counties, the clerks then, at their own expense, go to the county seat and give their receipt for the money, and the treasurer never knows whether the money is paid to the right parties or not. In Worcester County the treasurer has sent the amounts to the clerks without their going after it. In the four western counties the clerks certify the costs to the treasurer in the same manner as in the other counties, and the treasurers pay the costs to the persons to whom

such costs are due and payable, — a method of course involving much more labor than the other. In case of trial justices the costs are certified in the same way as to clerks. Incidental expenses of the inferior courts are sent up and certified and paid in the same way. (Public Statutes, chapter 154, section 24.)

The clerks of the superior court have been accustomed to charge twenty-five cents for each case certified under the provisions of Public Statutes, chapter 199, section 4, about which I shall have something to say when I reach the “fee system.” Whoever revises the costs, the clerks have been the only persons who have received any compensation for it. If the same practice had prevailed in Suffolk as in the other counties, it is easy to see that the clerk of the superior court for criminal business, under the old system, would have received from the county a salary of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

It is true that in Boston, where police officers are all paid a salary (and Boston is the county, so far as paying county expenses is concerned), no fees are in fact paid back as in other counties, but expenses and disbursements of officers have to be certified and paid; and, while the police court of Chelsea in no way differs from other police courts in the Commonwealth, costs from that court are not certified to the superior court. By Public Statutes, chapter 154, section 56, it is provided that the justices of the municipal court of Boston “shall meet quarterly, and as much oftener as may be necessary, to allow bills of costs, accounts, charges and expenses arising in said court, and shall certify to the public officer by whom the same are payable, such as are allowed by them.” But this law is a dead letter, as I am informed. In section 43 of the chapter last named we find the following: “All the provisions of this chapter relating to police and district courts, their justices and clerks, and the rights, duties and liabilities of parties to proceedings therein, shall, as far as applicable, apply to municipal courts, their justices and clerks and the parties to proceedings therein, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.”

It would seem that the provisions of law relating to costs

are equally “applicable” to all the inferior courts; and therefore it is that I say I think a stitch has been dropped in the construction of the inferior courts of Boston. I cannot find the lost ends, but am glad to find the practice; it seems so much better than that in the other counties.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO CERTIFYING COSTS.

If the present system of taxing costs is to continue, I recommend the adoption of the Suffolk plan in substance for all the counties. I venture the assertion, that, since the establishment of the government, there have not been errors enough corrected in the superior court to pay the costs of the revision for one single year. The method for courts having clerks would be the following: An abstract, in the nature of a pay-roll, would be made up, containing the items usually entering into a bill of costs, as, number of case, name of defendant, fees on warrant, fees on subpœna, fees on mittimus, and so on through the entire list of fees, to the total. Then add “to whom due,” with a space for receipt by the parties to whom the costs are due. Then let the clerk sign and swear to the schedule as correct, and let the justice of the court certify that he has examined it and found it correct, and then send it directly to the treasurer, who, without a scrap of writing on his part, could proceed to pay from this roll, either taking receipts or sending checks under the law. (Public Statutes, chapter 23, section 13.) This plan would require a little legislation respecting the justices; but it would put upon them no more labor than was taken from them by the repeal of section 34 of chapter 154 of the Public Statutes by the establishment of this office. Let these pay-rolls be made up every three months, and then we shall have simplicity, uniformity and economy. And is there not sanction enough? The witnesses have already been paid under the law of 1888. The only fees to be certified will be due to officers, cities and towns, and to those will be added the incidental expenses of the courts. The officer taxing costs for service is sworn to its truth; he is present for examination if doubt exists in the mind of the clerk. The latter is appointed for five years, and spends his life in taxing costs, as District-Attor-



ney Marston testified, *supra*. The justice supervising holds by a life tenure; and if the costs are paid, as the statute requires, "to the person entitled thereto," there is not the slightest inducement to the clerk to overtax, or allow an officer to do that. Then there is the criminal law to punish an officer who wilfully overtaxes, and the controller to follow up, inspect the records and report infringements of the statutes. By this method the constable in Dukes County or Berkshire would be paid for his services as often as the same officer in Norfolk or Worcester. And what matters it if now and then an officer be slightly overpaid, compared with the hardship, delay and expense of the present system?

In the matter of costs before trial justices and courts having no clerks, I would have the schedules or pay-rolls made up in precisely the same manner, and forwarded every three months to the office of the district attorney, if that be the place for revision. That officer could note his corrections on the roll and forward it to the treasurer. This plan has already been substantially adopted in Essex County, and, I am informed, works with great satisfaction to all concerned. The clause of Public Statutes, chapter 217, section 6, in regard to the "general bill," as related to this system of revising costs, would need to be modified.

#### COSTS IN THE HANDS OF THE TREASURER.

In general, the treasurers are charged by law with payment of "all sums taxed for costs in criminal prosecutions, or allowed by the courts as rewards or compensations to prosecutors, to the persons entitled thereto." (Public Statutes, chapter 217, section 16.) So also as to incidentals. (Public Statutes, chapter 154, section 24.)

As has already been said, the method of certifying by the clerks of the superior court is not uniform, and the method of payment is equally lacking in uniformity. There is need of legislation upon this subject. Section 16 of chapter 217, Public Statutes, is contradictory in its first and last clauses. The practice of paying to other persons than those "entitled thereto" is forbidden in the first and apparently recognized in the last. It is claimed in some quarters that these costs accrue to the courts under the provisions of



chapter 154, section 33, of Public Statutes, and that the clerk is under that section responsible for them. But, reading section 33 in connection with 34, before its repeal, it seems to me the clerk's bond only covers the fees paid *into* the court by defendants and by parties in civil actions.

This question has been before the supreme court, and it seems to me settled conclusively in favor of the latter construction. In *Burnham vs. Beal*, 14 Allen, 217, the court say they find no provisions of law which authorize a treasurer to pay fees due to an officer to the trial justice in whose court the fees accrued, and to whom said fees were paid by the treasurer.

It is stated in the opinion that the practice may be convenient, but the treasurer takes the risk of having to pay again if the trial justice or clerk becomes insolvent, or goes to Canada with the money. An interesting discussion of this question is reported in House Document, No. 18, 1875, on page 57. The opinion of one of the trial justices for Plymouth County is so full and clear that I quote it entire.

#### ARGUMENT OF MR. MASON IN RELATION TO UNCLAIMED FEES.

1. The obligation to return unclaimed fees arises under sections 57, 58, chapter 120, General Statutes, which is not repealed or changed by section 8, chapter 191, Acts of 1860. The latter section is only directory to county treasurers as to the method of enforcing the provisions of the former.

2. The requirements to return fees can only apply to those fees which the law provides for justices to receive.

3. The only statute provision for trial justices to receive fees, other than their own, is that of section 6, chapter 176 of the General Statutes (section 6, chapter 217, Public Statutes), for cases where defendants sentenced by them to pay costs comply with sentence.

4. As no one claims that it is any part of the official duty of trial justices to receive the fees of officers and witnesses from county treasurers, the inquiry arises, if they do receive them, in what capacity are they received, and to whom and in what manner are they to be accounted for? In *Burnham vs. Beal* and trustee, 14 Allen, 217, the court say that sections 57, 58, chapter 120, General Statutes, apparently refer only to the cases in which costs have been originally received by the justices, and which have not been paid to the county treasurers. This case also plainly estab-

lishes that trial justices may receive such fees either as the agent of the officers and witnesses, or as the agent of the treasurer, according as the fact may be in each case. If the justice acts as the agent of the parties entitled to the fees, payment to him is payment to them so far as the public is concerned, and his accountability is solely to those for whom he acts. Fees so paid could not become forfeited to the county, and the justice could have no right, much less any duty, to return them to the treasurer.

If the justice acts as agent of the treasurer, then, although not required to make specific returns of such fees, under any law regulating the duties of trial justices, the agency would be a public one, and he would be accountable to the treasurer for any fees remaining unpaid. What the justice himself intends or undertakes to do in drawing such fees, is an important element in any given case for determining what the agency is.

It may well be that he is willing to assume, gratuitously, what serves the convenience of others, if he is thereby only subjected to keeping such accounts and vouchers as will protect him from the slight danger of a second demand for fees once paid; while he would be quite unwilling to do so, if thereby required to adopt the precision of accounts and vouchers necessary in dealing with public moneys. If the justice has uniformly and distinctly intended and undertaken to draw the fees of others only as their agent, and would not, voluntarily, have received them as a public agent, it is difficult to see any principle of law or provision of statute that makes his agency a public one against his will.

The importance of having this question settled has been twice illustrated since 1875. In the investigation of 1880, Mr. Stone, then treasurer of Middlesex County, at page 20 of Senate Document, No. 225, for 1880, testified as follows:—

The judge of the northern district court died. There were about sixteen hundred dollars of fees due him. They were made up by the administrator, and sent in and duly allowed by the district court as all costs are. Of that, twelve hundred dollars was what we call “short costs,” that went into the general bill; four hundred dollars was in the bill I showed you in the first place; making, instead of twelve hundred dollars in the general bill, sixteen hundred dollars, the total amount due the magistrate.

The administrator came in to settle, and I asked him to pay over his costs; and he said he wasn't authorized to. He said it was customary for the administrator first to collect. I said the

estate was insolvent, but he did not give me any satisfaction. I said, "I cannot settle with you until you are willing to make a full settlement, and pay whatever is due the Commonwealth."

I so reported to the district attorney, and he checked the bills of costs, and made up a supplementary bill, making up the fees to each individual to whom they belonged, and ordered it paid out in that shape, and not to the estate, which it never was.

Hence, we got the receipts for that on the supplementary bill, and not on the regular bill.

And more recently, where the treasurer of Suffolk had been in the habit of paying fees that belonged to the city of Chelsea to the chief of police of Chelsea, it was found necessary to change the practice. A painful illustration of the danger of this practice has been recently given in Nantucket, to be referred to in another place. The large sums due the various cities for the services of their officers, and in a few cases to police officers themselves, ought not longer to be paid to voluntary agents. If the practice is to continue, the bonds of officers receiving the money should be made to cover it, for the public safety. I see no reason in principle why clerks of the inferior courts should receive and disburse this money, while the clerks of the superior court do not receive and disburse the fees of officers and witnesses accrued in the superior court. It is only a question of amount. By the plan recommended, but one schedule or pay-roll is to be made; and, as ninety-nine dollars in every hundred goes to the city in which the particular court is held, all of that can be paid in one check, and receipted for in one receipt. The work of treasurers will not be greatly increased.

Before leaving this subject, I must refer to one or two pleasant fictions I found in some of the counties, in the matter of taxing costs, and which I think should be forbidden. By referring to the tables in my report of 1888, it will be noticed that the clerks, justices and trial justices in Berkshire and Franklin counties did not account for any criminal costs as having been received from the county; while the same officers in Hampden and Hampshire counties, by the same tables, appear to have received large sums, — in Hampden, \$5,046.21 in all the courts; in Hampshire,

\$1,931.81. I stated that in the four western counties the practice is uniform for the treasurers to pay costs to the parties entitled thereto; and that is true. These large sums in Hampden and Hampshire represent no funds received or paid. It comes in this way: the clerks in lower courts certify to the superior court the court or justice fees accrued in unpaid cases, a labor wholly unnecessary. These are certified from superior court to county treasurers, who draw checks payable to clerks of the inferior courts, who in turn indorse them back to the treasurers, without passing any money at all. The result is much work for clerks and treasurers, an apparent large income of the lower courts; and, in fact, counties have the credit or discredit of raising and disbursing large sums of money which they do not raise or disburse. This fiction or farce of finance has disappeared in Hampden and Hampshire counties. Another fiction exists in Middlesex, but largely reduced in proportions. In this county the clerk of the superior court certifies to the treasurer the "court or justice fees" in grand jury and appeal cases from the inferior courts, and the treasurer goes through the farce of turning these over and receiving them back, as formerly in Hampden and Hampshire as above stated. It should be stated that "court or justice fees" go to the county, except in cases before trial justices. If this custom has arisen from the fact that trial justices have to certify their *court* or *justice* fees in order to obtain any compensation for their services, and the Statutes say police, district, and municipal courts shall conform so far as practicable to the methods of trial justices, then we have an illustration of the truth that it is time for the old phrase to be modified. (Public Statutes, chapter 154, section 37.)

The inferior courts of Middlesex, by the tables annexed, will show an apparent income, from which courts in other counties will suffer by comparison. An instance of what took place two years ago will illustrate fully. Two clerks of police courts applied for an increase of salary, — one in Middlesex, the other in another county. The real business of the two courts was substantially equal. But the Middlesex clerk showed more income in his court than the other, and got his salary raised; while the other clerk had



leave to withdraw. The whole excess of the one over the other court was from this padding. I have protested against its continuance, but without result. Nothing, as it seems to me, should be certified to the treasurer for payment unless the same is due and payable. No entry should be made on a cash book, unless it represents cash or its equivalent, or to correct an error on the other side.

#### THE CLERKS OF COURTS AND THE FEE SYSTEM.

Reference is made, of course, to the clerks of the supreme judicial and the superior courts. The fee system, as a basis of compensation for these clerks, having been, as I supposed, abolished, I shall not take much time or space to discuss it. In the hope, however, that a brief explanation of what I found may be of service in doing away with every remaining vestige of that system, I will briefly refer to a few facts which will illustrate the whole question. It will serve no useful purpose to inquire into the origin of the system. It is enough to say it has existed in this Commonwealth from the origin of the government. As I found it, there was no principle or thread running through it, no ancient usage, not even "the custom of the country." The custom of the county seemed to be the real basis of the operation. It rested in the air, — the centre and both flanks. I am persuaded it was as unsatisfactory to the clerks as to everybody else. But it came to them as an inheritance, and the fear that liberal salaries would not be given to them if the system were abolished, caused them to cling to it with the greatest tenacity. Owing to the difference in the size of the counties, and the magnitude of the business done in the courts, uniformity of taxation was impossible. A rate of charges in a small county might produce a fair salary, while the same rate in a large county would yield an extravagant and unreasonable compensation. Not one-half the fees known to the profession were fixed by statute. A gentleman now in public life, who was formerly clerk of courts in one of the counties, told me he could not speak for others, but, as for himself, when clerk, the limit to his charging was his conscience. This being so, it is easy to see why abuses would surely creep into the system. It was based on the theory that the



clerk could do nothing without a fee; and I found that not much had been abated from the vigor and the rigor of that ancient maxim. So far was that principle carried, that some of the clerks did not recognize the right of the State to call upon them for any service without granting compensation therefor. This is illustrated in the returns of divorce statistics to the Secretary of State, and of criminal statistics to the Commissioners of Prisons. For making these returns in many of the counties, a charge was made and submitted to the county commissioners for approval. When they began to reject these claims, the clerks would insert them in the "general bill," and in some of the counties the district attorney would approve them, and then the county commissioners would examine and allow the accounts of the treasurers, although the bills they had rejected had been paid by the county; as if a bill had at its inception become good after having been approved by some authority, whether competent or not. The fees of the clerks ranged all the way from five cents to seventy-five dollars. It was five cents for a writ, six cents for a venire, eight cents for examining "any other account," ten cents for a subpœna, twelve cents for a continuance, fifteen cents for "copy of bill," twenty cents for recording verdict, twenty-five cents for certificate of costs to treasurer, thirty cents for examining grand jurors' account, forty cents for a term fee, fifty cents for taxing and execution, and so on to the end of the chapter. It must have taken the book-keeper in the large counties substantially all the time to keep the account personal to the clerk. It did not take me long to ascertain that the obstruction to all reform in the method of doing county business and keeping accounts, and especially in the matter of certifying and paying criminal costs, was the fee system. It was a premium on delay. The clerk received twelve cents for continuing a criminal case, and forty cents for a civil. It was a premium on a lumbered-up docket, and on the longest way of doing things. The clerks had twenty-five cents in many counties for each order drawn by the commissioners on the treasury. Therefore, it was for the clerk's interest to draw as many separate orders as possible, when one order would answer for all bills approved at one time by the commissioners, no

matter how numerous they were. The attorney-general in 1880 decided that there was no law for this fee, but the matter was in the discretion of the commissioners. The sum charged for this work varied from twenty-five cents for each order, to nothing whatever, except a small charge for recording the roll; while in Middlesex a lump sum was charged, as fifty dollars for the work, in proportion to its amount. I caused an estimate to be made in Middlesex of the number of orders passed by the commissioners in one year, and it approximated thirty-two hundred, which, at twenty-five cents each, would yield the snug income of eight hundred dollars. I know of no law that requires the clerk of the commissioners to examine bills passed by them, and it seems to me the fee for recording the roll was all the law permitted. It is easy to see why the "pay-roll system," so popular everywhere, could not be introduced in some of the counties.

To my great surprise, I ascertained that in all the counties, except Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk and Bristol, all entries and term fees in the county commissioners' courts were charged to the counties; and so, the longer the docket in that court, the better for the clerk. In Bristol no term fee was charged. There being no defendants in most matters in those courts, it is apparent why the dockets were encumbered with a mess of old stuff of little merit. Those familiar with the practice know that the railroad companies are the most frequent petitioners in the county commissioners' court; and why the county should be charged with the payment of costs and term fees for these corporations, I could not understand. If that court was ever the poor man's court, it is not so now.

I will mention a few of the "key fees," and show the method of their collection, the whole thing revealing the most wonderful system of finance on record in any country. The meanest and at the same time the most profitable fee, apparently, was the fee of twelve cents for continuance, in a criminal case. There was no such bonanza to a clerk as an old docket of continued cases. A term having come to an end, how should the clerk collect the twelve cents due him in each case carried over? By Public Statutes, chapter 199,

section 4, the clerk was entitled to twenty-five cents "for a certificate to the county treasurer of the costs in each criminal case." I apprehend this was intended to mean at the end of a case, or at its final disposition. But, in all but four or five counties, the clerks took a different view of it, and proceeded to collect their fees in "the manner pointed out by the statute."

Plymouth County furnished the most unique example of finance I ever saw. The clerk charged up his continuances at twelve cents each, then added twenty-five cents for the certificate to the treasurer, fifteen cents for copy of bill, and forty cents for recording; or, stating it in another form, it was  $.12 + .25 + .15 + .40 = 92$  cents, for each continuance. That is to say, in order to collect twelve cents due from the county, the clerk put eighty cents more with it. And this has been going on from time immemorial. In the counties of the southern district the fees in such cases were fifty-two cents; in Norfolk, fifty-seven cents; while in Essex and Middlesex, only twenty-five cents were put with the twelve cents, making thirty-seven cents on each continuance, Middlesex having adopted this plan recently, apparently in order to keep up with Essex. The clerks justify by saying the district attorneys tax the costs in each case, and they collect only what is duly approved. It is of course a travesty on finance, to say nothing of justice. By reference to the tables, it will appear that very large sums were collected in Essex during the last two or three years. This was because, when the present clerk came to the office, he found himself in possession of a magnificent legacy, in the shape of thirteen hundred or fourteen hundred cases on his criminal docket. I counted ten hundred and thirty vouchers at one term, at thirty-seven cents each, amounting to the sum of three hundred and eighty-one dollars. And the work done to continue those cases, as I understand it, is to write five lines at the end of the docket, saying that all cases not otherwise disposed of are continued; or, at most, writing the letter "C" under each case, and bringing all forward on new docket at next term. In the superior court for criminal business in Suffolk, and in Worcester, Hampden and Berkshire, and perhaps other counties, continuances were taxed

at twelve cents, and multiplied by the number of the same ; and this seemed the most business-like, if not strictly legal, method of collecting this interesting little fee. In Plymouth and in some of the other counties, as if to crown the work with ostensible high authority, the clerk, in attesting the copy to draw ninety-two cents, would use the name of the court, thus : “ Examined and allowed by the court, W. H. W., clerk.” Here it seems to me is an abuse that ought to be stopped. Of course no judge ever saw or knew of any such proceedings. The judges at the close of the term usually approve nothing but the sheriff’s bill, and the clerk’s for incidentals, or something of that kind. It is high time the phrase, “ examined and allowed by the court,” where the court has nothing to do with the matter, was buried with John Doe and Richard Roe. I do not charge illegality in the above method of collecting fees. I say it is extraordinary, and, carried out to results, seems almost monstrous. For instance, on one docket I saw an entry made in 1878, there being three terms a year. If a case were ended in ten years in Suffolk County, where twelve terms are held, and the costs taxed to a defendant, would the clerk charge him with one hundred and ten dollars and forty cents for continuances? In old times, it was held extortion to demand a fee before it was due. But in Plymouth a dollar has been charged and collected for recording each criminal case, whereas, when I first went there, not a word had been recorded in superior court records since 1873, and the county has recently been paying extra clerks for doing this work for which it had already paid.

I will name only one or two other peculiar fees. In Worcester and one or two other counties, under the provision of law allowing ten cents “ for the entry of an appearance in a criminal case,” the clerk charged ten cents for entry of the appearance of defendant, and ten cents more for entry of appearance of the Commonwealth ; and this is defended as the law. In practice, the district attorney, I believe, never enters any appearance. At least, I never heard a defendant make a motion to “ non-suit ” the government because no appearance had been entered in its behalf. The



indictment would seem to be sufficient appearance of the government.

Another kindred freak was the taxing of an appearance in cases where "no bills" were found by the grand jury. Again, in Hampshire and Franklin, notice of rescript received was charged to the county, ethics probably preventing a charge to both parties interested in the rescript. In Bristol the clerk charges for recording or certifying grand jurors' roll, and then twenty-five cents for each name on the roll. In Worcester, since the repeal of the fee system for clerks, the clerk has charged and collected from the county thirty cents for each name on the grand jury roll, and in doing it procured the approving signature of a justice of the superior court, this justice, of course, signing inadvertently. The Statute, chapter 199, section 4, reads as follows: "Examining and casting the grand jurors' accounts and order thereon, thirty cents." In Hampshire the clerk formerly charged thirty cents for the grand jury roll of twenty-three men, as allowed by statute, and then, on traverse jury roll, would charge eight cents for each name. In Bristol twenty-five cents is charged for each man on traverse or grand jury roll. Analogies are never followed when they lead to lower fees. In Bristol the unique fee of seventy-five cents is charged for recording an adjournment of the county commissioners, — a fee found nowhere else.

But I will no farther pursue the ramifications of this venerable method, which, when threatened with analysis and exposure, toppled to its fall, never in my judgment to rise again in this Commonwealth. I regard its abolition as the best piece of legislation since the Practice Act. I ought to have stated before that the clerks never drew fees from the county treasury without those fees having been first approved. The auditors were the judges of the supreme and superior courts, the district attorneys, and the county commissioners.

The law of 1888, chapter 257, giving the clerks fixed salaries, and establishing the fee to be taxed in civil (in part) and in criminal business, I believe is almost universally acceptable. Nothing has been more annoying to the clerks than the collection of the forty-cent term fee which accrued at every sitting of the court. And these fees were equally



annoying to the members of the bar. When paid to the clerks from time to time, on bills including a great number of items, attorneys did not at once repair to their books and charge their clients for these little fees; and in many instances attorneys really paid them out of their own pockets. Now, when an entry is made, three dollars must accompany it, and this ends the financial part of the case. When the litigation is finished, and the "fruit" is called for, no two-penny tax of fifty cents for an execution is exacted. The law is wholesome in a variety of ways. The fees of the offices in civil matters will be increased, because all cases now paying three dollars at the entry will yield more money than entries gave before, so many were entered and disposed of at entry term yielding only one dollar and forty cents in each case. At the same time, the law will prevent entries of frivolous cases, and drive many small matters into the inferior courts, where they properly belong. At present, entries are not made in the court of the county commissioners unless a *bona fide* case has arisen, in the opinion of some petitioner; and there is a considerable income from this court, where before there was nothing. The fear expressed at first, that the new practice might clog the dockets, has not been realized. It is now for the interest of the clerks to have short dockets, where as formerly their shekels were found in long ones. It is impossible to say the clerks have nothing to do with the length of the dockets.

#### CLERKS' TERM FEES IN OLD CASES.

The collection of the clerks' term fee in cases entered prior to July 1, when the new law took effect, still continues, and should be continued till the cases are all disposed of, since the income derived from this source goes wholly to the counties. In Suffolk, at the end of the year 1888, there were 3,900 cases on the dockets of the superior court for civil business, each yielding to the county forty cents for each sitting of the court.

#### OLD CHARGES, OR OUTSTANDING FEES.

In all the counties there are on the books many charges which the clerks have not been able to collect. In the small

counties, where the fees have not amounted to the salary fixed by law (Public Statutes, chapter 159, section 30), the clerks are charged with all the fees which accrued, whether collected or not; a hardship, as must be obvious, when compared with the large counties, where the fees greatly exceeded in amount the salary as fixed by law. And here may be given a wonderful illustration of the system of fees as a basis for compensation. For instance, in Essex the clerk's salary was \$2,000, and half the excess above that sum. Of course the salary depended upon the excess; and hence the tendency, too strong to be resisted in some counties, to tack on naturalization fees, fees allowed for dockets and trial lists, and for printing law cases, which did not belong to the clerks in any event, to swell the excess. In Essex last year the clerk received from the county for fees in criminal matters, and for the other work done for commissioners and for county, the sum of \$5,240. This, for instance, being taken for the whole excess above \$2,000, half that sum would enter into the clerk's compensation; a system of compounding, that, carried a little farther, would be ruinous. It should be stated that a portion of the clerk's fees in criminal cases is paid back to the county through the sheriff and master of the jail or house of correction, as fines and costs are paid to those officers. But, to return to the outstanding fees: whether the clerks were right or not, in doing a credit business with attorneys and parties, they now have a large number of outstanding bills which are difficult of collection. They have notice to prove in insolvency, in many cases, and doubtless much of the stuff on their books is worthless. Indeed, some of the clerks say they have nothing left which they think can be collected by any process known to the law. There is some doubt as to who should be the plaintiff in a suit to collect a bill for fees. One clerk, when I asked him how he would declare, answered, facetiously, that he thought he should join the county with himself as co-plaintiffs. It might be well for the Legislature to direct the clerks to send in a detailed statement of these outstanding liabilities, so that, if possible, some means may be devised to collect these bills. Half of them at least are due the counties, and therefore it seems worthy of consideration.

## SHERIFFS AND MASTERS OF JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

As a general thing, the accounts of these officers have been accurately kept, and the funds received by them properly accounted for. The books of masters of houses of correction approach uniformity, and before long will be made uniform. The books of sheriffs are not so satisfactory. The office of sheriff has not the appearance of permanence, like that of other county offices. In some of the court houses there is a room called the sheriff's office; but he is there only occasionally, often not residing at the county seat. The books he keeps are deemed his own, and when he retires he takes the books with him, as a rule. It is for the Legislature to say whether a different rule shall be established. One thing I am persuaded should be done at once; namely, that sheriffs and masters of houses of correction should be required to deposit public funds, if they deposit them at all, in their name as trustee, and not mingle public and private funds, indiscriminately. Many of them deposit now properly, but many do not; and this vicious habit is practised by officers, in grade from the trial justice to the highest county officer except treasurers. I have warned and advised against it, but in many cases without avail. In Norfolk County, the sheriff, who is as honest a man as there is in this world, I have no doubt, is also master of the house of correction, buys supplies for the same, and pays for them out of his own pocket; draws from the treasurer the pay for his deputy sheriffs, and keeps only a personal bank book in a national bank. When I asked to see his bank book, the answer was, that it would not help me much, and so it proved. By section 3 of chapter 438, Acts of 1887, the controller is compelled "to ascertain the actual amount of cash or money on hand in any of the aforesaid departments or with any of said officers." This is the most disagreeable part of my duty; but, as it is the most effectual part, it cannot be omitted with fidelity to the public. Where I find the officer has only a private bank book, I do not verify it, because any amount of funds in a bank is no evidence that any part of it is trust funds. In one case I examined the books of a master of a house of correction, and

called for a certain amount of money on hand. This was not produced, but the statement was made that his bank book was at the bank. I sent for a statement of the account of the master, but was told he had funds there as sheriff, but not as master. In another case, one of my clerks, in examining the books of a district court, called for the balance, when the clerk went out, and, after considerable delay, returned with a private bank book, in which had been entered that very afternoon the amount required. In the case of the clerks of the higher courts, there being a doubt as to the ownership of the fees upon which salary was based, there was more justification for not keeping a book as trustee. But, now that all fees received are trust funds, there is no excuse for depositing in their own names. At this late day it would seem hardly necessary to make a statute covering this matter, with a penalty for non-compliance; but I am sure it is. If a law be passed compelling such deposit, it may be that such deposit ought to be an acquittance of the officer making the deposit, in case of the insolvency of the bank or trust company; especially if the deposit be made in a bank or trust company approved by the treasurer of the county where the officer served. Treasurers are compelled to deposit in a national bank. (Public Statutes, chapter 23, section 18.)

#### TIME OF MAKING REPORTS BY SHERIFFS.

By the provisions of Public Statutes, chapter 217, section 9, the sheriff is bound to pay over to the treasurer, within one month from the receipt thereof, all fines, costs and forfeitures due, imposed or awarded in the supreme or superior courts, and all sums found due on forfeited recognizances. But the law does not appear to require him to accompany the payment with any account or detailed statement whatever. Then, by section 13 of same chapter, he is on the first days of January and July to render an account on oath of all money received during the last six months. It seems to me these two sections may well be merged in one, and have the accounts accompany the money. And it might be convenient to pay over at the end of a criminal sitting. A literal compliance with the law as it now stands would seem to require the



sheriff to pay over in dribblets, if the sitting should happen to extend beyond a month. By section 8 of same chapter, the clerk of the courts is required, “at the end of every term, or as soon thereafter as may be,” to send to the treasurer of the county “certificates of all fines imposed by the respective courts.” It is probably an oversight that the words “and costs” are omitted in that statute, as the costs paid to the sheriff or master often exceed the fines. This omission should be cured by statute. It is of course intended as a check when the sheriff sends in his money and his detailed statement.

By section 12 of same chapter, payment to deputy sheriff is deemed payment to sheriff; but no provision is made as to whom the deputy shall pay, or whether he shall make a return or file an account.

I take the liberty to point out, in House Document No. 2 of this year, in the returns of sheriffs, that, in four counties at least, the amount of money received as fines, costs and forfeitures, is not apparently entered upon the schedules. The question of forfeitures I shall discuss more at length when I come to the vouchers in the treasuries.

#### THE TREASURERS.

I have personally visited every county, and examined the books and vouchers of the treasurers, paying special attention to the variety of ways and means of doing substantially the same thing, with the intention of reducing the methods of book-keeping to one system, if possible or prudent. I scarcely found two treasurers doing the same thing in the same way. As the Commissioners of Savings Banks for eight years had the same authority that I have over the question of book-keeping in these offices, and did not order a uniform system, I was put on my guard against any hasty action, and can now see the wisdom of such a course. Many of the treasurers are of very great age, have been long in office, have surrounded themselves with books and memoranda which they consider checks upon themselves and safeguards to the public, and they would find it exceedingly hard to make any radical change in their methods of keeping accounts. Since accuracy is the main thing, — and I find that



in all these offices, — I shall be slow to make changes arbitrarily. By conference, and general agreement, I hope sooner or later to establish a simple and uniform method of keeping the books in these great offices.

At present, the methods vary, somewhat as the size and magnitude of business vary, in the different counties. One veteran, who has kept his debits on the right hand page of his cash book, and his credits on the left, thought it would “break him up” to transpose his pages, so as to seem to receive his money before spending it; and he was not disturbed, his methods appearing to be entirely accurate. In the small counties, a single cash book, with a separate statement of the “dog fund,” is the only book required, except the ledger, to indicate the classifications required by the prison commissioners and by this office. I apprehend the Legislature intended, by section 11 of chapter 23 of the Public Statutes, to enact that the treasurer of a county should keep *one cash book*, which shall contain “a full and accurate account, stating the time when, the person from whom, and account on which, money is received; and in like manner the time when, the person to whom, and the account on which, payments are made.” If that section could be recast and brought into the form above indicated, it would soon solve the problem of a uniform system of keeping books in the treasuries. In that event, the duplicate receipt book required by Public Statutes, chapter 23, section 12, the cash book or journal, and the ledger, would be all the books required. And even the ledger may be dispensed with, if the cash book be supplied with columns enough to meet all the wants of business. In Middlesex and Worcester, and now in Essex, the treasurers have adopted cash books with receipts and expenditures appropriately classified; and their example is commended to other counties, it being evident that these classified abstracts, daily, weekly or monthly, if desired, must be a great convenience, and avoid the necessity of keeping a great number of auxiliary books. The treasurers all evince a disposition to adopt the best system, and many improvements have already been made. The laws of 1888, fixing salaries for the clerks of courts, and compelling the payment of witnesses in the inferior courts and be-

fore trial justices, and the further reform anticipated, in the method of certifying and paying costs not paid by defendants in these same inferior tribunals, will very much simplify the work of treasurers. The pay-roll now so popular in some counties, in cities and towns, will inevitably be adopted in all the counties, to save labor of clerks, county commissioners, treasurers, and all concerned in the transaction of county business.

#### RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Conceding the legality of the vouchers presented by the different treasurers, I found no substantial errors in these offices. Slight errors I did find in two or three instances, but only such as are incident to humanity, and no suspicion of intentional wrong. I do not mean to say that I found all the accounts legally vouched, but in form, and apparently, the vouchers were all in place, and the balances called for by the books accurately accounted for. One word as to the legality of the vouchers. About the time of my entering upon the duties of this office, I had a conversation with one of the learned judges of probate, who of course is one of the county examiners in his county, in regard to the vouchers in the treasuries. He told me he supposed I would go deeper than the board of examiners did, and examine the legality of the vouchers; whereas the board confined themselves generally to seeing that the vouchers were in proper form and apparently approved by the proper officers, that the footings were right, and the balances duly accounted for.

This remark was a source of great relief to me, because I soon found I did not agree with some of the boards of examiners in relation to certain vouchers and methods of doing business. I will call specific attention to the cases where I have considered the vouchers defective, and where the correction has not been made at my suggestion. The correction has not been made, because the officer either did not agree with me in my view of law, or because he was content to rest upon the approbation of the county commissioners and of the board of examiners. By the provisions of Public Statutes, chapter 23, section 7, "the bills or evi-

dences of county indebtedness, for which payment is ordered, shall be delivered with the order to the treasurer." This is not done in all cases. For instance: bills of incidental expense of courts, certified under section 24, chapter 154, Public Statutes; bills of the supreme and superior courts, allowed under section 23, chapter 153; bills of auditors, under section 55, chapter 159; bills of the clerks in certain cases, are generally retained in the superior court, and an order drawn by the clerk upon the treasurer for the amount due the different persons concerned. I do not think this is right. In examining the treasurers' accounts, I ought not to be compelled to go to the clerk's office and see if a judge approved an auditor's bill. Section 8, chapter 23, Public Statutes, would seem to mark out the duty of the treasurer in such cases. That section provides that "no payment shall be made out of a county treasury unless the bill or account rendered is accompanied by vouchers, in which are stated in detail the items of each bill or account; nor unless all such vouchers conform and sustain such bill or account." The treasurer should refuse payment until the vouchers are forthcoming. It seems to me these bills are in no just sense a part of the records of the court, but belong with the treasury. In Middlesex and Bristol I found them there, and in those two counties were the bills of "short costs," so called, that go up from the inferior courts. I believe the treasurers generally take my view of the law. If they would resist payment, and let parties sue, that would test the legality of the proceedings. The sum annually paid upon these particular bills is very large. The incidental bills from the inferior courts, it seems to me might all go straight to the county commissioners for allowance. The commissioners can build and furnish a court house, but cannot furnish a clerk of a police court with a bundle of lead-pencils. We have seen that in some of the counties the dealer in lead-pencils must wait six months for his pay. I apprehend the abolition of the fee system as compensation for clerks will regulate this matter sooner or later. I also found, in the treasury of Bristol, vouchers signed with the *fac simile* stamp of the clerk, — a most dangerous proceeding, it would seem. I called the clerk's attention to this, and



he replied that in his absence he allowed the *fac simile* to be used, but has now discontinued the practice. I examined the records of the commissioners, and found the bills duly recorded under the clerk's own hand. The defect was in certifying to the treasurer. The bills were also signed by the chairman of the commissioners; but I do not understand that adds anything to their legal validity. The supreme court has decided that the clerk, and not the chairman of the commissioners, is the only proper person to attest records; and I apprehend the same rule applies to bills. (*Rich vs. Lancaster Railroad*, 114 Mass. 514.)

Again, in Bristol, I found a peculiar way of paying the jurors, which I cannot sanction. When the pay-roll is complete and duly certified, the treasurer sends it and the jury to a national bank in Taunton, Fall River or New Bedford; the teller of the bank pays the jurors, without taking any receipt from them, and then certifies on the jury roll or otherwise that he has paid the jury; and I am asked to consider that evidence of payment. Because this has gone on for years, makes no difference. The treasurer of Bristol does a prodigious amount of work, and in my judgment can pay a jury as quickly as the ordinary bank teller. At any rate, I do not think there is any legal evidence that he has paid a jury since he adopted this rule.

In Norfolk the treasurer has paid dog damages in this way: the amount due to parties residing in Quincy, for instance, would be sent in one check to the chairman of the selectmen of that town; and the return of that check, duly indorsed by said chairman, was offered to me as evidence of payment of money to parties in whose favor dog damages had been assessed. This check seems to me of no importance. The law is explicit, that money shall be paid to the parties to whom it is due. I do not see how I can take as evidence of payment anything but the receipt of the party; his order to pay to some third party; the check of the treasurer, payable to the order of the party, duly indorsed; or the judgment of a court in trustee process. The receipt of the sheriff for money due his deputies is equally objectionable, and so is the widely extended habit of paying to one for the benefit of another. The receipt of the right party should be



obtained, or his request filed with the treasurer. The payment by check is made a remedy against holding money by a treasurer more than ten days. His safety is in the law; mine is there also.

In Norfolk, the sheriff, who is also master of the house of correction, pays out of his own pocket for supplies to the jail and house of correction. This is clearly illegal, and ought to be stopped. The statute forbids the treasurer to pay any money to the commissioners to be by them disbursed in behalf of the county. (Public Statutes, chapter 23, section 6.) If the commissioners, having charge of furnishing the supplies for jail, cannot advance county money for supplies, for a greater reason the keeper of the jail should not be allowed to advance money and charge the county for it. If the advantage of paying cash is so great, the Legislature cannot fail to recognize that fact.

The method of doing this business at Dedham has been as follows: the sheriff buys, and pays with his own money, and takes the receipt of parties with whom he deals, on bills made to him individually. Then, at some stated time, he settles with the county by presenting a bill in his own name for the full amount of the separate receipts obtained as above stated, and offers these receipts as his vouchers. The sheriff having already paid for the supplies, the commissioners must either cut down the sheriff, or abdicate their function provided in Public Statutes, chapter 220, section 54, which in effect is, that, before payment for supplies, the jailer's account shall be settled and allowed by the commissioners. The sheriff and the commissioners are both placed in a false position. The chairman of the commissioners of Norfolk signifies his willingness to discontinue the practice. The credit of the county is good anywhere.

Another doubtful voucher is the one relating to payment of special justices of the inferior courts, particularly in inquests. I find vouchers amounting to thousands of dollars, paid in favor of special justices who hold inquests; and the only authority apparent is, that they attach to their names the words, "special justice" of such a court. And, indeed, in some cases no title is added at all, and I have to inquire who the party is that is holding an inquest. If I am right

in the law, the special justice can hold an inquest only in the absence or disability or at the request of a standing justice; and that fact must appear on the record. (Public Statutes, chapter 154, section 25. *Com. vs. McCarty*, 14 Gray, 18. *Com. vs. Fitzgerald*, 14 Gray, 14. *Com. vs. Fay*, 126 Mass. 235. *Com. vs. Hawkes*, 123 Mass. 529. *Dyke vs. Story*, 7 Allen, 351.)

I am of the opinion, that, if the Legislature would enact specifically that every special justice holding an inquest shall add to the record of the case the reason of his sitting, the counties would have less fees to pay in this direction. Then the treasurers would know whether a voucher was good or not.

In this connection may be considered the Act of 1885, chapter 40. If special justices can sit only in place of the standing justice, or at his request, why should the special justice not be compelled to sit for the same fees which would accrue to the standing justice? If the special justice act in the absence of the standing justice (the standing justice being absent more than thirty days in one year), the compensation must come out of the standing justice. There seems to be an inconsistency in the law.

Then another question arises, upon the vouchers, which the treasurers have asked me to settle, or refer to the Legislature; to wit, How many days make a year, in one of the inferior courts? The law now provides, as above suggested, that, if the standing justice be absent more than thirty days, he shall pay the special justice for service at the same rate as he himself receives, — not less than \$2.50 per diem. There is a dispute as to whether the salary of the justice should be divided by 365, or a less number, as the number after deducting from 365 the Sundays and legal holidays. Of course, the smaller the divisor, the greater the quotient. The question is not free from difficulty, as the courts are always open for issuing warrants; and in some courts the justice hears the complainants, and directs whether a warrant shall issue or not. The question might turn on the facts in each case. If I were to say that a special justice now deceased told me that he obtained the opinion of an attorney-general now deceased, to the effect that 307 days make a

year in a police court, my testimony would probably be rejected. I do think there should be some uniform voucher in this matter. Whether the clerk should certify to the number of days served by a special justice, or whether the affidavit of the special justice should be taken, or whether the standing justice should make some certificate, is the question. In Hampshire County the justice of the district court makes a certificate to the treasurer, as to the number of days when two courts are held under the statute.

Kindred to this voucher is the need of one in cases arising under the law of 1888, giving the clerks of the inferior courts a vacation of fourteen days. (Chapter 352.) The clerk *pro tem* might be required to give an affidavit, to be approved by the justice holding the court.

#### VOUCHERS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

The principal voucher I would criticise in criminal business is that of the certificate for the payment of witnesses in the courts; and the defect, with a few exceptions, a year ago, ran through all the courts. The methods of certifying and paying the witnesses in the superior court vary as much as the forms in criminal process varied before the attempt at uniformity. The one thing that seems to me to be material, and which is so generally wanting, is the certificate of the witness himself. In Public Statutes, chapter 199, section 14, is this clause, which I think applies in all cases, civil or criminal: "And each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance." And in section 41 of the same chapter it is provided that "no sheriff, deputy sheriff or other officer, taking the certificates of witnesses in criminal cases, shall purchase or discount or have any interest in orders drawn or demands upon the treasury by such witnesses;" clearly implying that in criminal cases the witnesses themselves shall certify. It is held by the supreme court that the certificate of a witness *prima facie* entitles him to his pay. (*Barber vs. Parsons*, 145 Mass. 203; *Miller vs. Lyon*, 6 Allen, 514.) If this be material, the omission can easily be supplied. The clerks and district attorneys carefully supervise this matter of witnesses, and weed out a good many supernumerary and professional witnesses, who crowd them-



selves into as many cases as possible. The omission, if it be one, has been by inadvertence, I apprehend, and perhaps because very many witnesses cannot sign their own names. The treasurers, clerks and district attorneys by agreement can readily adopt the best system, which ought to be uniform in all courts. The double certificate, "we have attended," etc., "and have received our fees," would seem to cover the case. The treasurers have the witnesses' receipts, and probably no harm has been done. At my first visit in 1887 to the north-western district, I found the witnesses in the superior court for criminal business were not paid at all at the time of the trial. The treasurer of Franklin told me of the hardship he had been cognizant of, by reason of the non-payment of witnesses, but did not seem to be very clear as to where the responsibility for their non-payment lay. In Hampshire the practice now is to pay the witnesses as in other counties. In Franklin there has been no change, and this great wrong continues. While at Greenfield, in January last, and while examining the books of the county treasurer, a man came in from Whately and called for his witness fees, which were paid to him, for himself, his wife, and two other witnesses. I asked him where he testified, before what court, and in what cases. He answered before the grand jury at the last term. I asked him why he did not get his pay, and he answered that he did not know; that he signed some certificate at the time of the trial, but did not know what. The citizens of Franklin have complained of this great hardship, but not in the proper quarter, I apprehend. The clerk tells me that hereafter he will do what he can towards securing payment to the witnesses, as in all the other counties. Nothing will more simplify the treasurers' accounts than to have the witnesses paid at the time they testify. In Hampshire and Franklin the treasurers do not have their offices in the court house, although offices are there provided for them. It might be a good regulation to require the treasurers to be in the court house while the grand jury is there, and during the criminal trials of the court. Another doubtful voucher on the criminal side is that of a fee for clerk to the district attorney. By Public Statutes, chapter 17, section 16, it is provided "that, in districts where there is no assistant dis-



trict attorney, the court may allow such sum as it may deem reasonable for the services of a clerk to aid the district attorney in the transaction of the criminal business of the district." I do not find the vouchers approved by the court, but by the district attorney in the general bill. This may be right, but I do not so understand the law. Still another source of income to the counties, in regard to which the vouchers show great diversity of practice, is that from forfeited recognizances. I find, in some counties, not a dollar has been paid in from this source for years; in other counties, small sums are paid in from time to time, as if "straw bail" had been taken, or else parties had been let off on extremely favorable terms. The law appears to be very strict upon this subject. Public Statutes, chapter 217, section 9, has already been quoted. That section seems to me almost impossible of enforcement. It provides (section 12) that the sheriff or deputy sheriff, alone, shall be authorized to receive money due from forfeited recognizances, which amount shall be certified by the clerks of the courts. How and when is it to be certified? I find money for forfeited recognizances paid in by the sheriff, by the deputy sheriff, by the party, and by the party's attorney. There is no certification except when money is paid to the sheriff, and frequently there is none then. The action upon a recognizance seems to be civil in its nature, the district attorney is counsel for the plaintiff, and the practice appears to be, so far as I can gather from the vouchers in the treasurers' offices, that the district attorney has the same control over the action that counsel has in ordinary civil cases; to wit, power to compromise or remit a portion of judgment, if judgment has been obtained. The provisions of Public Statutes, chapter 17, section 20, clearly forbid a district attorney to discontinue an action upon a recognizance without the approval of the court, or a certificate from the sheriff that full payment has been made of the amount of the recognizance and costs. That is to say, the district attorney's discretion is taken away in the single instance of a case pending, but does not forbid compromise before or after action is brought. This law is akin to chapter 359, Acts of 1885, which forbids a district attorney to place a case on file unless the presiding judge will file a cer-

tificate that the interests of public justice require the filing of the case. The practice would seem to determine what is best in this matter. If the district attorney can compromise, before or after judgment, why should he not receive the money, and account for it to the treasurer of the county? He cannot find the sheriff, perhaps, nor the treasurer, and is not allowed to receive the money himself. I found in Hampden County the clerk made out a list of executions on forfeited recognizances, and forwarded the same to the treasurer. There were on this list five cases against one party who had been defaulted, — the five executions, with costs, amounting to \$1,100 and more. An order came from the district attorney to settle for \$60 on each case; and \$300 were paid in, the county apparently losing \$800. The district attorney probably had satisfactory reasons for settling the claims of the county, but I think the county may well know the reason of such settlement. I recommend that the clerk of the courts for criminal business in Suffolk County, and the clerks of the courts in other counties, at the end of each year, be required to make a tabulated statement of all forfeited recognizances during the year, with the disposition of the same; the table to include name of bail commissioner or person taking the recognizance, so that, if straw bail is taken, that fact will be known; and have the treasurer publish this table in his annual statement, provided for in Public Statutes, chapter 23, section 28, hereafter to be referred to more at length. I doubt the wisdom of taking away the discretion of the district attorney, but do think it will be for the public advantage to know more fully how that discretion is exercised. It is well known that in liquor prosecutions, in lottery or gambling cases, and in cases of keeping houses of ill fame, the defendants prefer to be defaulted, and then fight for reduction of terms on recognizances. I believe here is a class of county securities that will bear enforcement to the extent of the law.

#### DUPLICATE RECEIPTS.

Section 12 of chapter 23, Public Statutes, provides that “all receipts for money paid to a county treasurer shall be in duplicate, and one copy shall be given to the party making the payment and one to the county clerk.” This pro-

vision of law is a dead letter in Middlesex, and practically so in many other counties; as, on inquiry at the clerk's office for the treasurer's duplicate receipts, they could not be found. Curiously enough, when this law was first reported to the Legislature of 1880, the requirement was of duplicate receipts for payments by the treasurer; and I found such duplicates on my first visit to the county of Dukes County. The law seems to me of great importance, and should be rigidly enforced. It is true we have in this Commonwealth no such officer as "county clerk," by that name. It is equally true that the Legislature intended the clerk of the courts by the words "county clerk." It may be well to change the phraseology now, or, what would perhaps be better, to provide that the duplicate should be sent to this office. I could then tell on any day what the receipt side of a treasurer's account should show. The receipt side is the weak side of the account. The treasurer has a voucher for all payments made, but none for many of the receipts. The duplicate receipt takes the place, in some degree, of a voucher. The receipt, as made in Berkshire, in Hampden, in Barnstable and in Hampshire, works admirably. The receipt and stub bear the same number, and the stub often saves the treasurer the trouble of going to the clerk's office or elsewhere to find out what a certain payment was for. A somewhat long experience in the military service convinced me that the system of duplicate invoices and receipts in the army can hardly be improved. So far as practicable, I would introduce these in county affairs. There are but few sources of revenue to counties, and in many cases sworn certificates are now required of those who pay money to a county. The assessment of the county tax answers for an invoice for that item. Dog-license money is accompanied with a sworn certificate; so are the fines and costs from courts and clerks, trial justices and masters of houses of correction. The sheriffs appear to be an exception; but they can be required to make a certificate when they pay over money, relieving them from the semi-annual account called for by Public Statutes, chapter 217, section 13. Hardly anything remains except money received for peddlers' licenses.



I recommend that all public officers paying over money to county treasurers be required to send a duplicate certificate to this office, as is done in Boston; one certificate going to the auditor, the other to the collector. Then I should not only know without asking whether the law is promptly complied with, but also the amount paid over, which will aid me in the matter of examinations. At my request, the clerk of the supreme judicial court for Suffolk, and the clerks of the central municipal court of Boston, who pay over monthly, send duplicate certificates to me; and perhaps I have authority to require these as “exhibits” under the provisions of section 4 of chapter 438, Acts of 1887; but I prefer it should be a distinct requirement of the Statutes.

#### PAYMENT BY A TREASURER WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF LAW.

By section 10 of chapter 23, Public Statutes, a treasurer is made personally liable for any sum of money paid by him to a *county officer* without authority of law. Why not make him personally liable for paying county money to anybody without authority of law?

#### PAYMENT BY CHECK.

This method of payment, without obtaining receipts, is carried to excess in one or two counties. As the law seems to sanction it; I have no right to complain. It does seem to me, however, that the receipt should be obtained in all cases where it can be without inconvenience. The provision of section 17 of chapter 23, requiring treasurers to notify the district attorney when officers are delinquent for ten days in making required payments, has not much vitality, for obvious reasons. The officers named are powerful factors in the political economy of counties, and treasurers naturally shrink from notifying them of their delinquencies. As the law requires me to notify the Attorney-General in case of similar delinquencies, I might at the same time notify district attorneys if that duty were imposed upon me. But, whether transferred or not, there should be a penalty attached to the law, — a fine of fifty dollars; and, in case of a clerk of a court, make neglect to comply with the law a reason or ground for summary removal from office, under the provi-



sions of section 4, chapter 150, of the Public Statutes. That would be a penalty worth having. The coolness with which some public officers disregard the law is amazing. Section 21 of chapter 23 provides that "the county commissioners shall examine and allow the accounts of county treasurers;" but nothing is said as to what the commissioners or the treasurer shall do in case the former find they cannot allow the accounts of the latter. There seems to be the same defect in section 32, where the board of examiners are to examine the accounts, and, if they find them correct, they are to certify on the books of the treasurer. But what are they to do, and what is the treasurer to do, if the examiners refuse to certify to the correctness of the account?

#### THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF TREASURERS.

Section 28 of the same chapter provides that the treasurers, at the close of each year, shall make a particular statement of the receipts and expenditures of their county, except costs of criminal prosecutions, and expenses of courts, of which they shall make a general statement. I do not think any county treasurer in the Commonwealth, with the single exception of the treasurer of Bristol, complies with that law. I have recommended a fuller report to all the treasurers, but without result except in promises.\* If those promises are kept, next year the reports will be more particular. There is a restraining influence somewhere. One treasurer agreed with me that his report was a little meagre, and expressed his entire willingness to make it as full as I desired it, but asked for time to talk with the commissioners and the clerk. The result of that talk is yet to be revealed. It is to be remembered that the board of examiners are to approve that statement before it is distributed to the people.

Now, it does not give much information to report that eight hundred dollars are paid for auditors and masters, one thousand dollars for coal, and two thousand five hundred dollars for extra clerical assistance in the clerk's office. What the people ought to know is, who were the auditors, and how much did each receive; from whom was the coal

\* Since this report was written, the treasurer of Plymouth County has published a full and satisfactory report.

purchased; and what is the name of each person employed in the clerk's office, and how much was paid to each. It is of no great importance to be told how much dog money was paid in by a given town; but it would be of advantage to state how much dog damage was paid to A. B., and the price of hens and chickens would be regulated in some degree by such information. One treasurer assured me, that, if he published the names of the parties from whom the county bought supplies for a certain institution, he would have all the other dealers at his heels. In half a dozen counties the clerks sit as auditors or masters, and receive considerable fees from the county therefor. That they make good auditors is certain, or they would not be appointed; for an auditorship usually is a matter of choice of the parties to a suit. But when they come to the Legislature for increased salaries, or go to the county commissioners for extra clerical help, then to know the details of their outside earnings is material and important. In one county the number of items charged to one person attracted my attention; and, on inquiry as to who the dealer was, I was told he was the chairman of the county commissioners. There was no evidence to my mind that the purchases were not advantageous to the county, and entirely above-board; but I searched in vain for any evidence that the chairman stepped down and called in a special commissioner when his own bills were passed upon by the board. This was not done in a corner. The fact was discussed on the stump in the county at the last election, and the commissioner was triumphantly re-elected. But, if the details of his sales to the county were spread upon the record, and circulated broadcast in the county, I do not believe the sales would be repeated. This dealing with the county by a county officer I do not believe is right. The Statutes forbid State officers, members of city councils, and other city officials, from being interested in any contracts in which the State or city is interested, under heavy penalties. (Public Statutes, chapter 205, sections 11, 12.) This law ought to be extended to embrace county officers. But publicity cures evils, and therefore the details of such proceedings should be published to the people. Cities and towns by their auditors, the State by its auditor, give all the details of

the business of the corporations named. Why should the county be an exception? It would be a good thing, in my judgment, to publish some of the details of court proceedings, — the fees, for instance, paid to officers in the superior court. Again, the commissioners sometimes reject claims against the counties, and cut down bills. But they get no credit for it, because nobody knows it. If they followed the rule in New York, of publishing in parallel columns the bills presented and the bills allowed, and thus show the details of county transactions, and whether the county auditors do in fact audit anything, the result would be most satisfactory. The reproach of secrecy brought against the board would be in a large measure removed, if the proceedings were given to the people in more particularity. The cost of printing would be of no consequence. The treasurer might need more pay, and even extra clerical assistance; but the people would gladly pay the bills, if only they could get the information they desire, as to where the county money goes. I fully believe that such a county publication would be the best possible investment of all the funds that will be needed for its accomplishment.

#### NOTIFYING OFFICERS.

Section 29 of chapter 23, Public Statutes, requires treasurers once in each year to notify officers to make all required returns. There is not much vitality to this section. A proper penalty upon the officers themselves would be the better law.

#### THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners keep no accounts, that come under my inspection or observation. But, as they audit and order paid out of the treasuries the greater part of the money expended by the counties; and as, under the fee system, the clerks charged by the page for recording orders and proceedings before the court of the commissioners, — the records and methods of doing county business came properly before me. My right to examine the records of the commissioners has been challenged but once, and then the challenge was quickly withdrawn. When I found that thousands of dollars were being paid out of the treasury of Bristol, upon orders signed



with a rubber stamp, bearing the *fac simile* of the clerk, and no other legal verification, it seemed to me essential to go to the records, to see if indeed the bills had ever been duly approved and ordered paid by the board. I find as great a variety in the ways of doing business in this court as in all the others. I am concerned only in such methods as relate to the approval of bills which take money out of the treasuries. It seems to me the laws in relation to these officers are quite ambiguous, and some of them contradictory.

I invite attention first to Public Statutes, chapter 23, section 7, where it is provided, that, with certain exceptions, no money shall be paid out of the treasury except "upon orders drawn by the county commissioners." What is an order, within the meaning of this law? In some counties a separate order is drawn for every bill; and in Worcester the clerk of the commissioners exhibited some old records, where the orders were all recorded separately. The section referred to also contains the provision that the clerk shall keep a record of such orders, and further provides that "the bills or evidence of county indebtedness, for which payment is ordered, shall be delivered with the order to the treasurer." It certainly looks, on the face of it, as if the intention of the Legislature was, that a separate order should be drawn in each case. When we refer to the fact that in so many counties, under the fee system, the clerks charged twenty-five cents on each order drawn by the commissioners, it looks a little as if they felt they should fully earn their money by drawing separate orders for every bill. In Plymouth, the practice when I first visited the county was for the treasurer to require the party in whose favor an order was drawn to indorse it, and that was taken as a receipt; as if the order were a negotiable instrument. If that view of the law be right, I think the statute should be changed; because it is impracticable to draw bills in separate orders. As I have said elsewhere, in large counties there will be three or four thousand bills presented to the commissioners for allowance in a year. Such a construction of the law would prevent the use of the "pay-roll," now so generally adopted in city and county business.

The next question is, When and how is an order



“drawn” by the county commissioners? Are the commissioners to sign the order, one, two or three of them, or is the clerk to sign alone? They are not to audit bills, approve them, and order them paid, but orders are to be drawn by them. In dog-damage cases (Public Statutes, chapter 102, section 98) they are to “issue an order upon the treasurer” for such damages, etc. By section 6, chapter 40, the treasurer is to pay to the law library association “such further sums as the county commissioners may deem necessary and proper.” By chapter 26, section 24, as amended by Statutes of 1887, chapter 310, they are to “audit” the accounts of medical examiners, and “certify to the treasurer what items in such accounts are deemed just and reasonable; and such items shall be paid by such treasurer.” By section 33, chapter 159, Public Statutes, clerks are to be allowed, for extra clerical assistance, “such sums as the county commissioners by a writing signed by them approve.” Here is certainly a variety of prescriptions to the county commissioners. It is not to be wondered at that the practice has the same variety. In some counties the chairman signs the bills; in others, two of the commissioners sign; in Plymouth, all the commissioners sign on the back of each bill; and in Middlesex there is no signature at all upon the bills. In all the counties where separate orders are drawn, the order is signed by the clerk; and where the pay-roll is used, as in all the large counties, the clerk as a general rule signs the roll, the bills being delivered as vouchers. In Essex and Middlesex the commissioners have a book in which they enter the bills, take that to their clerk for his attestation, and then the clerk makes a copy of that, in substance, for the treasurer. The difference in the two counties seems to be, that in Essex two of the commissioners sign each bill, while the other writes them in the book; and in Middlesex, the bills are not signed at all. At the hearing in 1880, the chairman of the Middlesex commissioners, upon the subject of the records, testified as follows: “Our books are very simple; we have only a book in reality [the commissioners] where we enter payments, current expenses of the county, and from that the clerk draws the order on the treasurer; and we enter the items to be paid on our books,

and for that the clerk draws an order. Each item goes to the treasurer." This testimony was given in reply to questions put thus: "Whether the records of your board, the record of the previous meetings, are read for your approval at each meeting? *Answer.* They are not. *Question.* Are they ever read for your approval? *Answer.* They are not. *Question.* What evidence have you that your records are properly kept in a proper book of records?" Answered as above. (Senate Document No. 225, 1880, p. 138.) In Bristol, the commissioners have a stamp, and each bill is stamped as follows: "Bristol, ss. Board of Co. Com's. Examined, allowed and ordered paid. F. G., Chairman. Attest, S. B., Clerk." This goes to the treasurer as his order to pay. In very many counties the commissioners have a stamp indicating that the bill is examined and allowed, and then an order drawn separately. The chairman usually signs the bills, but in Plymouth all the commissioners sign the bill. I found, in Dukes County and in Nantucket, the illegal and dangerous habit of passing a vote that in future one of the board should be allowed to approve bills, and then the clerk should order them paid. This was done to save the necessity of a meeting. This practice was promptly discontinued, but not till after disaster in Nantucket.

Now, what is the legal and proper way to draw money out of the treasury of a county? In Nantucket, during the year 1888, the clerk of the courts was indicted and convicted of forging or falsely making an order, acquittance or discharge for money. That is to say, he made an order on the treasurer in the usual form, for a bill which had been paid once. The defendant's counsel raised a question as to the proper method of approval by a board of county commissioners, claiming that, as all the members or a majority did not sign the bill alleged to have been forged or falsely made, the defendant was not guilty. The case went to the supreme court, but the point was found not necessary to be decided, the case going off on another point. A decision would have been of great practical importance. In Norfolk County I found the records of the county commissioners contained no evidence that any dog damages had ever been assessed or paid in that county. And so with medical examiners' bills. The way

these matters are disposed of in that county is for the commissioners to pass upon the question of damages by dogs, and send direct to the treasurer a decree assessing the damages; and then the treasurer pays, as I have already stated. The decree is signed by the chairman alone, and no record is made of it. In cases of bills of medical examiners, the board audits the bills and these are sent down as "audited," and the order is signed by all the commissioners, and not by the clerk at all. Which is right? Is Norfolk right, and all the rest of the counties wrong? The clerk in Norfolk, by doing what other clerks have done, under the fee system, would have added to his salary probably two hundred dollars per year, by attesting orders in dog damages and medical cases. So it must be clear that he did not think the law required him to keep any record, or sign any orders for dog damage, or for the distribution of the dog fund. The commissioners and the treasurer must have taken the same view. I do not mean to be understood that the commissioners of Norfolk have not adjusted the claims under the dog law, and audited the bills for medical examiners with the same care and fidelity that is bestowed in the other counties. What I mean to say is, that, in my view of the law, there is no legal evidence of it. I think the clerk alone is the person to attest orders which take money out of the treasury to pay dog damages or to pay medical examiners, and that the record of the board should show the whole proceedings. It may be, that, under the peculiar wording of the statute relating to extra clerical assistance, the commissioners' signature "under their own hand" is alone required, and not that of the clerk in addition, because he is the party certifying to the necessity of the extra clerical help, and therefore disqualified to act as clerk in attesting the order drawing the money. I have said to the commissioners, in certain instances, that it did not seem to me that the signature of the chairman, as in the Norfolk case, or of all the members, as in Plymouth, has the slightest validity or importance in law. The clerk is the only person who can certify to the action of the board, unless in the case cited of extra clerical assistance. (*Rich vs. Lancaster R. R.*, 114 Mass. 514.)

And this brings me to what I regard as the greatest irreg-



ularity, and the most dangerous one that is to be found in the transaction of county business; to wit, the fact that the clerks of the county commissioners do not in general attend the meetings of the boards, nor keep the record of the proceedings; the books are filled with litigation caused by the fact that these records are not properly kept. There is an explosion every little while over the question, it enters into political campaigns, and yet nothing is done which furnishes a complete remedy. I do not mean to say that the clerks of the county commissioners do not keep a record. I do mean to say, with all the emphasis I can employ, that they do not in general attend the meetings and keep the record of the proceedings of the county commissioners in any legal and proper sense. They may keep a record of what the chairman tells them has been done, or even what the memorandum kept by the chairman, or by all the board, indicates has been done; but this is not what the law contemplates, when it says the "clerks shall attend all the courts of which they are clerks, when held in their respective counties, and the sessions of the county commissioners, and record their proceedings, and shall have the care and custody of all the records, books and papers appertaining to and filed or deposited in their respective offices." (Public Statutes, chapter 159, section 16). And in section 6 of the same chapter, "the clerks and assistant clerks of the courts of the several counties shall be clerks and assistant clerks of the county commissioners." And in chapter 22, section 20, that the clerk shall have custody of their seal. The commissioners do nothing, and can do nothing, except what the record says they have done; and that record can be kept only by their clerk. Their own memoranda is of no legal value whatever. They need keep no record, unless the register required in chapter 220, section 12, in prison matters, is an exception. The law makes the clerks of courts clerks of the commissioners, because those clerks have the ability, technical and legal, to make a record properly. How often is that record amended at great expense, because it was not properly made at first! (*Andover vs. County of Essex*, 5 Gray, 393. *Ellis vs. County of Bristol*, 2 Gray, 370. *Gloucester vs. County of Essex*, 116 Mass. 579.)



And in the last case the records had to be amended from recollection. It may be, that, although the record is made up from hearsay, it cannot be impeached collaterally, but it ought not to be impeachable in any process whatever, for want of attendance by the clerk. I was at Dedham on the first Wednesday of January, and was in the court of commissioners when the register of deeds elect was qualified by the chairman. No clerk was present, and I ventured to ask about the record of such an important proceeding. The answer was, that the board kept a memorandum of what the board did, and at night reported in gross to their clerk, who kept the record; and that they had no power to compel the attendance of the clerk. That may be so, or not; but they have the power, I take it, to appoint a clerk *pro tem.*, and I advised the commissioners in Plymouth, when the clerk did not attend, to appoint one of their number clerk *pro tem.*, and have a record made and attested of what was done in presence of the clerk *pro tem.* Within a week a county commissioner has told me he knows nothing of the record of the board, never has it read and corrected, or found to be correct and approved. He did not seem to think the board had any control of the clerk. I am not sure about that; but, if they would print in large type and hang in their rooms the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw in *Ellis vs. Bristol*, above cited, it might be well for all concerned. Here it is: "The county commissioners have the same power over their clerk as any other court of record; and their clerk, although not appointed by them, is bound to conform to their wishes, otherwise they would be subject to him." I doubt if a legal meeting can be held without a clerk. A banking corporation would appear ridiculous that should hold a meeting without a clerk, or should proceed to business without reading the record of the last meeting. The county is the biggest kind of a corporation. The law makes the commissioners the directors, and the clerks of courts clerks, and provides that the clerk shall attend and keep the record. He ought to do this. He has been paid liberally to do it, and, if he has not the time, more force should be put into the office. I do not stop to say who is to be blamed for this condition of things. The condition is what I am trying to attract attention to.

The clerks say the commissioners do not want them to be present, and the commissioners say they cannot compel the clerks to be present ; and so it goes. The clerks need not be present all the time ; but, when the board organizes, and when it is ready to vote on any question whatever, I believe the clerk should be present to record the fact. In all seriousness, is it not a farce for a clerk to record as clerk what he knows nothing about except what he has been told ?

In looking over the Senate Journal for 1887, my eye fell on an order introduced into that body, directing the judiciary committee “ to consider the expediency of ordering the commissioners in the several counties to make and keep full, accurate and complete records of all the meetings of said boards.” Leave to withdraw was reported, I suppose on the ground that the law now compels the clerks to do this, and it would not be wise to impose the duty upon the commissioners. I had the curiosity to trace that order, and found it was introduced on suggestion of a county commissioner, who said the board to which he belonged kept no records of its meetings, and had done things without his knowledge, such as approving bills, and dismissing a petition that affected the rights of parties who appeared in the proceedings.

I recommend that the statutes be codified so that it shall be plain how commissioners are to vote money out of the treasuries, and that means be devised to compel the attendance of the clerks, and to appoint clerks *pro tem.* in their absence.

#### WHAT CONSTITUTES A BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

It is the practice, to a greater or less extent, for two commissioners to be present when bills are approved. The law is a little ambiguous on this point, I think. By chapter 22, section 17, of the Statutes, it is provided that “ if either of them [the commissioners] is unable to attend, or if there is a vacancy in the board, the other member or members shall give notice to the special commissioner, who shall forthwith proceed to act as a member of the board ; ” clearly implying that there must be a full board present when any question is before the board. Then comes section 18, which seems to

contradict all this by providing that "no business in which opposing parties appear shall be finally determined, except by consent, unless there are three disinterested commissioners present and acting thereon." What more important question can arise than that of approving a bill for building a court house, or for any other county purpose? The absent commissioner might persuade the two others that the bill was a bad one, or excessive in amount. The law should be made consistent, at least.

#### ADVERTISING CONTRACTS.

I think section 22 of chapter 22, relating to advertising contracts for public work, is evaded in many cases. The word "contract" seems to afford some scope for evasion. If the statute provided that no public work shall be begun until proposals are made, the difficulty would be cured.

#### PARDONING CRIMINALS.

By the provisions of chapter 375, Acts of 1885, it is provided that county commissioners may release prisoners committed to jails, houses of correction and houses of industry of their several counties, for non-payment of fines and costs, when they are of opinion that such persons are not able to pay the same, or that it is otherwise expedient. Can the board act here except as a full board, and must not a record of the proceedings be kept? This business is done in a loose and unsatisfactory manner, both to the commissioners and to the public. Unless there is some fundamental objection to it, it seems to me this power had better be conferred upon the master of the jail where the prisoner is. He knows all the facts, to him the appeals and importunities of friends are made; and the business could be more cheaply and expeditiously done. Take Essex, for instance, with a jail at each corner of the county and a commissioner in like location. If my view of law is correct, the commissioners must all meet and vote on the pardon of a man, and that vote must be recorded by the clerk. The prisoner's rights are concerned, and if the work is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. The view just expressed of the law is my view in regard to approving bills, and the endorsement of the



commissioners, one or more, is of no use, except they may deem it a check upon their clerk. I take it, if the commissioners send for their clerk after they have finished their deliberations and examinations, and announce to him that they are ready to vote on one or a hundred bills, which they hand to him, and then do vote to approve them and to order them paid out of the treasury, then the act of the board is complete, and it is immaterial that the chairman sign them, or that all sign them. If they stamp them or sign them as a check on the clerk or on themselves, when they come to read the record of the last meeting or to examine the treasurer's accounts, as they are bound to do every twelve months, the plan is a good one. The commissioners do a prodigious amount of work, especially in Plymouth County, where the clerk has been derelict in his duty for many years; and I am impressed with the belief that, in general, county affairs are well guarded by them. Some things I criticise, for the reason that the system seems to be bad. The commissioners of Plymouth told me there was no reason in the world why their records should not be written up in two days after a meeting, or just as soon as the clerk has time to do it. That is my view of it everywhere. The ministerial part of the commissioners' duty can be entered up in a special book, and that should be done and duly signed by the clerk before the bills or orders are sent to the treasurer.

One thing more. I recommend that the commissioners be required to take an account of county property at the end of each year, and insert that in the county reports recommended elsewhere. All the counties now have, or soon will have, elegant court houses, commodious jails, ample law libraries, furniture, etc., which would make a very good showing of assets. The people will like to look at them, and know and appreciate what they have to show for so much money expended.

#### LEGISLATION NOT ALREADY SUGGESTED. — NATURALIZATION AND THE FEES THEREFOR.

I found in my investigation that the police court of Williamstown, a court then without a clerk, had been naturalizing aliens. It seems to me wrong, and I so signified my



opinion to the justice of that court. Thereupon an opinion was obtained from the Attorney-General, which I insert in full, the same having been addressed to the Secretary of State : —

“In contemplation of chapter 345 of the Acts of 1885, every police, district and municipal court has common law jurisdiction, a clerk and a seal, and has jurisdiction, under said chapter, of primary declarations of intentions of aliens to become citizens, and final applications for naturalization of aliens.” (8 Metcalf, 168 ; 9 Gray, 3.)

I do not find that any other court without a clerk exercises this jurisdiction, and the court of Williamstown has since appointed a clerk under the statute. This matter is of such transcendent importance, it would seem an opinion of the supreme judicial court, or legislative action, should settle it finally. Under existing law, all fees from naturalization go to county law libraries. And, under the Act of last year, or through its operations, I am not sure but all the fees turned over by the clerks of courts are to go to the county law libraries. The county of Worcester this last year paid to the law library association of that county more than five thousand dollars.

To prevent extravagance in the counties, I recommend some limitation to the amount to be paid in each county. As the law now stands, it would seem to be entirely discretionary with the commissioners how much shall be appropriated. (Public Statutes, chapter 40, section 6). When the limit was fixed at two thousand dollars, there was no requirement that naturalization fees should all go to the library. I am of the opinion that economy requires that the limitation of two thousand dollars for such counties as Worcester and Middlesex and Essex should be adopted, and graded down to the wants of the respective counties. I am advised that in some of the law libraries are boxes of books that have never been opened, and would be of little practical value if spread upon the shelves. Good working libraries are needed, but not rare volumes nor fine binding.

Under the provisions of section 6 of chapter 345, Acts of 1885, naturalization fees were to be paid into the treasuries semiannually. If there be any doubt that this provision

was repealed by chapter 438, Acts of 1887, and chapter 257, Acts of 1888, the doubt should be solved, so the clerks can pay over these fees when they pay their other fees, as they now do, I believe, universally.

#### FEEES TO CITIES AND TOWNS.

Inadvertently, as I believe, when section 34 of chapter 154 was amended by chapter 438, Acts of 1887, section 35 was not amended. I recommend that settlements be made with cities and towns, under this section 35, at the same time settlements are made with the counties, for convenience of book-keeping.

#### RECORD AND FEE BOOK.

The provisions of section 77, chapter 155, Public Statutes, are not carried out with much uniformity, and the greatest question now in my mind is, just what is the best thing. The uniform blanks and dockets may solve the problem. All kinds of fee books are now in use.\*

#### BONDS OF CLERKS OF COURTS.

It seems to me the bonds of clerks of courts should be increased, and the condition changed. By chapter 159, section 14, the bond of the clerk and of the assistant is fixed at two thousand dollars. And, by section 23 of same chapter, if the bond is forfeited, the sum recovered thereon is apparently to be applied, first, "to making up the deficient records, under the direction of the court in whose records the deficiency happens." Under this provision, I apprehend, in Plymouth and in some other counties all the courts would have to file an interpleader to determine the application of the money from the bond. And there would be little left to respond for money paid into court.

And so with clerks of inferior courts. They differ so greatly in amount of money received, the bond might well be adjusted to suit the court. In 1874, by chapter 224 of that year, the first district court of Essex was established,

\* As this section, although practically a dead letter, seems to be imperative, its modification would seem to be necessary before a new fee book can be prescribed by any one.

and the clerk's bond fixed at eight thousand dollars, and by chapter 394 of same year it was cut down to one thousand dollars. A court that receives a thousand dollars a month ought to give a larger bond than a trial justice in Barnstable. I find no provision of law requiring examination of these bonds after they are given. The time being ordinarily five years, an annual inspection of these bonds would seem to be a matter of prudence.

#### WARRANTS ISSUED BY SPECIAL JUSTICES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

I recommend that the last clause of page 1123 of Public Statutes be amended by providing in substance that one dollar shall be paid for each warrant issued and returned into court. As it now stands, the justice can issue as many warrants as he pleases, and not return them into court. I would add the same to section 3, chapter 199, relating to warrants issued by special justices, and that in no case shall these magistrates issue a warrant written on the same paper with a complaint.

#### WITHDRAWING APPEALS.

I have already spoken of costs of the mittimus, where a defendant pays costs of the commitment. I also recommend, that, where a defendant withdraws his appeal under the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of chapter 155 of Public Statutes, if the sentence was to pay a fine and costs, and he does pay them, after his appeal is waived and withdrawn, that he be required to pay the costs of the mittimus and of the jailer in taking him before a magistrate. The expenses of withdrawing an appeal are often very large, and my attention has been called to one case where the jailer before taking the prisoner to the magistrate wrote to him to ask whether he would allow the prisoner to withdraw his appeal, and was answered in the negative, whereupon the jailer did not take the prisoner before the magistrate. This seems going very far, but conveys the idea of the jailer in regard to running the county into expense. A bill with this provision in it passed the House last year, but was defeated in the Senate. (House Document, 1888, 211.)

I suggest a still better idea as to withdrawing such appeals. Suppose a defendant in jail in Worcester, having been committed from Athol, sixty miles away. Why should he not be taken into the district court at Worcester, and allowed to withdraw his appeal, without expense to him or to the county? The courts are of equal rank, and the justice at Worcester could go with the prisoner to Athol, and there sit in place of the Athol judge, and there reaffirm the sentence. There is no principle at stake. Let the clerk at Athol be compelled to furnish a copy of the judgment to the jailer in Worcester; let the Worcester magistrate indorse his action thereon, and let the papers be returned to the court at Athol, so the record will be complete. Thousands of dollars would be saved to the counties. This is not original with me. In examining the records of a trial justice, I found a case where he went out of his bailiwick into the county seat, and into the jail, and there reaffirmed a sentence, whereupon the defendant paid his fine and the jailer let him go. Both magistrate and jailer strained the law, I apprehend; but the idea was a good one, and I put it down in my note book. The very fact that a defendant cannot pay the costs, as in the case referred to, doubtless in other cases prevents the exercise of a right which a defendant certainly has under the law. Such a law as that recommended would be in the interest of liberty as well as county economy.

#### PAYMENT OF WITNESSES, UNDER CHAPTER 180 OF 1888.

This act was one of the best ever put upon the statute book, in my judgment. But it is not acquiesced in by some of the county treasurers. That is to say, the last clauses are not obeyed; but the old illegal system of waiting for the sessions of the superior court is kept up. The treasurers decline to receipt for the money advanced to pay witnesses; and the clerks are practically compelled to pay witnesses out of their own pockets, and do not get a receipt for the money that has really accrued in their court, and been received by them. If this is done merely because the law is not clear as to whether costs should be paid back to clerks of courts, instead of to the party to whom it is due, the exhibition of defiance of the law is not so bad. But it seems to me so plain,



and so humane a law in itself, that no mere question of book-keeping should interfere with its full enforcement.

In Suffolk the county auditor does not find the law satisfactory to him, as to one of the outlying courts, and suggests that the law should not apply to Suffolk. But here was where there was the greatest hardship in withholding pay from witnesses in appeal and grand jury cases. If any other satisfactory method of paying witnesses can be devised, Suffolk might be exempted from the law. The money paid out under the law has never been in the Suffolk treasury, and it seems to me the question of auditorship does not arise in the true sense of the term.

#### MONEY PAID INTO COURT, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF CHAPTER 438 OF THE ACTS OF 1887.

A question of considerable importance has arisen upon the true construction of the statute establishing this office, in relation to my right to require clerks of courts and trial justices to make return of money paid into court under the statutes and rules of court. This question has been raised by the clerk of the superior court of Suffolk for civil business. He declined to return such money as a part of his receipts and expenditures, and states his reasons at length in a letter, which, by his permission, I herewith print, as the best argument to be made on that side. No other officer has made any issue upon it.

[COPY.]

MR. LORING : —

DEAR SIR, — The deposits which you mention have nothing at all to do with my “receipts and expenditures.” The deposits are not one-tenth “money paid into court,” but principally and almost entirely under a law which provides that a party appealing from the lower court may deposit with the clerk \$100 in lieu of a bond to secure the costs of the suit in this court. My deposit book is open for your inspection any and every day, but I decline to stultify myself by making it a part of my “receipts and expenditures,” which it is not in any sense whatever; and many excellent lawyers concur with me. Another view also occurs to me. If you should alter my account, and put that in as part of my “receipts and expenditures,” it would be falsifying the true facts and making the receipts much more than they really are; and I decid-

edly object to deposits being made a part of the receipts, by which an inference may be drawn that I am receiving more fees than I account for. This is a *trust*, not *fees* received. I am a trustee for each party who deposits; and if these deposits are made a part of my "receipts and expenditures," then the county or city or Commonwealth becomes the trustee. I have nothing to conceal, but I wish the truth and not fiction.

Respectfully yours,

JOS. A. WILLARD.

I dislike to differ with so able and experienced a clerk, and the lawyers whom he has consulted, but have to do so *in toto*. To my mind there is no question about the law. In section 3 of chapter 438, Acts of 1887, we find this language: The controller "shall also visit or cause to be visited, at least once a year, without previous notice, . . . clerks of the supreme judicial court and superior court in the county of Suffolk, . . . and at such times shall make an examination of the books, accounts and vouchers of the aforesaid officers, ascertaining in detail the various items of receipts and expenditures; and said controller shall ascertain the actual amount of cash or money on hand in any of the aforesaid departments or with any of said officers, and shall require, so far as possible, uniformity and correctness in the method of keeping said accounts, and may order such classification of receipts and expenditures as he sees fit."

In section 4 is this clause: "And it is hereby made the duty of all such officers and persons to make returns and exhibits under oath to said controller, in such form and at such time or times as he shall prescribe."

And section 6 has this provision: "The several officers and persons named in section 3 of this act shall keep an accurate record, and shall, on the fifteenth day of January in each year, make return under oath to said controller of all sums of money which have in any way been charged or received by them, or to their use, by reason or on account of their said offices, or in their official capacity; and also of all expenditures made or incurred by them, by reason or on account of the same, for the year ending with the thirty-first day of December next preceding."

Now, then, the first thing done was to prescribe a cash book

for Mr. Willard; and in one of the columns of classified space was a space with the heading "Money paid into court," and the clerk was directed to keep his accounts on that book. At the end of the year I sent Mr. Willard a blank form on which to make the return called for in section 6, above quoted. He made his return in due season, but it did not contain a satisfactory statement of his trust money, or money paid into court; and I made substantially the requisition for an exhibit of those funds, provided in section 4, whereupon a memorandum of the amounts was forwarded, but with the letter of protest above printed. He courteously permitted me to go to the bank and look at his book of private funds, but I disavowed any right to look at any funds of which I could not legally take notice. In spite of the protest, I have compiled the returns of Mr. W. as the law says I shall do (chapter 438, Acts of 1888, section 6), and find an error of one thousand dollars, probably in the footing. Now, how does Mr. Willard receive this money? He says in trust, and so we all say. But does he not receive it as clerk, and in that capacity alone? Why not pay money to the sheriff or the presiding judge? The law says the clerk shall receive it. It must be such money is a part of his receipts; at any rate, Mr. W. admits part of it is "money paid into court," also that most of it is paid in by appellants. It is sent "to the clerk" with the papers by the magistrate below, and he receives it as clerk "in his official capacity." (Public Statutes, chapter 155, section 31.) The clerk is to hold it till the disposition of the case, and then pay it to the appellee or appellant, or as the court may direct. (Chapter 155, section 32.)

And by the same section the court may direct how the clerk shall deposit it. And, by Rule XI. of the supreme court, he is made the custodian of all money paid into court; that is to say, he *receives* it, and keeps it till payment is called for "to the party entitled thereto." It seems there is no difference what the money is; a tender, perhaps, money paid in on the equity side to redeem, etc., — all is in the clerk's hands, and he certainly has *received* it as clerk. He objects to having *deposits* made *receipts*. Well, he had to receive it before he could deposit it; and it is no more a deposit than



his funds he receives for sale of writs and entries, which, I am glad to say, he deposits, as all public officers are in duty bound to do. The fallacy is in Mr. W.'s book-keeping. He cannot be charged with receiving more than he pays out, if he enters on one side his receipts and on the other his *payments*, — if that is the word, rather than the expenditures. Then, if the payments are less than the receipts, he has the balance on hand, to be sure, and his book should show that balance any day. This is a trust, says Mr. W. So it is, as all the money he receives now is in trust, — in trust to the county, in trust to the appellant, in trust to the appellee, in trust to the mortgagor, etc. I do not see how calling the deposits receipts makes anybody trustee but the clerk. I do not see how any possible harm can come by strictly complying with the law. The only balance he can have at the end of the month, after paying over to the county, as the law directs, is this balance of trust funds. That is so stated by all the other clerks; and there is no force in the argument that he may be charged with receiving more than he pays out. The fault is all in his book-keeping. I think he should enter this money on his cash book in the proper column; and, when he takes the sweeping oath which he does take, he cannot leave out of it “money paid into court.” And is not this trust money the very money to be closely looked after? When he concedes my right to look at his book of deposits, it seems to me the case is at end. A decision by the Legislature will settle all controversy, which is in the best of temper, as a mere matter of right under the law.

While upon this subject of construction, I respectfully ask the Legislature to define my duties in Suffolk County. It is clear I am to examine all the courts, but what other county officers? The sheriff evidently considers himself within chapter 438, Acts of 1887, as he brings his books to me and solicits examination. He has a fine set of books, as have the treasurer, collector and auditor, who have most courteously shown their methods of book-keeping for my instruction, and to whom I return my thanks.

Penalties for not seasonably making returns should be imposed. The officers have fifteen days to report to me,



and that is sufficient. I recommend that in section 5 of chapter 438, Acts of 1887, the time shall be changed from the first to the tenth days of January, April, July and October, to turn over all funds accrued in preceding three months. That will give ten days in which to make the returns, and leave a little money with clerks to pay witnesses.

#### A SYSTEM OF CHECKS.

My study and design has been to devise the best system of keeping the accounts of officers; and when a system of checks is under consideration, of course the usual presumption, that everybody is honest, is not in force. There are many charges in the accounts of clerks of courts, high and inferior, for which there can be no adequate voucher. Under the fee system I found it practically impossible to make any thorough examination of the books of a clerk of the superior court. I would be obliged to examine a common law docket, an equity docket, a divorce docket, a criminal docket, and a commissioner's docket, for entries, executions, orders of notice, decrees and term fees, etc. It was not practicable. With the new practice, the entries, being the main item, can be easily verified by the dockets. For the other items there can be no voucher except the book of the clerk. It is some check on him to be obliged to enter in his cash book the name of the party from whom money is received; for, in case of desire to watch closely, I could use such means as would enable me to find out whether writs, certificates, etc., were duly accounted for, and then follow up to see if the entries were all made on the cash book. One of the clerks at first thought it would be burdensome to enter the names of the persons from whom money is received; but, after a year of trial, he says it is no burden at all, as he knows the most of his customers. Treasurers are required to give duplicate receipts, and clerks are required to give receipts or accounts if any one asks for them. (Public Statutes, chapter 199, section 27.)

#### ENDORSING SENTENCE BY JUDGE.

One check in criminal proceedings I recommend, which, it seems to me, will eventually prevent what is said to have

taken place in Boston ; to wit, the entering up a sentence for a less amount than that imposed, and keeping the balance. I would have every justice of a court having a clerk, enter with his own hand the sentence of the court upon the complaint. Then the clerk would not dare, if inclined, to alter it. I have conferred with many justices, and this rule is adopted now in many courts. In the municipal court of Boston, the only objection to it was on account of the delay that might be caused. But that court now has one judge more than it had when I talked with the chief justice and the clerk, and I think there will be no objection. The clerk of this court has adopted a system of checks that makes it impossible to cheat without collusion of more than two persons. A three weeks' examination of his accounts failed to detect any error. A morning report from Deer Island and from the jail would be a still further aid in detecting fraud, if any were to be attempted. Or, the jailer might be required to give a receipt for the prisoner on the mittimus.

#### FEES TO BE FIXED.

It will be easy now, I apprehend, to prepare a fee bill which shall apply everywhere. Any two or three of the experienced clerks can give a list of every possible fee that can accrue. I would fix all by statute, and forbid the collection of any fee not in the list. The present law as to posting a list of fees has been a dead letter, practically, because so few fees were fixed. Complaint is made to me that the fee for orders of notice in divorce are not equal in adjacent counties. This should go in with the rest. If the fee system is to continue, I would recommend that a fixed sum be charged in criminal matters in the inferior courts, in place of the \$2.35 now made up of several items. The entry fee in civil cases, too, I would have include the execution, as in the superior court. It is not long since the entry fee in the inferior courts was sixty-one cents. It is now one dollar, and perhaps that should include the execution. All fees in the inferior courts should be made payable in advance. The Acts of 1879, chapter 226, provided the entry fee in civil actions should be paid "at the entry" thereof. In compiling the statutes, that clause was changed into this, "for entry

of an action" (chapter 199, section 2) ; and some clerks say this does not require them to collect the entry fee in advance. There should be no longer a credit system in any court.

### CRIMINAL COSTS.

His Excellency the Governor called attention to the subject of criminal costs, and suggested the reason why those costs must be very large in any event. He also suggested that cities and large towns apparently derive a considerable revenue from the county treasuries, at the expense of the small towns. I hope to be able to demonstrate the fact that the half has not been told. That Massachusetts leads all the States of the Union in petty offences, upon her statute book, is true. Governor Butler, with truth and poetry, said, in his inaugural address, "To people who live out of the State, who look to the number only of our criminals, it would almost appear that criminal offences with us were a State industry."

To show how often this great question of criminal costs has been before the Legislature, and what many of our chief magistrates, besides those already mentioned, have thought and written, I quote at length from the messages in the Blue Book. Said Governor Banks, in 1859 :—

The criminal costs of the Commonwealth require careful attention. I transmit a table from the office of the treasurer, showing the aggregate costs and the amount paid by the State.

In ten years it amounts to \$1,821,718. In 1848 there was paid \$95,037 ; in 1858 there was paid \$429,112. When the State assumed two-thirds of the criminal costs, the district attorneys were officers of the State, and they were therefore appointed to examine some portions of these costs. They are now elected by districts, and the State is without any supervision whatever.

There is very great abuse in regard to criminal costs, and sometimes in the execution of criminal law, by justices. I give an illustration furnished me by county officers. In a town in an adjoining county, the criminal expenses for the October term, 1857, returned by justices, was \$243. In the same town, for the same term, 1858, the costs returned by the trial justice were \$32.62. In another town in the same county, the costs for the October term, 1857, were \$185.79 ; while those of the trial justice for the same term, 1858, were \$615.82. Some of the cities



require their officers to pay into the city treasury all fees received by them in criminal cases. The result is, that the profit of the city increases the burden of counties and the State. Such facts explain what appears a frightful increase in the number of criminals. It has latterly been discovered that a sufficient increase of arrests will pay to somebody criminal costs in ten years to the amount of nearly two million dollars. Thus, the criminal costs paid by counties and the State, amounting to the sum of \$275,000 in 1855, and \$224,000 in 1858, exceeded in the last five years the costs paid the preceding five years, more than seven hundred thousand dollars. From these and other causes that I cannot enumerate, you will not be surprised to learn that the cost of supporting criminals is greatly increased, and their number fearfully out of proportion with what we suppose to be the innocent condition of our people. I transmit a statement of the facts for a period of ten years, which will speak for itself.

This gigantic and frightfully increasing evil demands instant and adequate remedy. The remedy is simple, and easily applied. It is to remove the irresponsibility that now exists in every department of county administration, — financial and criminal, — and establish a system of minute, direct and absolute responsibility on the part of those who exercise power, to those for whom it is exercised. Either concentrate the power in the State, or transfer it from the State to the counties. It is impossible that this divided function — one party expending and the other paying — can ever be consistent with economy or wise administration.

It is not well to concentrate this power in the State. I therefore advise that it be transferred to the counties. Let the criminal costs, for instance, be divided. Let the costs that arise in towns and cities be charged to towns and cities, and the costs that grow out of county tribunals be charged to counties. Then, if the criminal power be abused in any town or city, the cost will be charged to the town or city where the abuse exists; and the people will look closely after those who administer criminal law, and hold them responsible for all unnecessary evils. It has so resulted in other States where it has been tried. To expend from five to seven million dollars in ten years, without responsibility for its disbursement or care in providing it, is certainly an agreeable duty; and it is possible that a change may meet with opposition. But I entreat the Legislature not to allow this important subject to pass, upon the ground that it is a mere transfer of taxes. It is no transfer. It is the annihilation of the excess and extravagance of county expenditures; and, if administered for three years, would not only remove the State tax and equalize expenditures



and receipts, but would create a surplus sufficient to pay the annual expenditures of every New England State, — except Massachusetts.

Two remedies are suggested for these difficulties: one is, that to county officers, as now appointed, should be added a county auditor for the examination and approval of all county expenditures; the other is, to establish a board of supervisors, consisting of one member from each town in a county, which, in addition to the duty of auditing accounts, should have limited discretionary power in directing county affairs, such, for instance, as relate to the division of towns, which would relieve the Legislature of very difficult and laborious duties.

His admonition not accomplishing anything, Governor Banks returned to the subject in 1860, and spoke as follows: —

The great continuing waste of public money is to be found in the arrangement of criminal costs, to which the attention of the Legislature was called last year. These costs — two-thirds of which are paid from the State treasury — increased from \$79,800, in 1851, to \$223,000, in 1858.

The transfer of these costs to the counties and towns would at once reduce them nearly to the amount paid in earlier years. It is not a transfer of taxes from the State to the county, but it will be an actual reduction. The counties and towns, being responsible for the payment, will examine into the administration of criminal law. No inconvenience will arise from this course. I have returns from nearly twenty States, in all of which criminal costs are paid by counties or by parties.

New York requires the county which asks a requisition upon another State to pay all expenses. It is a just regulation. The change in this State will relieve us of a great part of the general tax, without imposing it upon counties.

There is another consideration which makes the change important. I am entirely satisfied that actual crime does not increase in proportion to population. The returns exhibit this result, and it is confirmed by those best acquainted with the criminal calendar. This is a gratifying result, especially when we reflect upon the great increase of foreign population, and the fact that, of 1,870 persons confined in the various correctional establishments last year, 761 were of parents of foreign birth, as appears from tables returned to the secretary of the Board of Education.

But, while convictions for weightier criminal charges are actually diminished, the criminal costs seem to show a frightful

increase of crime. For the five years ending 1852, the convictions were 1,818; for the five years ending 1857, the convictions were 1,651,—a reduction of 137 annually. The criminal costs had increased from \$557,000, in the first period of five years, to \$1,264,000 in the second period. It is apparent that we should either admit a great increase of crime, or reorganize our system of criminal costs. The difference in expense is immaterial, compared with the injury inflicted upon the name of the State. These numerous arrests are regarded elsewhere as evidence of the failure of our system of civilization. The remedy for both the moral and the financial evil is to place the responsibility where the crime is found, whether actual or factitious. Ignorance promotes crime; and, when towns and counties find themselves charged with its consequences, they will seek a remedy. Education, police supervision, friendly advice, reformatory associations, and pulpit instruction, will be resorted to for the removal of an evil which is too lightly regarded where communities do not feel they are responsible for it. This is a subject of great importance, and I commend it to the serious consideration of the Legislature.

In response to this message, the Legislature of 1860 passed chapter 191, — “An Act to define the costs of criminal prosecutions,”—which act is the substratum of our present system of criminal costs and taxation. One section of that act, which dropped out in the manner I shall show, in 1861, to my mind furnishes the key-note to the situation. But, before quoting that section, I desire to add what Governor Andrew said in 1862, and what Governor Butler said in 1883, as recorded in their messages to the Legislature. Said Governor Andrew:—

The subject of criminal costs, which has recently attracted especial attention, still challenges our care. They are still excessive, owing, in part, to the fact of the freedom with which prosecutions of no public utility may be promoted, and in part to the character of criminal proceedings. The payment of trial justices by salary, requiring all their fees to be paid into the public treasury; the bringing the subject home more nearly to the people, by charging the costs of prosecuting minor offences upon the towns instead of the counties, and practising greater care in the creation of new and artificial offences, somewhat abundant in modern legislation, — would all tend to diminish costs by limiting prosecutions.

And a reform in our criminal pleadings and procedure might well be inaugurated, which, by simplifying the pleadings, reduc-

ing the opportunities to criminals of escape through technical and formal accidents, and discouraging frivolous exceptions, would prevent mistakes, expedite judgments, and promote justice.

And Governor Butler : —

The people also may justly complain of the enormous and increasing expenses attending the administration of the criminal law of the State. But this, again, is not the fault of the courts, but of the system. The truth is, the legal business of the State has simply outgrown the system and method of judicial procedure. This subject is a very difficult and complex one.

I will, in another communication, give to the Legislature such views of changes and alterations of this system as I may be advised and believe are necessary to remedy the evils of which complaint is made.

The utterances of these last two distinguished lawyers may well be heeded. And the tables of costs prepared by Governor Banks to fortify his position, which table is recorded in the Blue Book, will well pay for critical examination and comparison with the costs of criminal prosecutions as they exist to-day.

Let notice be taken that Governor Banks said, in 1860, that the criminal costs had increased from \$79,800 in 1851, to \$223,000 in 1858. I have made the best estimate I could of the criminal costs of the year 1887. The officers, many of them, have been so late in sending in their returns of last year, that I have been obliged to use my tables of 1887. Taking what the treasurers returned as criminal costs for that year, and what is paid by the inferior courts to officers, witnesses and informants, and including the criminal costs of Suffolk, as furnished me by the auditor of that city, the costs for 1887 will stand at \$738,709.97. This does not include the salaries of the municipal court of Boston; nor the salaries of the judges of the superior and inferior courts; nor the salaries of sheriffs; nor the cost of juries, in counties where "mixed terms" are held; nor the cost of maintaining the district police; nor, I take it, the cost of the police force of Boston; nor the cost of the police force, as paid by other cities and the towns of the Commonwealth; nor of the district attorneys. Estimating that the judges of

the superior court spend one-third of their time in holding criminal sittings, and that the judges of the inferior courts spend two-thirds of their time in trying criminal causes, and that two-thirds of the expense of the district police is incurred in strict criminal business, I do not hesitate to say that I believe the State and the counties pay out one million of dollars annually in this Commonwealth for criminal prosecutions. The population of the Commonwealth in 1860 was 1,231,022.

It is clear, then, that our criminal costs are something appalling, and that heroic measures should be adopted for their curtailment. In my judgment, the remedy is not difficult to point out, although it may not be easy to give it practical application. Governor Butler expressed it truly. We have "outgrown the system" upon which we have been doing business for one hundred and fifty years. The problem has been solved in Boston. That city had to solve it. It has practically abolished the fee system, as applied to its police force, and its officers in the criminal courts, high and inferior. It has applied the rule laid down in that section of chapter 191 of the Acts of 1860, to which I have already referred. Let us restore that section in substance to the statute book, and I believe the riddle is solved. Let us look at the lost Pleiad, in all the brilliancy of her original orbit and magnitude : —

SECT. 3. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer, constable, or other officer, who receives a salary from any court, city or town, for his official services, shall be allowed or paid any fees or extra compensation whatever for any official services in any criminal case rendered or performed, while such officer is entitled to salary as aforesaid; but the expenses of such officer, necessarily incurred and actually disbursed, in the service of any precept, shall be allowed and paid to him; and all fees, taxed in behalf of such officer, if paid by the defendant, shall be paid to the county.

I fully believe here is the key to the situation. If this section can be restored to life, with such modifications as I shall suggest, it seems to me we shall have control of our criminal costs. Why was not that section retained? There is no public record that it did not act admirably in practice. But, in 1861, upon a little order offered by a



member of the House from Roxbury, then a separate municipality, to consider the expediency of having the fees, taxed to officers and paid into the counties, paid to the cities, chapter 146 of that year was enacted, before Boston and the small towns of the Commonwealth appreciated what was being done. That act was brief, and here it is : —

All fees for services in criminal cases, rendered or performed by any constable, city marshal, or other officer who receives a salary for his official services from a city or town, shall be allowed and taxed as in behalf of other officers ; but all said fees shall be paid to the city or town from which such officer receives his salary.

That act stands to-day as the penultimate clause in section 34 of chapter 199 of the Public Statutes. Strike the legislative pen through those lines, and the work, in my judgment, with a little readjustment of machinery, is done. I have already shown how the fee system operated with clerks of courts. It is worse with officers of the police force, without intending to imply that those officers are dishonest. It is inherent in the system. It is one vast “ Serbonian bog,” in which annually sink millions. It should be plucked up root and branch. I have shown how the *capias*, the *mittimus* and the *subpœna* are abused. I will give a few more practical illustrations of the system, so it may appear how cities and towns are deriving revenue from the counties, as His Excellency suggested. Under the present system, there is every temptation to multiply frivolous complaints. Take this instance, which I have seen over and over again. A poor man is brought into a police station maddened with rum. It takes “aid” to arrest him, and then a hack must be employed to transport him to the station, where he is locked up for the night. Before morning he breaks his cell furniture, and very likely a light out of a door, and may assault or resist an officer on the way to or from the station. Now he lands in court, and what can the officer do in the way of complaints? He may make one for drunkenness; one for disturbing the peace; one for malicious mischief, in breaking crockery, — “the property of the city aforesaid;” one for another kind

of malicious mischief, in breaking a door or window; and another for assault or resisting an officer. I have actually seen three of these complaints in one case; and all are possible, — all will “lie” under the statutes. Now the thrifty officer begins that taxation of costs which is his delight and support, full fees for service of each warrant, when only one warrant was necessary, but *attendance* in only one complaint. And a great retinue of witnesses will attend this poor man into the assizes. Of course he will plead guilty, and must be sentenced on each complaint. The humane magistrate will inveigh against such a proceeding, and mitigate sentence as much as possible; but he *may* sentence him on each complaint, “to take effect after expiration of a former sentence this day imposed,” for something else. Then separate mittimuses may be made, and the marshal with his own team, for which he will swear he has expended seventy-five cents, when the law says, “if he uses his own team,” one mile, he shall have only fifteen cents for it, will furnish transportation to the house of correction, and the poor victim at length is lodged in custody, fifteen or twenty dollars in costs having been piled up; while the respectable rumseller is selling to some other poor fellow.

Here is another case, where a justice of the peace to issue warrants issued three hundred warrants, and only fifty were returned to court, with twenty-five convictions. Another year he issued one hundred and sixty warrants; only sixty were returned to court, thirty without service, and seventeen convictions resulted. In one day a complaint was issued against a man for threatening to assault, and another for making the assault. In one day thirteen complaints were made against the same man, for identically the same offence, — selling liquor. Of course such cases may be possible, and all may be meritorious; but it makes a judicious magistrate grieve to contemplate such a condition of things. Again, in one day fifty-four drunks were in a court, and the city marshal drew a dollar on each warrant for “attendance,” and the city he served so well received fifty-four dollars at least for that day’s work, the marshal being paid a salary. If the defendants paid, that would be one thing; if not, the poor county must pay it. And hence it is easy to see how

revenue is gathered in. The law is a premium on such business. The best city marshal will be the one who can get the most money out of the county ; and to do this he must make as many complaints as possible. I have already referred to the search warrant. That instrument is the most potent in the law for some purposes, but it is susceptible to terrible abuse. I will quote from the testimony in 1880, Senate Document 225, page 91 : —

There was a very large amount of time spent with trial justices and State constables then exercising power, and we found a very great looseness there. A great amount of money of the counties and time of the officers was spent in getting out search warrants where there was not the least possibility of finding anything. It seemed to me, that, if they were out of food, they would get a search warrant and get some. I haven't any doubt that more than one hundred thousand dollars of money were spent in that way in places where there wasn't anything more than there is in this room (the committee room).

This was the testimony of the chairman of the committee which investigated trial justices in 1874. The constables have gone, but the search warrant remains. I will not multiply cases, but will say I have found a new fee down in Plymouth County, — a “ back-warning ” fee, where the officer warns witnesses not to come, for the trial has been postponed. This is an excellent fee, if the officer makes the travel ; but, if he does it all by telegraph or telephone, constructive travel ought not to be charged. These abuses are patent. Officers confess they have to do things they are almost ashamed of, because the compensation is inadequate. I ought to refer to what will appear by examining the dockets of the superior court, and what district attorneys will testify to, of the wreckage of bad complaints, frivolous complaints, that come up to that court from trial justices. These justices do good work, but it cannot be expected that they can draw a complaint for embezzlement or perjury, or many other of the difficult complaints. They should not be tempted to live out of these fees. A justice of the superior court summed it all up, when, one day, a witness being asked what his business was, replied, “ I am a trial justice.” Dropping his pen, the judge said, “ I hope, Mr. Witness, you do

not mean to tell the jury you get a living by being a trial justice." The fee system ought to go Governor Andrew's idea to pay salaries is worth considering. A good trial justice is the best man in the community; a bad one is a nuisance. Then let the fee system be abolished; let towns and cities pay their own force, as they do now, practically; bring local option home to the people, and frivolous complaints and fees for constructive travel will cease. I believe the united testimony of officers, clerks, sheriffs, judges, district attorneys, all voting by the "Australian ballot," will say the present system cannot be limited or controlled. Boston illustrates it all. That city pays its own police force. Why should it pay the city of Chelsea \$8,000 a year to give its police force a double salary? Why should any county pay a city marshal fifty-four dollars a day for attendance? How can this fee be defended in morals? The law was made when one arrest a day was as much as could be expected, and a dollar was none too much. But now nearly all towns of any magnitude, and all cities, have their salaried force. One salary should be enough. The county ought not to pay a second one.

One thing more, by way of suggestion, if the present system is to continue. By the report of the prison commissioners, it appears, in the year ending Sept. 30, 1887, there were in this State 68,000 arrests.\* The number arrested in the cities for drunkenness, assault and larceny, was 44,331; towns, 7,453. Arrests in all cities, 55,853; all towns, 11,838. The best estimate I can make is, that about 45,000 arrests for drunkenness are made in one year, and about 19 out of 20 plead guilty. Suppose, now, these 45,000 men are taken into court without witnesses, as they are taken without warrants, and disposed of; 42,750 will plead guilty, and in that way the witness fee of sixty cents in each case will be saved to the families of these men, — a sum equal annually to \$25,650. If no warrant is made, as there need be none, the return of the officer being made on the complaint, the law will be complied with, and the costs, of about \$3.00 on each warrant, could be saved, — another sum, equal to

\* In 1888 the number of arrests in the State was 76,237, of which 48,153 were for drunkenness.



\$128,250, will thus be saved. Then let the court keep one day behind its business, take the pleas of the men, and those who contend will have a day to get sober in, and be in condition to defend. Practically, now in busy courts this has to be done, and in one police court the judge instructs the officer not to bring in the witness when he brings the man. The glory of the probate court now is, that it hears routine business on the statute days, and assigns all hearings, on their merits, to special days, when time can be taken without crowding the court house with witnesses.

A curious fact is developed by a study of the tables of this report. It is that the county now receives from the inferior courts, in fines and costs, just about what it pays back to cities and towns under the present arrangement, with the roundabout and costly method of certifying and paying costs. In order to carry this measure, and not encounter the opposition of the cities, I would have all fines paid in the inferior courts paid to the town or city whose officer prosecutes the complaint, and do away with costs entirely. Let the judges consider the amount of costs incurred, and embody it in the sentence, as is now done in Boston in the criminal courts. The fine in those courts for drunkenness is five dollars, without costs; and it is of no consequence what the costs are, for they are not paid, except the actual expense of the officer.

This principle is established in by-law cases already, also in chapter 159, section 70, Public Statutes. No officer in Boston is paid anything, for summoning witnesses from any part of the State, except travelling expenses. So for summoning jurors (chapter 357, Acts of 1888). Such is also the rule with district police officers.

I recommended the extension of this section 70, chapter 159, Public Statutes, to the whole State, last winter, but it did not commend itself to the judiciary committee. It seems to me, what is good for Boston is good for all. The officers of Norfolk and Plymouth counties last winter petitioned for salaries for criminal business, and their petition came over to the present Legislature, where it now pends. An order was introduced last winter to consider the whole question of taxing, certifying and paying costs, which also comes over

to this general court, so the whole question is broadly before the Legislature.

As I do not believe in criticising a system without indicating a plan of bettering it, I venture to submit a draft of a bill which, in substance, embodies my views.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF FEES TO COURTS, AND OFFICERS RECEIVING A SALARY, AND TO FINES AND COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section thirty-four of chapter one hundred and ninety-nine of the Public Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No officer in attendance upon any court, and no sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer, constable, city marshal, or other officer, who receives a salary or allowance by the day or hour from any county, city or town for his official services, shall be paid any fee or extra compensation whatever for any official service in any criminal case rendered or performed by him, nor for testifying as a witness therein, during the time for which he receives such salary or allowance. No fees of such officers for services, or as witnesses in criminal cases, shall be allowed or taxed in any such case; and no justice's fees or court fees shall be allowed or taxed in any criminal proceeding whatever before a trial justice whose salary is fixed by law, or before any police, district or municipal court; nor shall any such fees be paid to any county, city or town; but all fines and forfeitures recovered as a punishment for any offence, or for the violation or neglect of any duty imposed by statute, where no other provision is especially made by law, shall, in such criminal cases as are brought before the court or magistrate by such officers who at the time receive such salary or allowance, be paid to the city or town from which such officer receives such salary or allowance. The treasurers of such cities, towns, or counties shall furnish to the district attorneys, courts and magistrates, certified lists of such officers, and keep the same duly revised; and no fines shall be paid over to such treasurers until such lists are so furnished; but the expenses of such officers necessarily and reasonably incurred and actually disbursed in any such case shall be allowed and paid to them by such treasurers.

SECT. 2. No part of the costs, as such, in any criminal proceeding, shall be taxed against the defendant; but the magistrate or presiding justice shall, at the time of the trial, inquire what expenses were necessarily and reasonably incurred in convicting the defendant; and the total amount or any part of such expenses may be embodied by the court or magistrate in the fine when sentence is imposed. All fines imposed in the superior court, and all fines paid by defendants after commitment, shall be paid over to counties as now provided by law.

SECT. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. This act shall take effect in three months after its passage.

This proposed amendment is necessary : —

I. To take away from magistrates or officers their direct pecuniary interest in the penalty paid by defendants.

II. To prevent magistrates or clerks imposing through the costs double or quadruple the nominal penalty imposed in open court, whereby one defendant is made to pay double the penalty imposed on another for the same offence.

III. To remove from clerks and magistrates the temptation to defraud either the defendant or the treasuries, by making the penalty imposed a fixed sum declared in open court and based on the sworn testimony there offered, instead of an entirely uncertain sum, fixed only by the personal view of taxation of costs entertained by an officer who is often directly interested therein.

IV. To avoid transferring and retransferring substantially the same sum in and out of the county treasuries, only to place it finally in the city or town treasuries, at considerable loss to the counties, and no gain to the cities and towns, who will rather benefit by the proposed change.

The penalties need not be lessened by the operation of this act, and no treasury or individual will suffer loss.

The work of trial justices, their fees, and those of deputy sheriffs, will have to be guarded carefully ; but there will be no difficulty on that score, I apprehend. This law, or one substantially like it, is in force in Vermont, and works well there. It brings home to the people the expense of criminal matters. It is local option only. The small towns will not be taxed to pay police officers in cities, for work good or bad. These towns will be taxed to pay for judges, juries and the superior courts, precisely as they are now. If this question of costs can be satisfactorily disposed of, the schedules of costs that accrue in trial justice courts could come direct to this office, where they could be audited before payment by treasurers. The penalty for drunkenness will need to be changed so that it shall not exceed ten dollars. Now it cannot exceed five dollars and costs ; but the costs often bring the penalty above ten dollars.

I submit this plan as the best I can devise, after conference with almost all the officials of the State.

#### A COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE ON COUNTY FINANCE.

With the greatest deference, I beg to suggest to the Legislature the necessity of a committee on county affairs or county finance. The committee on county estimates seems to me too limited in its scope. A bill from the committee

on public service, or from any other committee which calls for money out of the State treasury, has to go to the committee on finance in the House, or the treasury in the Senate, and “there’s the rub” usually with a salary bill. But it is not so with county affairs. A bill calling for money out of the county treasury has only to run the gauntlet of one committee before consideration by the two branches. If the jurisdiction of the committee on county estimates were extended, or all money bills were sent to the committee on finance, the counties would be doubly protected, as the State is, under the present rules and practice.

Now, as to the tables annexed: A few officers have been so dilatory in making their returns, which are all due January 15, that I cannot do more than glance at these tables. It will appear that a little more money has been paid in than last year, and there has been large increase of business in some courts. The police court of Springfield, and the central district court of Worcester, have fallen off largely, apparently; but not in reality, because those courts did not receive back anything from the counties, as heretofore, but the “short costs,” so called, were paid directly by the treasurers, according to law, as I believe.

The receipts of clerks of the supreme and superior courts apparently have fallen off largely, except the supreme court of Suffolk, and the superior court of Suffolk for civil business. This apparent loss is on account of the salary bill of last year, — the new declaration of independence. That law went into effect July 1, 1888. So the clerk’s income since that time has not properly included any fees for work done in criminal matters, or for work done for the county commissioners, or otherwise for the county. That is to say, since July 1 last, the income of the offices of clerks has come from fees received from parties in civil actions entirely. This fact makes plain the fallacy of the old system, as before suggested. More than half the fees, except in Suffolk, have come to the clerks from this criminal business and work for the counties, all which was paid for out of the county treasury; and in some counties, Worcester for one, all the work in criminal business and for the county commissioners was done by the assistant clerk.



In the superior court of Suffolk for criminal business, it appears the clerk for the last six months of 1888 has really only about \$110 of income outside of money paid into court in lieu of bail, etc. That is to say, heretofore his income has all come from the county, he doing only a criminal business.

It is also to be noticed that the clerks in certain counties received fees after July 1. This was on account of a misapprehension as to what I said at a conference of the clerks when the salary bill was being framed. It was suggested that costs in criminal business must be taxed as before; and some of the clerks understood they were to tax in all matters as before, but pay over all fees received to the treasury, which they have done. This was done in part to prevent a too sudden shrinking in the income of their offices, which it was apprehended the public might not understand. Of course the clerks do as much work as before, unless by improved methods there is less work to do; but the pay for it all comes by way of the salary, which I believe is a great relief to all. The Attorney-General has given an opinion, that, since July 1, 1888, no fees are payable by the county to clerks of courts for any services whatever.

I cannot close this my really first report, without saying it must be obvious now why I did not report in detail to the preceding Legislature. I found that, in the course of my duty, I had to review the official acts of a network of civil officers, extending from the constable in the island counties to the justices of the highest courts. It was a delicate duty to perform, and I wanted the law specifically behind me. The work of this office is essentially that of examination or inspection, no voucher coming to me until the same has been paid. I am to see that officers keep up to the key-note of duty. I did not think it wise to go a whit beyond the law in making my first report, and therefore asked for further legislation, which was granted, but after the time for my first report. I have carefully studied the whole system of county affairs; have freely and fairly, as I hope, discussed county matters with all officers concerned; and have found a universal desire to have done what is for the best. It is not to be wondered at that some laws are found obsolete, some difficult of enforcement, and some ambiguous or doubtful.

I have criticised a system, and not men. The only irregularities during the year were with the jailer in Hampshire County, where there was something wrong in regard to county stores, but of trifling account. The officer was promptly removed by the proper authority, and I found the money affairs of the house of correction at Northampton all right. The unfortunate affair at Nantucket has already been referred to. It came in part from loose methods of doing business; and, if the treasurer of that county had paid money to the parties to whom it was due, and not to the clerk, there would have been little harm. It shows the tremendous power of the clerk of courts, with the seal of the commissioners, and the opportunity to wreck his county if he should desire. No State has a better record than this, in respect to the action of its civil officers. Both myself and clerks have been received with the greatest cordiality by all officers, whom we are compelled to meet without notice or warning. I have endeavored to carry out the letter and spirit of the law creating the office, and now report its scope, its power and its limitations.

I frankly say to the Legislature, that I think the salary attached to the office, and to that of my clerks, is not adequate to the delicate and responsible duties we have to perform. The commissioner who has to traverse the State has a harder duty than the one who sits in his office, and does his work there, and sleeps in his own bed every night. We have not to deal with soulless corporations; and a high grade of clerks is needed in this duty. Fortunate above all men in my choice of clerks, I specially commend them as worthy of increased compensation. Those who read between the lines of my report of last year, pencil in hand, saw that a vast sum of money was turned into the treasuries, more than the year before; and I am free to say I think we had something to do with it, and that there is an improved service all along the line.

EDWARD P. LORING,

*Controller of County Accounts.*



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# APPENDIX.

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*Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888.*

## RECEIPTS.

	Tax Collections.	Courts.	Sheriffs.	Jailers.	Masters of Houses of Correction.	Dog Licenses.	Interest.
Marshall L. Adams, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$13,000 00	\$339 40	\$441 49	-	\$326 70	\$2,932 20	-
George H. Tucker, Berkshire, . . . . .	69,221 64	7,024 70	1,654 75	-	1,581 01	7,290 40	\$168 08
George F. Pratt, Bristol, . . . . .	148,000 00	16,977 68	3,947 80	\$1,858 33	24,135 77	15,898 80	630 76
John S. Smith, Dukes, . . . . .	6,390 92	537 83	-	-	-	402 80	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, Essex, . . . . .	205,000 00	27,713 19	8,988 40	422 39	20,897 08	25,826 80	2,574 15
C. Mason Moody, Franklin, . . . . .	30,087 98	1,105 05	165 03	18 82	307 09	3,890 40	5 44
M. Wells Bridge, Hampden, . . . . .	95,000 00	15,381 36	5,367 76	-	4,573 69	9,981 60	700 19
Lewis Warner, Hampshire, . . . . .	42,000 00	1,928 15	865 18	578 81	176 91	5,293 20	146 25
Joseph O. Hayden, Middlesex, . . . . .	210,000 00	34,975 98	10,846 06	3,104 24	71,245 85	38,766 40	511 06
Samuel Swain, Nantucket, . . . . .	3,633 88	120 88	-	42 05	-	319 80	-
Chauncey C. Churchill, Norfolk, . . . . .	68,000 00	7,269 24	2,380 30	255 35	5,054 26	15,663 00	207 81
Albert Davis, Plymouth, . . . . .	60,000 00	8,957 52	1,945 66	1,582 83	-	12,566 05	91 35
Edward A. Brown, Worcester, . . . . .	115,000 00	27,883 75	10,782 00	10,252 12	9,764 54	25,384 80	2,083 52
	\$1,065,334 42	\$150,214 75	\$47,385 03	\$18,114 94	\$138,063 41	\$164,216 25	\$7,115 61

## Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888 — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	Cities and Towns on account of Highway <sup>s</sup> .	Loans.	Board and Clothing of Insane.	Clerks of Courts, Fees.	Clerks of Courts, Naturalization.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1888.	Total Receipts.
Marshall L. Adams, Barnstable, . . . . .	-	\$11,000 00	-	\$283 85	-	\$386 62	\$546 31	\$29,256 57
George H. Tucker, Berkshire, . . . . .	-	94,425 00	-	868 93	\$682 50	448 00	34,085 61	217,450 75
George F. Pratt, Bristol, . . . . .	-	100,000 00	-	4,914 67	-	1,550 33	74,657 99	392,572 13
John S. Smith, Dukes, . . . . .	-	1,300 00	-	-	-	3 92	2,935 57	11,571 06
E. Kendall Jenkins, Essex, . . . . .	\$1,068 35	175,000 00	\$698 24	4,765 72	-	264 00	137,673 04	610,951 96
C. Mason Moody, Franklin, . . . . .	842 77	31,875 00	-	419 65	256 00	188 00	9,801 61	78,962 84
M. Wells Bridge, Hampden, . . . . .	-	105,000 00	-	5,001 64	-	3,841 13	2,926 25	247,773 53
Lewis Warner, Hampshire, . . . . .	-	100,000 00	-	977 23	140 00	658 69	7,387 62	100,151 35
Joseph O. Hayden, Middlesex, . . . . .	-	203,000 00	-	6,161 46	1,594 00	1,887 09	38,041 20	716,123 25
Samuel Swain, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	-	-	111 90	-	3 00	-	4,231 51
Chauncey C. Churchill, Norfolk, . . . . .	-	15,000 00	-	1,844 40	-	193 00	38,915 62	154,782 98
Albert Davis, Plymouth, . . . . .	3,985 00	60,000 00	-	258 90	-	1,219 86	1,837 62	152,444 19
Edward A. Brown, Worcester, . . . . .	-	-	-	7,582 44	-	662 09	107,169 10	316,444 98
	\$5,926 12	\$962,000 00	\$698 24	\$833,220 79	\$2,672 50	\$11,246 15	\$455,916 37	\$3,092,727 10

*Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888—Continued.*  
EXPENDITURES.

	Interest.	Support of Prisoners.	Salaries.	Dog License Money re- funded and paid for Damages.	Highways and Bridges.	Building, Repairing, and Furnishing County Buildings.	Paid on Principal of County Debt.	Temporary Loans.	Expenses Criminal Prosecutions.	Expenses Terms of Court.
Marshall L. Adams, Barnstable, . . .	\$286 53	\$1,324 11	\$3,475 34	\$2,932 20	\$645 07	\$1,055 86	\$3,000 00	\$8,000 00	\$2,491 32	\$2,470 09
George H. Tucker, Berkshire, . . .	13,541 40	10,277 83	19,568 75	8,568 03	1,968 25	447 71	80,000 00	23,000 00	12,907 24	8,108 54
George F. Pratt, Bristol, . . .	10,443 76	24,379 85	41,642 00	16,289 08	562 72	52,525 29	30,500 00	60,000 00	32,764 60	19,147 06
John S. Smith, Dukes, . . .	729 28	492 13	2,000 00	290 57	-	124 84	-	1,300 00	568 79	1,748 50
E. Kendall Jenkins, Essex, . . .	12,735 10	78,763 64	35,578 73	24,830 23	14,965 33	57,864 63	125,000 00	25,000 00	44,964 64	27,388 90
C. Mason Moody, Franklin, . . .	2,731 06	4,052 97	6,679 13	4,026 65	2,211 67	18,001 29	1,000 00	14,500 00	5,350 53	6,373 31
M. Wells Bridge, Hampden, . . .	19,366 03	15,209 03	30,352 38	10,140 60	1,558 70	6,335 52	-	105,000 00	20,148 37	11,595 50
Lewis Warner, Hampshire, . . .	4,912 07	2,605 59	13,926 53	5,771 73	433 17	7,904 30	1,000 00	100,000 00	5,417 15	6,227 78
Joseph O. Hayden, Middlesex, . . .	9,021 88	67,708 73	53,227 54	36,531 34	6,622 99	55,100 18	-	260,000 00	78,428 97	32,746 02
Samuel Swain, Nantucket, . . .	-	409 22	1,358 00	12 00	35 50	161 80	-	-	783 98	778 98
Chauncey C. Churchill, Norfolk, . . .	308 37	6,729 96	18,237 97	15,007 46	6,716 45	486 15	-	15,000 00	20,876 59	12,393 40
Albert Davis, Plymouth, . . .	3,455 74	4,444 26	17,151 84	11,234 28	16,262 78	446 42	5,000 00	52,500 00	15,210 82	10,956 86
Edward A. Brown, Worcester, . . .	-	30,818 96	38,709 63	25,384 80	-	41,499 85	-	-	43,621 75	6,677 44
	\$77,532 12	\$247,216 28	\$281,907 84	\$161,018 97	\$51,982 63	\$241,933 84	\$245,500 00	\$673,300 00	\$283,534 75	\$146,612 47

## Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888—Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Medical Examiners and Inquests.	Recording and Indexing.	Printing and Stationery.	Miscel- laneous.	BALANCE IN TREASURY Dec. 31, 1888.			Total Expen- ditures.	Amount of County Debt, Dec. 31, 1888.	Personal Receipts of Treas- urer.
					Cash.	Deposits in Bank on Interest.	Deposits in Bank not on Interest.			
Marshall L. Adams, Barnstable, . . .	\$306 80	\$797 15	\$571 58	\$1,586 84	-	-	\$313 68	\$29,256 57	\$3,000 00	\$500 00
George H. Tucker, Berkshire, . . .	605 28	1,858 63	530 32	4,996 40	\$1,213 67	\$29,858 70	-	217,450 75	-	1,200 00
George F. Pratt, Bristol, . . .	1,076 20	855 00	3,043 48	31,382 05	-	67,946 04	15 00	392,572 13	262,500 00	1,500 00
John S. Smith, Dukes, . . .	40 00	-	208 81	398 28	137 51	-	3,532 26	11,571 06	19,532 13	300 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, Essex, . . .	3,778 14	10,192 86	1,730 54	12,789 37	3,154 53	132,215 32	-	610,951 96	314,500 00	2,200 00
C. Mason Moody, Franklin, . . .	282 30	-	659 71	2,563 20	73 87	-	10,456 25	78,962 84	62,900 00	600 00
M. Wells Bridge, Hampden, . . .	2,262 70	-	2,008 46	16,214 48	5,200 34	-	2,381 42	247,773 53	374,741 34	1,500 00
Lewis Warner, Hampshire, . . .	208 65	200 00	1,515 76	4,912 93	563 59	4,552 10	-	160,151 35	103,000 00	800 00
Joseph O. Hayden, Middlesex, . . .	1,751 60	16,267 49	4,651 53	43,999 57	-	40,321 50	753 91	716,133 25	130,000 00	2,500 00
Samuel Swain, Nantucket, . . .	85 50	55 00	186 27	365 26	-	-	-	4,231 51	-	150 00
Chauncey C. Churchhill, Norfolk, . . .	637 75	2,340 50	816 24	11,560 39	429 65	40,242 10	3,000 00	154,782 98	-	1,200 00
Albert Davis, Plymouth, . . .	911 28	1,112 40	1,412 67	5,185 95	336 71	6,822 18	-	152,444 19	55,000 00	1,000 00
Edward A. Brown, Worcester, . . .	1,485 98	2,592 91	2,427 66	34,210 26	1,608 94	87,406 80	-	316,444 98	-	2,200 00
	\$13,432 18	\$36,271 94	\$19,763 03	\$170,164 98	\$12,718 81	\$409,364 74	\$20,452 52	\$3,092,727 10	-	-



## Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Six Months ending June 30, 1888.

## RECEIPTS.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	From Out- standing Bills.	Criminal Costs.	Entries and Term Fees in Supreme Ju- dicial Court.	Entries and Term Fees in Superior Court.	Fees in County Commission- ers' Court.	Naturalization Fees.	Preparing Dockets.	Reports of Law Cases printed.	Payments into Court under the Statute of Court.	From all other Sources.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1888.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	-	\$52 77	\$5 80	\$76 40	\$38 09	\$8 00	\$28 00	\$35 00	-	\$82 85	-	\$326 91
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	\$113 03	359 70	16 20	432 25	52 50	-	35 00	-	-	326 74	\$881 58	2,217 00
Simeon Borden,	Bristol,	1,277 82	872 89	37 60	718 00	552 35	-	135 00	-	\$95 02	418 79	-	4,107 47
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County,	-	-	-	5 60	-	-	-	-	-	317 65	-	323 25
Dean Peabody,	Essex,	1,204 36	1,549 21	-	379 00	434 31	15 00	29 00	-	500 00	457 26	1,619 72	6,187 86
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	-	109 35	13 60	125 00	118 90	105 00	50 00	-	-	129 68	500 00	1,151 53
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	-	1,191 83	-	733 20	563 62	134 00	-	260 90	1,490 00	547 25	6,139 88	11,240 68
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	382 61	533 12	15 00	170 40	123 21	8 00	30 00	-	-	133 47	1,000 00	2,395 81
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	-	1,348 23	-	1,925 00 <sup>3</sup>	253 68	-	80 00	708 60	295 00	637 17	950 75	6,198 43
John F. Brown,	Nantucket, <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lauriston Bunker,	Nantucket, <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	4 20	-	-	-	-	-	87 74	-	91 94
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk,	584 40	772 96	19 00	181 30	138 70	2 00	30 00	75 00	95 00	304 55	1,300 00	3,502 91
William H. Whitman,	Plymouth,	-	289 60	32 80	513 00	142 40	-	10 00	-	-	42 00	-	1,029 80
Joseph A. Willard (Su- perior Civil),	Suffolk,	-	-	-	7,601 20	-	-	-	805 35	2,810 95	2,096 17	2,146 58	15,480 25
John P. Manning (Su- perior Criminal),	Suffolk,	-	3,656 62	-	-	-	7 00	-	-	6,500 00	98 65	4,306 00	14,568 27
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	1,852 95	1,288 50	10 00	604 50	-	37 00	50 00	-	-	443 05	16,208 99	20,494 99
		\$5,415 17	\$12,024 78	\$150 00	\$13,469 05	\$2,417 76	\$316 00	\$477 00	\$1,884 85	\$11,785 97	\$6,123 02	\$35,233 50	\$89,297 10

<sup>1</sup> No return received.<sup>2</sup> For two months.<sup>3</sup> Including Supreme Judicial Court.

## Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Six Months ending June 30, 1888 — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Paid for Printing.	Paid from Amount held under the Statute and by Order of the Court.	Paid County Treasurer.	Amount retained for Salary.	Amount retained for one-half Fees in execution.	Sundry Expenses.	Balance Cash on hand June 30, 1888.	Total Expenses.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable, .	\$42 00	-	-	\$234 91	-	-	-	\$326 91
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire, .	15 94	\$645 00	\$236 58	1,000 00	\$159 74	-	\$159 74	2,217 00
Simeon Borden,	Bristol, .	55 75	-	1,478 35	1,000 00	1,478 35	-	95 02	4,107 47
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County,	-	-	-	300 00	-	-	23 25	323 25
Dean Peabody,	Essex, .	-	1,193 10	1,427 39	1,000 00	1,526 57	\$114 18	926 62	6,187 86
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin, .	-	-	105 00	546 53	-	-	500 00	1,151 53
Robert O. Morris,	Hamden, .	52 50	2,610 00	2,900 69	3,000 00	2,594 69	2 80	50 00	11,240 68
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire, .	39 25	1,000 00	286 78	800 00	278 78	-	-	2,395 81
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex, .	750 00	95 00	1,476 34	1,250 00	1,476 34	-	1,150 75	6,198 43
John F. Brown,	Nantucket, <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lauriston Bunker,	Nantucket, <sup>2</sup>	9 25	-	-	9 45	-	17 84	55 41	91 94
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk, .	248 11	800 00	429 90	1,000 00	429 90	-	595 00	3,502 91
William H. Whitman,	Plymouth, .	-	-	14 90	1,000 00	14 90	-	-	1,029 80
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk, .	671 00	1,104 96	4,036 66	1,750 00	4,036 66	-	3,860 97	15,460 25
John F. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk, .	-	10,600 00	1,127 64	1,500 00	1,127 63	-	213 00	14,568 27
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester, .	278 75	13,515 01	2,693 98	1,250 00	1,360 13	-	1,397 12	20,494 99
		\$2,153 55	\$31,593 07	\$16,214 21	\$15,630 89	\$14,483 69	\$134 72	\$9,026 88	\$89,297 10

<sup>1</sup> No return received.<sup>2</sup> For two months.

## Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Six Months ending June 30, 1888 — Concluded.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Due for Uncollected Fees charged in 1888.	Uncollected Fees for Previous Years.	Net Fees in 1888 upon which Salary is based.	Retained from Fees and applied for Salary.	One half Fees in excess of Salary.	From County Treasurer.	From all other Sources.	Total Compensation.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable, .	-	-	\$284 91	\$284 91	-	\$215 09	-	\$500 00
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire, .	\$7 85	\$174 91	1,319 48	1,000 00	\$159 74	-	-	1,159 74
Simeon Borden,	Bristol, .	92 80	462 73	3,956 70	1,000 00	1,478 35	-	-	2,478 35
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County, .	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	-	300 00
Dean Peabody,	Essex, .	-	-	4,053 14	1,000 00	1,526 57	-	-	2,526 57
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin, .	-	-	546 53	546 53	-	203 47	-	750 00
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden, .	114 75	431 40	546 15	1,000 00	1,120 75	-	-	2,120 75
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire, .	93 90	90 27	1,357 56	800 00	278 78	-	-	1,078 78
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex, .	-	\$ 3,076 50	4,202 68	1,250 00	1,476 34	-	-	2,726 34
John F. Brown,	Nantucket, <sup>1</sup> .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lauriston Bunker,	Nantucket, <sup>2</sup> .	-	-	-	9 45	-	82 49	-	91 94
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk, .	164 00	302 95	1,859 80	1,000 00	429 90	-	-	1,429 90
William H. Whitman,	Plymouth, .	-	-	1,020 80	1,000 00	14 90	-	-	1,014 90
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk, .	-	-	9,823 32	1,750 00	4,036 66	-	-	5,786 66
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk, .	-	-	3,755 27	1,500 00	1,127 63	-	-	2,627 63
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester, .	1,532 72	1,038 20	3,970 25	1,250 00	1,397 13	-	-	2,647 13
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> No return received.<sup>2</sup> For two months.<sup>3</sup> Including fees charged in 1888.

## Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Six Months ending Dec. 31, 1888.

## RECEIPTS.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	From Out- standing Bills.	Entries.	Orders and Copies.	Naturali- zation.	Payments into Court under statute and Rules of Court.	From County Treasurer.	From all other Sources.	Balance July 1, 1888.	Total Receipts.	Criminal Fees erro- neously Collected.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	-	\$108 00	\$12 00	\$1 00	-	\$500 00	\$58 85	-	\$679 85	-
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	\$4 47	273 00	17 00	-	\$200 00	1,400 00	369 47	\$159 74	2,423 08	-
Simeon Borden,	Bristol,	735 00	1,155 00	265 15	-	-	2,000 00	1,473 10	95 02	5,723 27	\$816 42
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County,	-	39 00	2 00	1 00	-	300 00	14 35	23 25	379 60	-
Dean Peabody,	Essex,	-	1,248 00	206 50	4 00	1,534 62	2,600 00	1,727 70	926 62	8,247 44	1,328 48
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	-	217 00	31 65	87 00	50	900 00	146 60	500 00	1,882 75	-
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	1,427 04	840 00	134 55	139 00	330 00	1,750 00	482 55	50 00	5,153 14	-
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	53 90	216 00	87 75	49 00	-	1,150 00	243 85	-	1,800 50	-
Theo. C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	2,226 42	2,586 00	-	24 00	810 00	3,000 00	1,076 66	1,150 75	10,873 83	1,436 61
Lauriston Bunker,	Nantucket,	-	31 80	1 45	3 00	-	182 22	78 65	55 41	352 53	-
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk,	501 04	492 00	62 60	17 00	200 00	1,400 00	206 70	595 00	3,474 34	-
William H. Whilman,	Plymouth,	-	346 40	-	-	-	547 25	106 35	-	1,000 00	-
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	594 70	837 00	316 00	-	2,273 40	-	11,340 34	13,673 84	29,035 28	-
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	1,178 00	5,083 40	375 50	-	1,121 69	3,250 00	2,305 73	3,860 97	17,175 29	-
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	-	-	-	20 00	8,300 00	3,000 00	87 30	213 00	11,620 30	-
Theo. S. Johnson,	Worcester,	900 42	1,996 00	155 50	121 50	-	2,600 00	1,154 56	1,397 12	8,325 10	1,329 12
		\$7,620 99	\$15,468 60	\$1,667 65	\$466 50	\$14,770 21	\$24,579 47	\$20,872 76	\$22,700 72	\$108,146 90	-

1 Return covers year Jan. 1, 1888, to Dec. 31, 1888.



## Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Six Months ending Dec. 31, 1888 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Payments from amounts held under Statute and by Order of Court.	Paid for Printing.	Paid County Treasurer for one-half fees outstanding July 1, 1888.	Retained one-half fees outstanding July 1, 1888.	Retained for Salary.	Industry Expenses.	Balance Dec. 31, 1888.	Total Expenses.
Smith K. Hopkins, .	Barnstable, .	\$179 85	-	-	-	-	\$500 00	-	-	\$679 85
Henry W. Taft, .	Berkshire, .	632 35	-	\$89 75	-	-	1,400 00	-	\$301 58	2,423 68
Slimeon Borden, .	Bristol, .	2,506 75	-	386 50	\$367 50	\$367 50	2,000 00	-	95 02	5,723 27
Samuel Keniston, .	Dukes County, .	79 60	-	-	-	-	300 00	-	-	379 60
Dean Peabody, .	Essex, .	3,102 08	\$200 00	-	-	-	2,000 00	\$24 12	2,261 24	8,247 44
Edward E. Lyman, .	Franklin, .	482 25	-	-	-	-	900 00	-	500 50	1,882 75
Robert O. Morris, .	Hampden, .	1,592 10	580 00	-	713 52	713 52	1,750 00	-	-	5,153 14
William H. Clapp, .	Hampshire, .	591 20	-	4 00	26 95	26 95	1,150 00	5 40	-	1,800 50
Theodore C. Hurd, .	Middlesex, .	4,685 12	330 00	229 50	-	998 46	3,000 00	-	1,630 75	10,873 83
Lauriston Bunker, .	Nantucket, .	-	-	38 25	-	-	300 00	14 28	-	352 53
Erastus Worthington, .	Norfolk, .	1,028 82	700 00	-	-	250 52	1,400 00	-	95 00	3,474 34
William H. Whitman, .	Plymouth, .	452 75	-	-	-	-	547 25	-	-	1,000 00
John Noble (Supreme Judicial), .	Suffolk, .	4,391 27	2,916 41	2,023 15	-	-	6,500 00	163 62	13,030 83	29,035 28
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil), .	Suffolk, .	8,042 65	2,982 57	880 00	-	-	3,250 00	-	2,020 07	17,175 29
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal), .	Suffolk, .	120 30	4,900 00	-	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,600 00	11,620 30
Theodore S. Johnson, .	Worcester, .	3,099 51	-	-	1,780 20	450 21	2,600 00	-	386 18	8,325 10
		\$31,046 60	\$12,408 98	\$3,661 15	\$2,897 17	\$2,807 16	\$31,197 25	\$207 42	\$23,921 17	\$108,146 90

1 Return covers entire year.

## RECEIPTS.

1889.]

PUBLIC DOCUMENT—No. 29.

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	From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Costs.	From Defendants for Forfeitures.	Complain- ants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy Bonds.	Ball deposited in lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.
Henry J. Bliss, justice, Adams, <sup>2</sup>	\$518 00	\$543 55	—	—	—	—	\$11 05	\$188 70	\$17 90
Henry Robinson, clerk, North Adams, <sup>2</sup>	1,330 75	1,657 07	—	—	—	—	7 80	138 00	24 80
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pitsfield, <sup>2</sup>	990 00	1,584 95	—	\$3 00	\$2 00	—	0 50	68 00	16 35
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, <sup>2</sup>	510 40	1,056 46	—	4 00	—	\$150 00	20 20	122 00	68 50
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, <sup>3</sup>	3,225 01	9,892 74	—	28 50	—	500 00	9 35	233 60	23 50
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, <sup>3</sup>	3,347 10	2,651 38	—	—	—	760 00	33 90	202 00	21 00
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton, <sup>3</sup>	2,488 00	3,064 49	—	3 00	—	—	—	—	35 60
*G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, <sup>5</sup>	626 00	806 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 00
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem, <sup>5</sup>	2,367 48	3,257 60	—	17 05	—	—	—	—	26 00
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, <sup>7</sup>	612 27	836 08	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 25
A. S. Kneil, clerk, Westfield, <sup>7</sup>	645 00	743 66	\$15 00	—	—	100 00	13 65	51 00	7 25
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, <sup>8</sup>	1,326 00	1,811 68	—	—	—	15 00	12 00	73 00	9 00
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, <sup>9</sup>	552 01	409 73	—	—	—	305 35	17 95	146 00	12 00
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, <sup>9</sup>	405 00	343 78	45 00	—	—	—	6 50	37 00	4 00
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, <sup>9</sup>	1,554 50	1,101 80	—	5 00	—	100 00	4 72	27 00	2 50
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, <sup>9</sup>	3,565 00	2,861 37	—	33 00	—	500 00	47 30	239 00	76 85
A. O. Delano, clerk, Waltham, <sup>9</sup>	4,340 50	2,838 62	—	7 50	—	300 00	6 50	337 00	68 85
†E. F. Johnson, clerk, Woburn, <sup>9</sup>	1,350 00	1,353 07	15 00	3 00	1 00	500 00	3 90	28 00	3 87
†E. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn, <sup>9</sup>	708 00	738 66	—	—	—	—	3 90	38 00	6 50
J. W. Belcher, clerk, Quincy, <sup>11</sup>	2,559 00	2,506 13	21 00	1 50	—	—	14 35	129 00	11 75
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, <sup>12</sup>	2,350 00	2,236 80	—	12 00	2 00	—	5 80	43 00	1 80
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, <sup>12</sup>	851 00	330 51	—	—	—	—	3 70	7 00	50
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, <sup>12</sup>	551 00	525 39	—	6 83	—	—	3 35	24 00	1 00
A. A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, <sup>14</sup>	1,484 05	1,195 76	—	2 35	—	—	6 65	36 00	8 00
†E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, <sup>14</sup>	1,133 00	1,317 32	—	3 00	8 00	—	14 50	91 00	13 75
J. P. Dunn, clerk, Gardner, <sup>14</sup>	801 01	973 01	—	—	—	—	8 45	71 00	9 00
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, <sup>14</sup>	563 01	770 78	15 00	6 00	2 00	—	6 40	27 00	11 29
D. Newton, justice, Westborough, <sup>14</sup>	476 00	693 57	—	—	—	—	2 90	53 60	72 73
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, <sup>14</sup>	8,821 50	9,278 81	—	—	—	—	127 00	1,016 00	149 80
Clark Jilison, justice, Worcester, <sup>14</sup>	1,011 00	1,068 89	—	—	—	—	16 50	83 00	8 00
	\$51,820 79	\$59,884 99	\$111 00	\$155 73	\$17 00	\$3,170 35	\$629 87	\$3,993 30	\$765 23

\* From May 1, 1888.

† Barnstable.

2 Berkshire.

3 Bristol.

4 Dukes County.

5 Essex.

6 Franklin.

7 Hampden.

8 Hampshire.

9 Middlesex.

10 Nantucket.

11 Norfolk.

12 Plymouth.

13 Suffolk.

14 Worcester.

† Six months ending July 1, 1888.

‡ Six months ending Dec. 31, 1888.

## Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888 — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	Naturaliza- tion.	Fees not Payable to Public Authority.	Money paid into Court	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Costs.	City or Town. Costs in By-Laws.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1888.	Total Receipts.
Henry J. Bliss, Justice, Adams, <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	\$500 00	—	—	—	\$1,591 55
Henry Robinson, clerk, North Adams, <sup>2</sup>	\$325 00	\$77 00	\$114 35	800 00	—	—	—	4,781 82
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, <sup>2</sup>	181 00	52 75	—	800 00	—	—	\$22 90	3,807 29
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, <sup>2</sup>	61 00	43 50	—	500 00	—	—	25 01	2,445 42
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, <sup>3</sup>	763 00	135 00	—	1,800 00	\$8,228 57	—	1,520 18	26,303 88
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, <sup>3</sup>	503 00	158 25	—	800 00	4,689 57	—	1,479 07	14,504 82
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton, <sup>3</sup>	451 00	148 25	—	1,000 00	8,008 41	—	75 08	15,495 13
*G. W. Cate, Justice, Amesbury, <sup>5</sup>	—	—	—	700 00	426 26	—	—	2,503 96
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem, <sup>5</sup>	256 00	104 25	39 32	1,300 00	5,081 38	\$141 36	6,208 00	19,047 89
George Robinson, Justice, Palmer, <sup>7</sup>	—	44 00	—	800 00	148 45	—	22 50	2,066 10
A. S. Kneil, clerk, Westfield, <sup>7</sup>	65 00	75 00	—	500 04	—	—	12 56	2,165 26
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, <sup>8</sup>	243 00	78 00	—	1,000 00	—	—	16 00	4,955 98
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, <sup>9</sup>	131 00	10 50	—	566 66	—	—	—	2,712 44
J. S. Keyes, Justice, Concord, <sup>9</sup>	—	—	—	600 00	950 04	—	191 57	2,426 61
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, <sup>9</sup>	36 00	98 25	173 56	800 00	3,053 03	—	308 28	7,332 07
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, <sup>9</sup>	56 00	57 25	—	1,200 00	4,554 86	28 67	638 49	14,047 79
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, <sup>9</sup>	—	77 50	—	1,400 00	4,475 76	—	1,927 70	13,833 98
A. O. Delano, clerk, Waltham, <sup>9</sup>	91 00	172 00	24 43	700 00	1,775 23	—	196 99	6,473 22
†E. F. Johnson, clerk, Woburn, <sup>9</sup>	20 00	86 87	—	468 84	1,251 35	—	2,210 26	5,586 50
†B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn, <sup>9</sup>	19 00	98 00	—	331 16	676 36	—	—	2,777 75
†B. E. Bond, clerk, Quincy, <sup>11</sup>	92 00	38 50	275 07	700 00	4,212 54	—	—	10,323 34
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, <sup>12</sup>	79 00	32 00	—	650 00	1,459 41	—	436 70	7,428 54
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, <sup>12</sup>	25 00	40 00	—	500 00	541 03	—	9 90	2,938 64
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, <sup>12</sup>	80 00	7 00	—	300 00	215 56	—	170 75	1,084 88
A. A. Putnam, Justice, Uxbridge, <sup>14</sup>	—	4 50	—	1,350 00	924 88	—	57 70	4,769 89
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, <sup>14</sup>	327 00	107 75	292 35	500 00	557 25	—	51 90	4,416 82
J. P. Dunn, clerk, Gardner, <sup>14</sup>	201 00	39 25	50 50	800 00	1,049 95	—	415 63	4,418 80
C. A. Dewey, Justice, Milford, <sup>14</sup>	—	39 00	—	1,600 00	1,810 65	—	69 80	4,920 93
D. Newton, Justice, Westborough, <sup>14</sup>	—	—	—	1,000 00	1,376 30	—	131 33	3,805 83
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, <sup>14</sup>	1,614 00	—	93 46	2,000 00	—	—	—	23,130 57
Clark J. Jilson, Justice, Worcester, <sup>14</sup>	—	—	—	1,200 00	—	—	—	3,417 49
	\$5,849 00	\$1,824 37	\$1,063 04	\$27,296 70	\$56,216 09	\$170 03	\$16,292 36	\$229,005 85

\* From May 1, 1888.

† Six months ending July 1, 1888.

‡ Six months ending Dec. 31, 1888.

## Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurer.	Com-plainants or In-formants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Amount retained for own Use.	Salary.	CASH BALANCE.		Total Expenditures.
									Un-claimed Fees.	Money to be paid, or subject of Order of Court.	
Henry J. Bliss, Adams <sup>2</sup>	\$656 05	-	\$20 00	-	\$303 82	\$111 68	-	\$500 00	-	-	\$1,591 55
Henry Robinson, North Adams <sup>2</sup>	1,922 91	-	34 00	-	842 94	1,104 97	\$77 00	800 00	-	-	4,781 82
W. B. Smith, Fitchburg <sup>2</sup>	1,769 44	-	37 50	-	800 81	346 79	52 75	800 00	-	-	3,807 29
D. J. Coleman, Great Barrington <sup>2</sup>	898 37	-	107 60	\$100 00	541 10	250 65	43 50	500 00	\$4 20	-	2,445 42
A. B. Leonard, Fall River <sup>3</sup>	7,537 92	\$9,190 79	40 00	1,630 47	3,449 53	1,660 57	135 00	1,800 00	728 23	\$111 44	26,393 88
T. J. Cobb, New Bedford <sup>3</sup>	4,603 78	84 50	-	858 51	84 50	702 38	158 25	800 00	86 30	1,787 33	14,564 82
A. M. Alger, Taunton <sup>3</sup>	2,497 73	200 00	65 00	1,399 85	7,260 47	1,435 10	148 25	1,000 00	-	1,558 73	15,495 13
George W. Cate, Amesbury <sup>5</sup>	677 07	339 56	2 50	43 64	113 33	239 50	11 00	700 00	-	4,67 86	2,593 96
W. P. Andrews, Salem <sup>5</sup>	5,563 10	5,483 80	55 00	39 32	509 78	1,082 90	104 25	1,300 00	297 60	4,612 14	19,047 89
George Robinson, Justice, Palmer <sup>7</sup>	932 43	88 50	20 00	100 00	484 89	185 55	44 00	800 00	7 73	3 00	2,666 10
A. S. Kneil, Westfield <sup>7</sup>	1,045 75	334 39	35 00	7 00	29 78	117 70	75 00	500 04	20 60	-	2,165 26
H. H. Chilson, Northampton <sup>8</sup>	2,585 45	4 00	215 00	107 00	208 13	758 40	78 00	1,000 00	-	-	4,955 98
G. W. Sanderson, Ayer <sup>9</sup>	908 12	-	25 00	-	829 61	372 55	10 50	568 66	-	-	2,712 44
John S. Keyes, Concord <sup>9</sup>	591 27	-	27 50	100 00	476 03	282 75	-	600 00	349 06	-	2,426 61
J. H. Ladd, South Framingham <sup>9</sup>	2,653 08	697 34	43 00	173 56	2,059 91	646 00	98 25	800 00	294 53	-	7,332 67
W. N. Tyler, Malden <sup>9</sup>	4,207 09	38 00	-	722 71	3,530 12	1,633 26	56 50	1,300 00	21 87	2,495 24	14,047 79
E. W. Law, Cambridge <sup>9</sup>	7,648 06	5,213 44	-	198 30	65 97	521 40	77 50	1,400 00	-	709 31	15,833 98
A. O. Delano, Waltham <sup>9</sup>	2,232 47	956 44	55 00	863 42	1,009 73	410 60	172 00	700 00	73 56	-	6,473 22
E. F. Johnson, Woburn <sup>9</sup>	2,155 25	2,092 63	20 00	21 52	425 64	270 50	132 12	463 84	-	-	5,586 50
B. E. Bond, Woburn <sup>9</sup>	818 50	142 58	20 00	305 07	4,582 15	1,219 59	98 00	331 16	-	1,141 43	2,777 75
J. W. Belcher, Quincy <sup>11</sup>	3,559 71	7 50	13 00	-	2,651 04	421 10	32 00	700 00	45 00	52 82	10,523 34
O. W. Soule, Abington <sup>12</sup>	3,090 40	5 00	20 00	120 00	774 79	109 80	40 00	500 00	-	439 00	7,423 54
W. L. Chipman, Wareham <sup>12</sup>	1,101 35	-	30 00	-	364 25	128 10	7 00	300 00	301 90	80 80	2,938 64
B. A. Hathaway, Plymouth <sup>12</sup>	593 50	-	10 00	-	-	-	4 50	1,350 00	25 36	256 67	1,681 88
A. A. Putnam, Uxbridge <sup>14</sup>	1,596 95	1,607 54	42 50	292 35	617 23	347 80	107 75	500 00	-	-	4,769 89
F. E. Howard, Clinton <sup>14</sup>	2,008 15	520 46	10 00	292 35	1,427 72	295 30	39 25	1,600 00	13 08	618 44	4,416 82
J. P. Dunn, Gardner <sup>14</sup>	1,072 45	100 00	15 00	50 50	2,149 45	158 50	39 00	1,600 00	-	21 40	4,418 86
C. A. Dewey, Milford <sup>14</sup>	877 60	-	25 00	33 50	1,609 85	326 70	-	1,000 00	16 68	-	4,920 93
Dexter Newton, Southborough <sup>14</sup>	766 11	-	10 00	69 23	1,609 85	326 70	-	2,000 00	23 94	-	3,803 83
E. T. Raymond, Worcester <sup>14</sup>	14,651 01	4,262 72	407 50	-	845 84	965 50	-	1,200 00	-	-	23,130 57
Clark Jissell, Worcester <sup>14</sup>	1,369 35	20 00	90 00	-	642 34	95 80	-	1,200 00	-	-	3,417 49
	\$82,610 42	\$36,788 46	\$1,495 10	\$7,165 88	\$38,749 64	\$16,535 03	\$1,879 87	\$27,266 70	\$2,309 64	\$14,355 11	\$229,065 85

<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.  
<sup>8</sup> Hampshire.

<sup>2</sup> Berkshire.  
<sup>9</sup> Middlesex.

<sup>3</sup> Bristol.  
<sup>10</sup> Nantucket.

<sup>4</sup> Dukes County.  
<sup>11</sup> Norfolk.

<sup>5</sup> Essex.  
<sup>12</sup> Plymouth.

<sup>6</sup> Franklin.  
<sup>13</sup> Suffolk.

<sup>7</sup> Hampden.  
<sup>14</sup> Worcester.



## Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888.

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defend. Ants. Fines.	From Defend. Ants. Costs.	From Defend. Ants. For- feitures.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy Bonds.	Bail deposited in lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.
John Branning, justice, Lee, <sup>2</sup>	\$425 00	\$268 08	-	-	-	-	\$4 75	\$16 00	\$1 75
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown, <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 00	-
S. D. York, clerk, Gloucester, <sup>5</sup>	430 00	111 39	-	-	-	-	1 80	186 00	22 20
E. B. George, clerk, Haverhill, <sup>5</sup>	3,232 05	2,934 23	-	-	-	-	21 35	152 00	11 90
H. F. Hopkins, clerk, Lawrence, <sup>5</sup>	1,574 00	1,759 21	-	-	-	-	10 95	172 00	12 25
H. C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn, <sup>5</sup>	3,249 00	2,062 22	-	-	-	-	26 70	395 50	64 00
E. F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport, <sup>5</sup>	3,124 00	6,942 12	-	-	-	-	56 60	37 00	2 25
L. E. Hitchcock, justice, Chicopee, <sup>7</sup>	1,821 00	2,189 70	-	-	-	-	4 25	28 00	5 75
A. A. Tyler, clerk, Holyoke, <sup>7</sup>	722 00	925 25	-	\$1 50	\$1 00	-	7 95	281 00	26 25
Geo. Leonard, clerk, Springfield, <sup>7</sup>	3,039 00	2,571 79	-	7 75	-	\$1,450 00	69 75	423 00	56 25
J. F. Savage, clerk, Lowell, <sup>9</sup>	3,069 00	3,367 28	-	-	-	2,252 00	68 15	487 00	127 32
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough, <sup>9</sup>	5,918 64	5,233 53	-	12 00	-	100 00	86 00	46 50	5 25
E. W. Cate, clerk, West Newton, <sup>9</sup>	680 00	848 75	-	-	-	-	7 30	83 00	9 95
H. A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville, <sup>9</sup>	1,848 90	1,270 50	-	6 00	2 00	-	6 50	114 00	42 81
* C. H. Drew, justice, Brookline, <sup>11</sup>	1,945 03	2,690 37	-	-	-	-	15 10	9 00	1 50
† M. C. Hobbs, clerk, Brookline, <sup>11</sup>	114 00	56 40	-	-	-	-	2 25	34 00	5 95
C. W. Robinson, clerk, Brockton, <sup>12</sup>	544 02	916 31	-	-	-	-	11 35	57 00	5 50
A. A. Wilder, clerk, Chelsea, <sup>13</sup>	2,500 00	2,943 08	-	5 00	-	-	7 90	144 00	20 40
W. G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg, <sup>14</sup>	2,305 02	3,070 12	-	3 00	-	425 00	16 73	183 00	20 00
	1,191 04	1,663 60	-	7 50	6 00	1,550 00	31 55	\$2,864 00	\$441 28
	\$38,641 70	\$41,823 93	-	\$42 75	\$9 00	\$5,777 00	\$456 93		

\* To March 12, 1888.

† From March 12, 1888.

## RECEIPTS.

	Naturalization.	Fees not payable to any Authority.	Money paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Costs.	From City or Towns. Costs in By-laws.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1888.	Total Receipts.
John Brauning, justice, Lee, <sup>2</sup>	-	\$5 00	-	\$800 00	-	-	\$22 80	\$1,544 38
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown, <sup>2</sup>	\$14 00	-	-	300 00	\$98 50	-	1 87	973 56
S. D. York, clerk, Gloucester, <sup>5</sup>	117 00	2 25	\$4 00	924 99	2,328 47	-	1,999 01	11,791 55
E. B. George, clerk, Haverhill, <sup>5</sup>	112 00	79 65	-	1,000 00	2,228 51	-	481 28	7,409 50
H. F. Hopkins, clerk, Lawrence, <sup>5</sup>	751 00	305 50	65 60	1,200 00	4,346 02	-	2,187 77	14,378 06
H. C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn, <sup>5</sup>	76 00	386 25	-	1,000 00	5,440 57	-	1,294 72	18,779 76
E. F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport, <sup>5</sup>	36 00	26 25	-	700 00	2,163 10	-	1,011 17	7,990 72
L. E. Hitchcock, justice, Chicopee, <sup>7</sup>	-	58 00	-	1,000 00	-	\$5 00	12 42	2,766 87
A. A. Tyler, clerk, Holyoke, <sup>7</sup>	658 00	282 50	-	1,300 00	396 90	21 25	1,062 25	11,166 44
Geo. Leonard, clerk, Springfield, <sup>7</sup>	206 00	-	25 00	1,200 00	-	-	17 60	11,484 28
J. F. Savage, clerk, Lowell, <sup>9</sup>	1,114 00	285 08	-	1,800 00	9,783 11	-	2,480 19	27,426 87
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough, <sup>9</sup>	179 00	99 50	-	400 00	1,228 11	-	-	3,494 41
E. W. Cate, clerk, West Newton, <sup>9</sup>	72 00	44 50	-	700 00	1,250 40	61 15	857 52	6,212 42
H. A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville, <sup>9</sup>	15 00	250 00	110 00	1,000 00	2,078 84	-	1,611 53	9,872 68
* C. H. Drew, justice, Brookline, <sup>11</sup>	-	24 00	-	1,000 00	573 23	2 71	289 55	2,072 64
† M. C. Hobbs, clerk, Brookline, <sup>11</sup>	9 00	27 00	-	374 95	1,043 68	-	-	2,966 26
C. W. Robinson, clerk, Brockton, <sup>12</sup>	442 00	535 50	-	800 00	3,211 18	-	1,279 57	11,876 73
A. A. Wilder, clerk, Chelsea, <sup>13</sup>	2 00	33 75	-	1,000 00	801 06	4 46	-	7,825 54
W. G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg, <sup>14</sup>	335 00	312 75	-	700 00	3,041 41	50 25	403 00	9,495 10
	\$4,138 00	\$2,758 48	\$204 60	\$17,199 94	\$40,013 09	\$144 82	\$15,012 25	\$169,527 77

\* To March 12, 1888.

† From March 12, 1888.

<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.<sup>2</sup> Berkshire.<sup>3</sup> Bristol.<sup>4</sup> Dukes County.<sup>5</sup> Essex.<sup>6</sup> Franklin.<sup>7</sup> Hampshire.<sup>8</sup> Middlesex.<sup>9</sup> Norfolk.<sup>10</sup> Plymouth.<sup>11</sup> Suffolk.<sup>12</sup> Worcester.

## Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	To County Treasurer.	To City or Town Treasurer.	Com-plainants or In-formants	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Amount retained for own Use.	Salary.	CASH BALANCE.		Total Expenditures.
									Fines and Unclaimed Fees.	Money to be paid, or subject to Order of Court.	
John Branning, Lee, <sup>2</sup> . . . .	\$514 69	\$4 50	-	-	\$148 16	\$58 23	\$6 00	\$800 00	\$12 80	-	\$1,544 38
Keyes Danforth, Williamstown, <sup>2</sup>	505 55	-	-	\$98 50	51 51	18 00	-	300 00	-	-	973 56
S. D. York, Gloucester, <sup>5</sup> . . .	4,180 55	4,458 41	-	20 00	208 37	595 16	2 25	924 99	1,401 82	-	11,791 55
E. B. George, Haverhill, <sup>5</sup> . .	2,414 35	-	\$84 50	-	2,056 70	1,198 70	79 65	1,000 00	575 60	-	7,409 50
H. F. Hopkins, Lawrence, <sup>5</sup> . .	3,600 13	5,128 51	116 00	160 00	176 29	736 25	305 50	1,200 00	2,955 33	-	14,378 06.
H. C. Oliver, Lynn, <sup>5</sup> . . . .	5,587 25	8,657 03	40 00	1 35	259 36	467 70	386 25	1,000 00.	2,380 82	-	18,779 76
E. F. Bartlett, Newburyport, <sup>6</sup> .	2,695 48	3,186 26	-	15 00	236 95	209 50	26 25	700 00	901 28	-	7,990 72
L. E. Hitchcock, Chicopee, <sup>7</sup> . .	764 35	568 58	-	26 00	19 52	327 38	59 42	1,000 00	1 62	-	2,766 87
A. A. Tyler, Holyoke, <sup>7</sup> . . . .	5,882 65	127 00	15 00	1,459 00	1,306 09	792 40	282 50	1,300 00	1 80	-	11,166 44
Geo. Leonard, Springfield, <sup>7</sup> . .	4,997 95	88 00	5 00	2,319 00	1,910 56	948 70	-	1,200 00	-	\$15 07	11,484 28
J. F. Savage, Lowell, <sup>9</sup> . . . .	8,417 96	11,863 75	101 50	183 00	54 37	1,630 30	285 08	1,800 00	3,090 91	-	27,426 87
J. F. J. Otterson, Marlborough, <sup>9</sup>	1,288 83	1,174 95	-	134 23	153 00	243 90	99 50	400 00	-	-	3,494 41
E. W. Cate, Newton, <sup>9</sup> . . . .	2,916 37	1,382 99	-	34 00	8 80	381 10	44 50	700 00	-	-	6,212 42
H. A. Chapin, Somerville, <sup>9</sup> . .	3,002 26	3,231 69	182 90	17 83	-	371 90	250 00	1,000 00	1,816 10	-	9,872 68
C. H. Drew, Brookline, <sup>11</sup> . . .	450 41	25 00	-	-	-	573 23	24 00	1,000 00	-	-	2,072 64
M. C. Hobbs, Brookline, <sup>11</sup> . .	767 48	32 00	-	21 10	1,440 49	303 24	27 00	374 95	-	-	2,966 26
C. W. Robinson, Brockton, <sup>12</sup> .	3,638 72	3,730 93	107 50	-	523 07	353 80	535 50	800 00	-	-	11,876 73
A. A. Wilder, Chelsea, <sup>13</sup> . . .	3,189 75	2,674 54	92 50	575 00	9 04	250 96	33 75	1,000 00	-	2,127 21	7,825 54
W. G. Hayes, Fitchburg, <sup>14</sup> . .	2,677 69	15 00	5 00	1,629 84	2,778 65	776 17	312 75	700 00	-	600 00	9,495 10
	\$57,552 42	\$46,349 14	\$749 90	\$6,693 85	\$11,360 93	\$10,236 62	\$2,759 90	\$17,199 94	\$13,138 13	\$3,486 94	\$163,927 77

<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.<sup>2</sup> Berkshire.<sup>3</sup> Middlesex.<sup>4</sup> Bristol.<sup>5</sup> Nantucket.<sup>6</sup> Dukes County.<sup>7</sup> Norfolk.<sup>8</sup> Essex.<sup>9</sup> Plymouth.<sup>10</sup> Franklin.<sup>11</sup> Suffolk.<sup>12</sup> Hampden.<sup>13</sup> Worcester.

*Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888.*

## R E C E I P T S.

	From Defendants. Fines.	From Defendants. Costs.	For Copies.	Complain- ants in Bastardy Process.	Defend- ants in Bastardy Bonds.	Naturali- zation Fees.	Bail Fees, etc., not pay- able to Public Authority.	Bail Money deposited in lieu of Sureties.
Boston (Criminal), Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk,	\$47,384 50	\$5,440 61	\$63 75	\$55 50	\$11 00	\$3 00	\$103 25	\$23,828 00
*Boston (Civil), Wm. T. Connolly, clerk, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 70	-
†Boston (Civil), John F. Brown, clerk, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 00	-
Brighton District, Henry Baldwin, justice, . . . . .	1,860 01	598 86	1 00	1 50	-	-	-	-
Charlestown District, Daniel Williams, clerk, . . . . .	4,210 00	1,141 62	-	-	2 00	3 00	450 30	339 00
Dorchester District, N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, . . . . .	1,150 11	1,286 20	-	1 50	2 00	-	258 00	400 00
East Boston District, W. S. Allen, clerk, . . . . .	2,444 00	563 25	-	4 50	1 00	3 00	211 00	-
Roxbury District, Alfred Williams, clerk, . . . . .	8,003 63	2,439 60	-	15 00	3 00	-	29 00	2,976 00
South Boston District, Joseph H. Allen, clerk, . . . . .	3,667 04	2,920 28	-	-	-	-	640 00	420 00
West Roxbury District, Ed. W. Brewer, clerk, . . . . .	714 00	649 12	5 00	-	-	-	33 25	700 00
	\$69,433 29	\$15,039 54	\$69 75	\$78 00	\$19 00	\$9 00	\$1,773 50	\$28,663 00

\* Jan. 1 to Sept. 12.

† Sept. 13 to Dec. 31.



*Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888—Continued.*

## RECEIPTS.

	Salary from County.	From County for Witness Fees, etc.	From Parties in Civil Cases.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From other Parties.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1888.	Total Receipts.
Boston (Criminal), Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk, . . . . .	\$3,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	\$79,889 61
* Boston (Civil), Wm. T. Connolly, clerk, . . . . .	2,100 00	-	\$4,693 89	-	-	-	6,829 59
† Boston (Civil), John F. Brown, clerk, . . . . .	900 00	-	3,086 67	-	-	-	3,999 67
Brighton District, Henry Baldwin, justice, . . . . .	1,200 00	-	21 00	\$24 00	-	-	3,706 37
Charlestown District, Daniel Williams, clerk, . . . . .	1,300 00	-	115 85	-	-	-	7,561 77
Dorchester District, N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, . . . . .	900 00	-	43 05	-	-	\$425 36	4,466 22
East Boston District, W. S. Allen, clerk, . . . . .	1,400 00	\$587 60	77 90	-	-	100 00	5,392 25
Roxbury District, Alfred Williams, clerk, . . . . .	1,200 00	2,532 63	415 78	-	-	1,980 02	19,594 66
South Boston District, Joseph H. Allen, clerk, . . . . .	1,400 00	-	227 35	115 00	-	-	9,389 67
West Roxbury District, Ed. W. Brewer, clerk, . . . . .	500 00	-	-	60 00	\$428 37	104 80	3,194 54
	\$13,900 00	\$3,120 23	\$8,681 49	\$199 00	\$428 37	\$2,610 18	\$144,024 35

\* Jan. 1 to Sept. 12.

† Sept. 13 to Dec. 31.

## Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Paid Collector.	Paid Complaints or Informants.	Retained for Salary.	Retained Fees, Bail, etc.	Bail Money returned to Defendants.	Bail paid Clerk of Superior Court.	Witness Fees.	Office Expenses.	Other Persons.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1888.	Total Expenses.
Fred. C. Ingalls, Boston (criminal), .	\$53,838 36	-	\$3,000 00	\$103 25	\$21,948 00	-	-	-	-	\$1,000 00	\$79,889 61
Wm. T. Connolly, Boston (civil), .	4,693 89	-	2,100 00	35 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,829 59
John F. Brown, Boston (civil), .	3,086 67	-	900 00	13 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,999 67
Henry Baldwin, Justice, Brighton, .	2,506 37	-	1,200 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,706 37
Daniel Williams, Charlestown, .	5,472 47	-	1,300 00	450 30	339 00	-	-	-	-	-	7,561 77
N. T. Merritt, Jr., Dorchester, .	1,971 76	\$11 00	900 00	258 00	300 00	\$100 00	\$363 10	\$6 29	-	556 07	4,466 22
W. S. Allen, East Boston, .	3,068 65	25 00	1,400 00	211 00	-	-	587 60	-	-	100 00	5,392 25
Alfred Williams, Roxbury, .	9,089 04	15 00	1,200 00	29 00	1,876 00	1,100 00	2,567 98	7 85	-	3,709 79	19,594 66
Joseph H. Allen, South Boston, .	6,909 67	-	1,400 00	640 00	400 00	-	-	-	\$40 00	-	9,389 67
Ed. W. Brewer, West Roxbury, .	1,494 31	17 50	500 00	33 25	-	-	-	-	1,149 48	-	3,194 54
	\$92,131 19	\$68 50	\$13,900 00	\$1,773 50	\$24,863 00	\$1,200 00	\$3,518 68	\$14 14	\$1,189 48	\$5,365 86	\$144,024 35

*Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888.*

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Costs.	Civil Fees, Entries.	Civil Fees, Inquests.	Civil Fees, Poor Debtor Proceedings.	County Treasurer, Justice Fees.
Smith K. Hopkins, Barnstable, <sup>1</sup>	\$64 00	\$126 97	\$25 00	\$30 00	\$5 00	\$168 70
Chas F. Chamberlayne, Bourne, <sup>1</sup>	-	-	1 00	-	-	40 98
George Godfrey, Chatham, <sup>1</sup>	17 81	24 97	2 50	48 16	-	50 60
Shubael B. Kelley, Harwichport, <sup>1</sup>	108 00	72 44	-	-	-	32 18
Theo. F. Bassett, Hyannis, <sup>1</sup>	40 00	78 86	-	-	-	99 39
Eben. S. Whittemore, Sandwich, <sup>1</sup>	175 00	118 43	5 00	-	-	27 20
Geo. T. Wyer, Wellfleet, <sup>1</sup>	138 00	197 11	-	-	-	91 98
Geo. A. Shepard, Sandisfield, <sup>2</sup>	4 00	32 32	2 00	-	-	7 45
Henry J. Dunham, Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	104 00	166 45	-	-	-	32 25
William C. Spaulding, W. Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	18 00	114 25	5 00	-	-	48 23
Beriah T. Hillman, Chilmark, <sup>3</sup>	* 51 00	15 06	1 00	-	-	80 00
Chas. J. McIlvaine, Edgartown, <sup>4</sup>	347 00	170 03	11 33	-	-	75 86
* Orlando S. Baley, Amesbury, <sup>5</sup>	10 10	26 07	14 00	-	1 00	43 70
* Geo. W. Cate, Amesbury, <sup>5</sup>	268 00	258 35	-	-	-	239 06
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, <sup>5</sup>	20 00	14 84	-	-	-	-
Geo. H. Poor, Andover, <sup>5</sup>	139 00	169 15	-	-	7 00	104 80
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown, <sup>5</sup>	43 00	70 16	4 00	-	2 00	18 50
Wesley K. Bell, Ipswich, <sup>5</sup>	216 00	136 71	-	-	-	223 17
Stephen Gilman, Lynnfield, <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	4 75
Wm. Nutting, Jr., Marblehead, <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	16 40	-	214 75
† Wm. C. Fabens, Marblehead, <sup>5</sup>	-	795 75	-	-	-	-
Wm. M. Rogers, Methuen, <sup>5</sup>	152 00	167 92	-	-	-	163 00
Jos. T. Wilson, Nahant, <sup>5</sup>	57 00	106 60	-	-	-	8 05
Amos Merrill, Peabody, <sup>5</sup>	509 00	706 45	-	-	-	283 65
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, <sup>5</sup>	25 00	17 09	7 00	-	-	237 48
† Silas Blake, Ashfield, <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry W. Billings, Conway, <sup>6</sup>	16 00	27 10	-	-	-	7 65
Dexter F. Hager, South Deerfield, <sup>6</sup>	10 00	19 75	2 00	-	-	-
Fred. L. Greene, Greenfield, <sup>6</sup>	347 33	346 60	22 00	-	-	263 55
Gorham D. Williams, Greenfield, <sup>6</sup>	143 92	108 27	13 25	-	-	312 50
Erastus F. Gunn, Montague, <sup>6</sup>	17 00	125 23	3 00	-	-	-
Chas. Pomeroy, Northfield, <sup>6</sup>	2 00	4 75	-	-	-	2 88

Rufus D. Chase, Orange, <sup>6</sup>	114 00	174 62	4 25	5 70	-	39 70
Samuel D. Bardwell, Shelburne Falls, <sup>6</sup>	47 00	105 80	2 00	-	-	57 71
Wm. S. Dana, Turner's Falls, <sup>6</sup>	137 00	286 68	-	-	-	356 34
Chas. F. Grosvenor, Ludlow, <sup>7</sup>	61 00	124 08	1 00	-	-	6 20
Geo. L. Hemenway, Hopkinton, <sup>9</sup>	44 00	49 25	3 00	-	-	67 55
Wm. Nutt, Natick, <sup>9</sup>	462 60	622 87	29 00	21 20	14 00	749 24
Jas. T. Joslin, Hudson, <sup>9</sup>	366 00	533 03	-	-	-	215 15
Thos. B. Field, Nantucket, <sup>10</sup>	26 00	112 65	6 00	-	-	-
Allen Coffin, Nantucket, <sup>10</sup>	29 00	52 25	-	-	-	79 45
Nathan A. Cook, Bellingham, <sup>11</sup>	11 00	49 59	-	-	-	81 20
Thos. E. Grover, Canton, <sup>11</sup>	159 07	-	-	-	-	880 80
Alonzo B. Wentworth, Dedham, <sup>11</sup>	430 00	403 85	44 00	-	-	464 60
Geo. W. Wiggin, Franklin, <sup>11</sup>	99 00	111 41	-	-	-	187 90
Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park, <sup>11</sup>	363 01	518 94	39 75	-	8 00	458 20
Emery Grover, Needham, <sup>11</sup>	31 00	75 92	7 00	10 60	18 00	74 60
John C. Lane, Norwood, <sup>11</sup>	103 00	54 78	75 90	-	-	57 40
Oscar A. Marden, Stoughton, <sup>11</sup>	424 01	667 18	7 00	-	13 00	244 90
Chas. E. Washburne, Wellesley, <sup>11</sup>	115 00	207 80	1 00	-	3 50	63 30
Samuel Warner, Wrentham, <sup>11</sup>	135 00	162 23	4 00	38 89	-	413 00
Jos. J. Feely, Walpole, <sup>11</sup>	55 00	-	2 00	-	-	72 15
Chas. H. Follansby, Barre, <sup>14</sup>	12 00	41 36	5 00	-	-	21 85
Geo. S. Duell, Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	278 00	247 94	-	-	-	163 95
Henry A. Furvell, Hubbardston, <sup>14</sup>	-	-	9 00	-	-	-
Chauncey W. Carter, Leominster, <sup>14</sup>	253 00	257 08	2 00	-	-	245 53
Hamilton Mayo, Leominster, <sup>14</sup>	87 00	86 60	-	-	-	68 75
Chas. E. Jenks, North Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	435 00	264 78	-	40 06	-	124 35
Luther Hill, Spencer, <sup>14</sup>	283 00	880 75	-	-	-	175 75
John W. Tyler, Warren, <sup>14</sup>	327 00	338 64	8 00	-	-	157 65
Horace W. Bush, West Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	539 00	427 83	-	12 00	-	157 97
Frank B. Spalter, Winchendon, <sup>14</sup>	71 00	137 25	-	-	-	165 95
	\$8,538 85	\$11,212 89	\$367 98	\$223 01	\$71 50	\$8,733 45

\* To March 1, 1888.

2 Berkshire.

9 Middlesex.

3 Bristol.

10 Nantucket.

4 Dukes County.

11 Norfolk.

† No business done.

5 Essex.

12 Plymouth.

6 Franklin.

13 Suffolk.

7 Hampden.

14 Worcester.

1 Barnstable.

8 Hampshire.



## Return of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888—Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	County Treasurer, Office Fees.	County Treasurer, Witness Fees.	Other Civil Fees.	Miscel- laneous.	Fees advanced by Justice.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1888.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins, Barnstable, <sup>1</sup>	\$304 52	\$294 70	\$19 65	-	\$20 80	-	\$1,059 63
Chas. F. Chamberlayne, Bourne, <sup>1</sup>	56 82	47 14	59	-	-	\$4 10	150 63
George Godfrey, Chatham, <sup>1</sup>	48 32	13 60	-	-	-	5 00	210 96
Shubael B. Kelley, Harwichport, <sup>1</sup>	76 68	18 20	-	-	-	1 50	308 80
Theo. F. Bassett, Hyannis, <sup>1</sup>	187 26	83 30	1 25	-	-	-	490 06
Eben. S. Whittemore, Sandwich, <sup>1</sup>	51 13	14 70	1 58	-	-	-	393 04
Geo. T. Weyer, Wellfleet, <sup>1</sup>	132 97	62 15	-	-	-	-	622 21
Geo. A. Shepard, Sandisfield, <sup>2</sup>	-	20 60	-	-	-	-	66 37
Henry J. Dunham, Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	302 70
Wm. C. Spaulding, West Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	-	12 30	1 25	-	-	22 80	221 83
Beriah T. Hillman, Chilmank, <sup>4</sup>	91 50	73 40	1 17	-	-	44 67	357 80
Chas. J. McIlvaine, Edgartown, <sup>4</sup>	138 03	110 00	-	-	-	-	852 25
* Orlando S. Bailey, Amesbury, <sup>5</sup>	44 89	14 60	9 14	\$4 00	-	7 88	175 38
† Geo. W. Cate, Amesbury, <sup>5</sup>	293 28	75 10	-	-	-	55 80	1,189 59
Wesley K. Bell, Ipswich, <sup>5</sup>	117 30	38 24	-	-	-	73 42	37 34
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, <sup>5</sup>	-	-	2 50	-	-	-	37 34
Geo. H. Poor, Andover, <sup>5</sup>	94 57	24 40	-	-	-	17 69	556 61
Orlando B. B. Tenn-y, Georgetown, <sup>6</sup>	40 02	8 65	5 00	-	-	4 20	195 53
Stephen Gilman, Lynnfield, <sup>6</sup>	-	1 80	2 00	1 00	-	-	9 55
Wm. Nutting, Jr., Marblehead, <sup>6</sup>	182 22	71 50	-	-	-	73 00	1,353 62
Wm. C. Fabens, Marblehead, <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wm. M. Rogers, Methuen, <sup>6</sup>	208 86	38 95	-	72 60	-	153 42	956 75
Jos. T. Wilson, Nahant, <sup>6</sup>	14 50	6 30	-	-	-	3 70	196 15
Amos Merrill, Peabody, <sup>6</sup>	228 57	47 20	1 50	21 00	-	342 54	2,139 91
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, <sup>7</sup>	217 40	25 20	7 28	-	-	15 89	552 34
§ Silas Blake, Ashfield, <sup>8</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry W. Billings, Conway, <sup>8</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 75
Dexter F. Hager, South Deerfield, <sup>8</sup>	-	17 00	3 25	50	-	1 20	53 70
Fred. L. Green, Greenfield, <sup>8</sup>	-	68 00	5 10	5 10	-	21 34	1,079 96
Erastus C. Williams, Greenfield, <sup>8</sup>	-	42 25	6 04	6 64	-	189 94	816 77
Erastus F. Gunn, Montague, <sup>8</sup>	-	53 42	-	-	-	-	198 65
Chas. Pomeroy, Northfield, <sup>8</sup>	6 59	13 10	-	-	-	-	29 32



## Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888—Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County Treas.	County Tins.	County Treas. Unclaimed Fees.	City or Town Treasurer.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Fees retained by Justice.	Officers.	Witnesses.	County, City or Town.	Total.
Smith K. Hopkins, Barnstable, <sup>1</sup>	\$64 00				\$369 54	\$347 80	-	-	\$278 30	-	-	-	\$1,039 64
Chas. F. Chamberlayne, Bourne, <sup>1</sup>					56 82	51 24			42 57			-	150 63
Geo. Godfrey, Chatham, <sup>1</sup>					104 95	41 02			32 45	\$2 18	\$4 86	\$5 00	210 96
Shubael B. Kelley, Harwichport, <sup>1</sup>	88 00			\$10 00	113 76	34 00	\$10 00	\$20 50	53 04				308 80
Theo. F. Basset, Hyannis, <sup>1</sup>	39 00				220 97	82 70			126 69			1 00	400 06
Eben. S. Whittemore, Sandwich, <sup>1</sup>	75 00				107 59	27 92			82 53				393 04
Geo. T. Wyer, Wellfleet, <sup>1</sup>	102 00				215 93	105 52	5 00	7 80	165 56	3 04	100 00		622 21
Geo. A. Shepard, Sandisfield, <sup>2</sup>	4 00				14 67	21 85			19 10			17 36	66 37
H. J. Dunham, Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	54 00				90 30	19 90	50 00		88 50		6 75		302 70
W. C. Spaulding, West Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	39 00		\$1 20		41 10	30 30			110 23				221 83
Beriah T. Hillman, Chilmarnk, <sup>4</sup>	51 00		82 06		108 42	65 30		90	92 67	2 65	4 80		337 80
Chas. J. McIlvaine, Edgartown, <sup>4</sup>	214 50			15 00	227 51	120 90	15 00		147 84		9 00	102 50	882 25
Orlando S. Baley, Amesbury, <sup>5</sup>	10 10				61 69	20 00			83 59				175 38
Geo. W. Cate, Amesbury, <sup>5</sup>	268 00		57 50	2 00	434 22	86 50			341 37				1,189 59
Wesley K. Bell, Ipswich, <sup>5</sup>	216 00				176 83	59 17			279 42				731 42
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, <sup>5</sup>	20 00				6 05	1 74			9 55				37 34
Geo. H. Poor, Andover, <sup>5</sup>	63 00		5 80		166 31	58 10	6 00		186 30			71 10	556 61
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown, <sup>5</sup>	33 00				70 93	19 80	5 00		55 65		6 15	5 00	195 53
Stephen Gilman, Lynnfield, <sup>5</sup>						1 80			6 75	1 00			9 55
Wm. Nutting, Jr., Marblehead, <sup>5</sup>	244 50		18 70	69 00	348 80	163 60	7 50		428 70	18 22	11 40	43 20	1,353 62
Wm. C. Fabens, Marblehead, <sup>5</sup>													
Wm. M. Rogers, Methuen, <sup>6</sup>	139 00		18 15		326 37	119 57	8 00	68 90	221 95	34 01	15 80	5 00	936 75
Jos. T. Wilson, Nahant, <sup>6</sup>	44 00			2 00	67 35	21 30			49 00		1 50	11 00	196 15
Amos Merrill, Peabody, <sup>6</sup>	597 50		1 20	538 48	115 25	94 90	12 50		668 30			111 78	2,130 91
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, <sup>6</sup>	5 00		1 40		236 99	32 40		20 00	256 46				552 34
Silas Blake, Ashfield, <sup>6</sup>													
Henry W. Billings, Conway, <sup>6</sup>	16 00				11 10	6 60			17 05				50 75
Dexter F. Hager, Deerfield, <sup>6</sup>	2 00				9 40	16 40			11 80		1 20	12 90	53 70





*Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888.*

## R E C E I P T S .

SHERIFF.	County.	From Defendants. Fines and Costs.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	Salary from County Treasurer.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1887.	Total Receipts.
Luther Fisk,	.	\$441 49	-	\$500 00	\$70 00	-	-	\$1,011 49
John Crosby,	Barnstable,	1,651 75	-	1,600 00	100 00	-	-	3,354 75
Andrew R. Wright,	Berkshire,	4,405 75	\$202 22	1,500 00	3,552 51	-	\$174 00	9,934 48
Jason L. Dexter,	Bristol,	403 15	-	325 00	189 92	\$209 40	-	1,127 47
Horatio G. Herrick,	Dukes County,	7,653 28	1,092 65	2,000 00	505 74	242 47	-	11,494 14
Geo. A. Kimball,	Essex,	165 03	-	800 00	-	-	-	965 03
Simon Brooks,	Franklin,	3,381 84	871 97	1,300 00	-	7 36	-	5,561 17
Jairus E. Clarke,	Hampden,	865 18	-	800 00	104 50	-	-	1,769 68
Henry G. Cushing,	Hampshire,	10,846 06	-	2,500 00	200 00	-	-	13,546 06
Josiah F. Barrett,	Middlesex,	47 08	-	300 00	436 22	21 98	-	805 28
Aug. B. Endicott,	Nantucket,	2,180 30	200 00	1,200 00	2,401 59	-	-	5,981 89
Alpheus K. Harmon,	Norfolk,	1,945 66	-	900 00	40 00	-	-	2,885 66
John B. O'Brien,	Plymouth,	21,145 69	111 88	3,000 00	165 75	-	-	24,423 32
A. B. R. Sprague,	Suffolk,	8,780 35	-	2,500 00	170 00	-	-	11,450 35
	Worcester,							
		\$63,915 61	\$2,578 72	\$19,225 00	\$7,936 23	\$481 21	\$174 00	\$94,310 77

## Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

SHERIFF.	County.	County Treasurer.	Retained for Salary.	Paid Officers.	Paid other Persons.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1888.	Total Expenditures.
Luther Fisk,	Barnstable,	\$441 49	\$500 00	-	\$70 00	-	\$1,011 49
John Crosby,	Berkshire,	1,654 75	1,600 00	-	100 00	-	3,354 75
A. R. Wright,	Bristol,	3,947 80	1,500 00	\$3,101 10	451 41	\$934 17	9,934 48
J. L. Dexter,	Dukes County,	403 15	325 00	-	399 32	-	1,127 47
H. G. Herrick,	Essex,	8,988 40	2,000 00	316 20	189 54	-	11,494 14
G. A. Kimball,	Franklin,	165 03	800 00	-	-	-	965 03
Simon Brooks,	Hampden,	2,431 39	1,300 00	-	7 36	1,822 42	5,561 17
J. E. Clarke,	Hampshire,	865 18	800 00	-	104 50	-	1,769 68
H. G. Cushing,	Middlesex,	10,846 06	2,500 00	-	200 00	-	13,546 06
J. F. Barrett,	Nantucket,	47 08	300 00	-	458 20	-	805 28
A. B. Endicott,	Norfolk,	2,380 30	1,200 00	2,203 70	197 89	-	5,981 89
A. K. Harmon,	Plymouth,	1,945 66	900 00	-	40 00	-	2,885 66
John B. O'Brien,	Suffolk,	21,257 57	3,000 00	-	165 75	-	24,423 32
A. B. R. Sprague,	Worcester,	8,780 35	2,500 00	-	170 00	-	11,450 35
		\$64,154 21	\$19,225 00	\$5,621 00	\$2,553 97	\$2,756 59	\$94,310 77

## Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888.

## RECEIPTS.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	From Defend ants, Fines and Costs.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Ma- terial, etc.	Salary from County Treasurer.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1888.	Total Receipts.
Isaiah C. Inman, Barnstable, <sup>1</sup>	\$154 86	\$58 90	\$18 43	\$92 51	\$350 00	-	\$2 00	-	\$676 70
John Crosby, Pittsfield, <sup>2</sup>	2,017 64	1 25	1,111 48	56 08	1,000 00	-	-	-	4,186 45
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton, <sup>3</sup>	1,946 72	-	-	34 60	800 01	\$223 92	-	\$539 47	3,544 72
J. A. Hunt, New Bedford, <sup>3</sup>	3,513 33	10 50	137 71	21,680 46	1,200 00	547 50	39 04	1,094 92	28,123 46
Thos. A. Dexter, Edgartown, <sup>4</sup>	-	202 35	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	402 35
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, <sup>4</sup>	-	5 50	-	-	49 98	-	-	-	55 48
C. W. Morrill, Ipswich, <sup>5</sup>	1,345 43	98 57	3,818 08	306 43	1,100 00	-	-	85 91	6,754 42
H. G. Herrick, Lawrence, <sup>5</sup>	4,383 62	60 00	2,861 32	227 15	1,000 00	326 21	-	908 98	9,767 28
Chas. L. Ayers, Newburyport, <sup>5</sup>	464 94	-	-	-	780 00	-	-	91 97	1,336 91
Sam'l R. Hathaway, Salem, <sup>6</sup>	4,557 37	226 15	3,372 28	179 90	1,200 00	295 14	867 00	1,539 95	12,237 99
† N. D. Allen, Greenfield, <sup>6</sup>	87 69	-	-	98 21	583 33	6 40	-	-	775 63
* Geo. A. Kimball, Greenfield, <sup>6</sup>	-	-	88 00	52 01	1,000 00	-	-	61 52	318 20
Simon Brooks, Springfield, <sup>7</sup>	2,911 88	13 57	4,457 99	113 61	999 96	-	28	-	8,483 76
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton, <sup>8</sup>	578 81	-	-	163 34	1,000 00	-	96 00	-	1,851 68
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, <sup>9</sup>	3,097 49	26 75	62,169 01	26 75	1,000 00	11,618 15	-	-	15,742 39
John M. Fisk, Cambridge, <sup>9</sup>	8,151 71	595 80	-	419 33	2,500 00	-	1,500 00	-	75,335 85
Stephen S. Gibbs, Nantucket, <sup>10</sup>	42 05	480 47	-	-	50 00	-	-	-	552 52
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham, <sup>11</sup>	2,903 40	299 23	1,928 86	103 52	750 00	8,726 21	-	-	14,711 22
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, <sup>12</sup>	1,876 76	-	-	-	750 00	-	-	-	2,626 76
John B. O'Brien, Boston, <sup>13</sup>	4,762 95	780 50	-	99 98	1,000 00	-	66 50	-	6,709 93
\$ A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, <sup>14</sup>	1,891 67	1,298 53	1,298 53	46 39	250 00	-	-	-	3,486 59
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg, <sup>14</sup>	2,024 66	1,001 18	3,771 04	573 77	1,400 00	-	-	-	8,770 65
Rob't H. Chamberlain, Worcester, <sup>14</sup>	6,335 79	190 27	2,624 35	259 01	1,050 00	-	-	-	10,459 42
	\$53,048 97	\$4,000 64	\$87,657 08	\$24,533 05	\$19,129 95	\$21,743 53	\$2,570 82	\$4,322 72	\$217,010 36

\* To March 1, 1888.

† From March 1, 1888.

§ For quarter ending March 31, 1888.

|| From April 1, 1888.

## Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1888 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	To County Treasurer.	Retained for Salary.	Materials and Supplies.	Incidental Expenses.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1888.	Total Expenditures.
Isiah C. Inman, Barnstable, <sup>1</sup>	\$326 70	\$350 00	—	—	—	\$676 70
John Crosby, Pittsfield, <sup>2</sup>	3,186 45	1,000 00	—	—	—	4,186 45
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton, <sup>3</sup>	1,857 83	800 01	\$61 27	\$167 65	\$657 96	3,544 72
J. A. Hunt, New Bedford, <sup>3</sup>	23,824 64	1,200 00	483 75	102 79	2,612 28	28,223 46
Thos. A. Dexter, Edgartown, <sup>4</sup>	—	200 00	202 35	—	—	402 35
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, <sup>4</sup>	—	49 98	5 50	—	—	55 48
C. W. Morrill, Ipswich, <sup>5</sup>	4,721 15	1,100 00	—	—	933 27	6,754 42
H. G. Herrick, Lawrence, <sup>5</sup>	7,055 69	1,000 00	—	326 21	1,385 38	9,767 28
Chas. L. Ayers, Newburyport, <sup>5</sup>	422 39	780 00	—	—	134 52	1,336 91
Samuel R. Hathaway, Salem, <sup>5</sup>	9,120 84	1,200 00	—	295 14	1,622 01	12,237 99
* N. D. Allen, Greenfield, <sup>6</sup>	185 90	583 33	—	6 40	—	775 63
* Geo. A. Kimball, Greenfield, <sup>6</sup>	140 01	116 67	—	—	61 52	318 20
Simon Brooks, Springfield, <sup>7</sup>	7,483 48	1,000 00	—	—	—	8,483 76
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton, <sup>8</sup>	851 72	999 96	—	—	—	1,851 68
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, <sup>9</sup>	3,104 24	1,000 00	11,618 15	20 00	—	15,742 39
John M. Fisk, Cambridge, <sup>9</sup>	72,745 85	2,500 00	—	90 00	—	75,335 85
Stephen S. Gibbs, Nantucket, <sup>10</sup>	42 05	50 00	460 47	—	—	532 52
Ang. B. Endicott, Dedham, <sup>11</sup>	4,767 01	750 00	3,911 34	5,282 87	293 93	14,711 22
Alphens K. Harmon, Plymouth, <sup>12</sup>	1,582 83	750 00	—	—	—	2,626 76
† A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, <sup>14</sup>	3,236 59	175 00	—	75 00	—	3,486 59
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg, <sup>14</sup>	7,370 65	1,400 00	—	—	—	8,770 65
R. H. Chamberlain, Worcester, <sup>14</sup>	9,409 42	1,050 00	—	—	—	10,459 42
John B. O'Brien, Boston, <sup>13</sup>	5,634 93	1,000 00	—	75 00	—	6,709 93
	\$167,070 37	\$19,054 95	\$16,742 83	\$6,441 34	\$7,700 87	\$217,010 36

\* To March 1, 1888.

† For quarter ending March 31, 1888.

§ From March 1, 1888.

|| From April 1, 1888.

<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.<sup>2</sup> Berkshire.<sup>3</sup> Bristol.<sup>4</sup> Dukes County.<sup>5</sup> Essex.<sup>6</sup> Franklin.<sup>7</sup> Hampden.<sup>8</sup> Hampshire.<sup>9</sup> Middlesex.<sup>10</sup> Nantucket.<sup>11</sup> Norfolk.<sup>12</sup> Plymouth.<sup>13</sup> Suffolk.<sup>14</sup> Worcester.





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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

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FEBRUARY, 1890.

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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE ACCOUNTS OF COUNTY OFFICERS,  
OFFICERS OF INFERIOR COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES,  
No. 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1890.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

In compliance with chapter 438 of the Acts of 1887, and chapter 275 of the Acts of 1888, I have the honor to submit my third annual report. In my second annual report (Public Document, No. 29, for 1889) I went very much into details of the machinery of county affairs, and of the methods of doing business in the courts and before trial justices, pointing out disregard, if not violation, of law in many instances; the confused state of the statutes on many topics relating to county and court business; many obsolete laws, and many which are impracticable or very difficult of enforcement; and recommending legislation which it seemed to me would tend to cure some of the evils complained of. It seemed best to put into one paper all the criticisms of county and court affairs, which, after a year and a half of study and examination, would seem to be warranted and appropriate. I endeavored to look at the system as a whole, and to recommend such changes in the law as would tend to make the system more efficient and practical. That report was referred to the present Legislature, and is available for your consideration. For that reason I do not now repeat what the report of last year contained, but will simply say that another year's examination, study and reflection have confirmed the opinions therein expressed, and that I renew all the recommendations made in 1889, with some slight modifications, which I will state in detail.

The following synopsis of recommendations for legislation in the report of last year may be of use:—

1. Forbid the collection of a dollar for a trial in the inferior courts where a defendant pleads guilty.



2. Correct the abuse of the so-called lock-up fee.

3. Make a defendant who pays costs after commitment, pay the costs of the mittimus.

4. Change the law relating to commitment, so that, if it be cheaper to drive across the country to the jail or house of correction than to go by rail, then the first-named method shall be pursued.

5. Make a committing officer add, to the copy of the return left with the prisoner, a detailed statement of his fees for committing.

6. Add a severe penalty to the law forbidding an officer to charge full fees where more than one defendant is committed at the same time.

7. Require an officer arresting a person without a warrant to take such person before the nearest court or trial justice having jurisdiction, and not allow an officer to take a defendant from one corner of a big county to a diagonally opposite corner, as may be done now.

8. Let it be stated, in every warrant of arrest, before what court or magistrate the accused shall be brought.

9. Pay justices of the peace and special justices who issue warrants, for the number of complaints returned to courts or trial justices, and not for number of complaints issued.

10. Abolish all constructive travel, and require every officer serving a precept to make, under oath, a detailed statement of the miles he has travelled in serving each particular precept.

11. Require no fee of the complainant in bastardy, in any court.

12. Abolish all fees of officers who are paid a salary or a regular *per diem*, by any city, town or county.

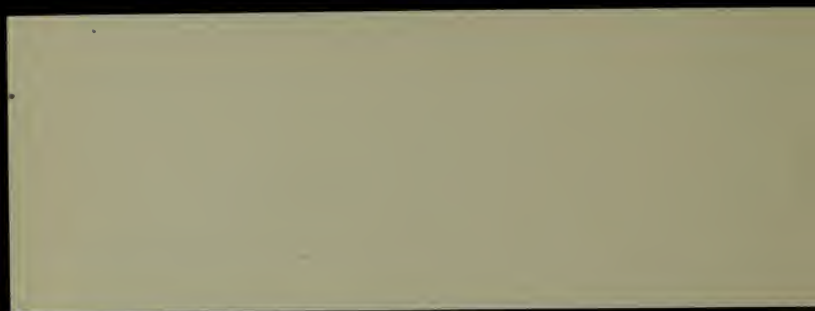
13. In warrants for liquor search, where no liquor is found, cut off all fees except for actual expenses, where warrants are served by salaried or regular *per diem* officers.

14. Completely revise the system of criminal costs, doing away with fees in every case where it is feasible.

15. Charge defendants with no part of the costs, as such, in criminal cases, but let judges, in their discretion, add an amount to the fine equal to the whole or any part of the

ERRATUM.

In section 5, page 4, for “prisoner” read keeper.



costs incurred; then the magistrate, and not the clerk nor the officer, will impose sentence, and the defendant will hear it pronounced in open court. "One dollar and costs" does not impress a prisoner like a fine of five dollars, for instance.

16. Let fines paid in the inferior courts go to the cities or towns whose officers prosecute the particular case. The amounts paid *to* the counties now do not much differ from the amounts paid *by* the counties to the cities and towns, for officers' fees. This change in the law will bring home to the cities and large towns the expense as well as the responsibility of crime, and will in a large measure prevent frivolous complaints, compel a more careful examination by city marshals before asking for warrants, and relieve small towns, where there is little crime, from paying the expenses occasioned by crime in an adjacent town or city.

17. Prescribe a uniform method of certifying costs from the inferior to the superior courts, in unpaid cases. Determine the officer who is to revise the costs after they reach the superior court. Prescribe a uniform method of certifying such costs to the treasurers, and require the treasurers to pay to the parties to whom the fees are due; or, if they are to be sent back to inferior courts for distribution, make some officer of such courts liable on his bond for such money. A new method of taxing, certifying, revising and paying such costs has been adopted in Essex County, and works, as I am informed, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Town treasurers say they are receiving fees they have never before received.

18. Forbid treasurers to pay, or go through the form of paying, court fees in appeal and grand jury cases from the inferior courts.

19. Make the fees more specific in cases of naturalization.

20. Forbid inferior courts, not having clerks appointed by the Governor, to exercise the jurisdiction of naturalization. The police court of Williamstown exercises this jurisdiction, but has no clerk appointed by the Governor.

21. Make a fee bill which shall be uniform in all the counties.

22. Forbid all public officers from mingling public with private funds; and, where they deposit at all, require the



same to be in their name as trustee. A penalty should be attached to this law.

23. Merge in one section, sections 9 and 13 of chapter 217 of the Public Statutes. Require the sheriff to pay over, within a certain number of days after the end of a criminal sitting, and let a detailed statement, under oath, be made when the money is paid over to the treasurer.

24. Amend section 8 of said chapter, so that clerks of courts shall include costs as well as fines in the certificate sent by them to county treasurers.

25. Make section 12 of said chapter more specific as to payments by deputy sheriffs.

26. Determine specifically whether the original vouchers in all cases shall go to the county treasurers under sections 7, 8 and 9 of chapter 23 of the Public Statutes.

27. Forbid county treasurers to pay money to third persons, unless an order is given or filed by the proper person.

28. Prevent masters of houses of correction from purchasing supplies in any other way than that pointed out by the statutes.

29. Make more specific the law relating to special justices of inferior courts. Require that the record shall show why they sit in a case, or hold an inquest, and fix the number (if any) of holidays and Sundays to be deducted from the year in ascertaining their *per diem* compensation.

30. In like manner fix daily compensation of clerks *pro tem.* in the inferior courts.

31. Make the last clause of section 14, chapter 199 of the Public Statutes, more prominent. Witnesses do not yet, in all courts, certify to their travel and attendance.

32. Define more clearly the appointment and payment of clerks to district attorneys. By section 16 of chapter 17 of the Public Statutes, the court may allow such sum as it may deem reasonable, etc. I understand this to mean that the presiding justice must fix the compensation of the clerk. But in some counties this item goes into the "general bill," and the court knows nothing of it.

33. Legislation upon the question of forfeited recognizances. Let the clerks of courts make a tabulated statement annually of all forfeited recognizances and disposition of

same, so far as the record shows, and let county treasurers publish this statement with annual report. Perhaps district attorneys may well be called upon to make report in detail of disposition of forfeited recognizances.

34. Modify section 9, chapter 217 of the Public Statutes, so far as it provides that sheriffs or deputies alone shall be authorized to receive money due from forfeited recognizances. It is difficult of enforcement, and almost impracticable.

35. Determine specifically the matter of duplicate receipts to be given by county treasurers under section 12, chapter 23 of the Public Statutes. The present law is a dead letter in some counties.

36. Make county treasurers publish a detailed annual report of all cash received and of all expended, except costs of criminal prosecutions. Section 28, chapter 23 of the Public Statutes, calls for a particular statement; and even this is not complied with except in Bristol and Plymouth counties. The State, the cities and the towns require a report in detail of all expenditures of public money. How it is that there is not the same necessity for accounting in detail for county money, is beyond my comprehension. It is said there is no call for even the reports now published. And why should there be? Very little information is conveyed, and the reports are of little or no value. Why not say to whom the county has paid \$4,000 for auditors and masters? Why not name the attorney who has been paid \$50 for advising the county during the year? Why not give a list of the names of persons engaged and paid for services in the jail, house of correction, truant schools, clerks' offices, or elsewhere, and the sums of money paid to each? Why not state who has received land or dog damages? The answer is clear to one who has examined the books. The present system is a part of the secrecy that rests upon county affairs. The treasurer is not an independent officer in publishing the report. He and the county commissioners are to make the annual statements, and the board of examiners is to certify to its accuracy. Here is a tripartite responsibility, and consequent inefficiency. The truth is, county officers have personal dealings with the counties to a greater extent than I knew of last year; and

obviously a lump statement of expenditures keeps this fact from public knowledge. So long as there is no law against such dealing, I do not go into particulars. All the bargains made may be advantageous, and I have seen no evidence of fraud or corruption; but the system is vicious. Why should State, city and town officers be forbidden, under heavy penalties, from engaging in contracts with their respective municipalities, while county officers may trade with the counties as much as they please? One of the greatest reforms to be attained in county affairs is, in my judgment, to require the detailed report above recommended. What is done in Bristol and Plymouth may well be done in all the other counties.

37. Codify and make plain the laws as to payments out of county treasuries, on orders drawn by county commissioners. With the exceptions named in section 7 of above-named chapter 23, can the treasurer pay out any money except upon orders from the county commissioners? My own opinion is, he cannot; but there is certainly room for argument on the other side, and statutes may be cited which seem to look that way. Hence the variety of practice in the several counties. It is not for me to say that those who disagree with me are in the wrong. I do say that I believe the intent and meaning of the law is, that all moneys paid out by county treasurers, except for costs in criminal prosecutions, expenses of the courts, fixed salaries, payments of outstanding notes or bonds, and interest on such notes and bonds, shall be paid on orders from the county commissioners; and all these orders are to be recorded by the clerk of the commissioners. It is extremely important that this matter be settled and made clear.

38. If my view of the law be correct, county treasurers should be prohibited from paying any order from county commissioners, unless it be certified by the clerk. If there be any exception to this, it will be in the case of extra clerical assistance, where it is provided that the commissioners, "by a writing signed by them," shall order payment. But even this order I think should be recorded, and therefore attested by the clerk. Some recent statutes relating to extra assistance in other offices than those of clerks of courts,

seem to have been drawn on the model of section 33, chapter 159 of the Public Statutes (see chapters 85 and 310 of the Acts of 1889). It is to be noticed that in Middlesex the commissioners must order payment; while in Essex the treasurer is to pay without any order from the commissioners, unless the general rule laid down in chapter 23, section 7, Public Statutes, applies.

39. Inquire as to attendance of clerks upon meetings of county commissioners, and as to the records of the same. I shall make one or two new suggestions on this point further on.

40. Determine when less than three members shall constitute a board of county commissioners. (Public Statutes, chapter 22, sections 17 and 18.)

41. Inquire if further legislation is necessary as to advertising contracts under section 22, chapter 22 of the Public Statutes

42. Should there be further legislation as to pardoning minor criminals by county commissioners?

43. Have an account of county property taken at the end of every year, and published in treasurer's report.

44. Adjust the present law of fees to the laws relating to law library associations.

45. Amend section 35 of chapter 154 of the Public Statutes, and require settlements with cities and towns quarterly, by officers of inferior courts.

46. Inquire if bonds of clerks should be examined after they are filed.

47. Provide that a prisoner who withdraws his appeal, after commitment, and pays his fine, shall pay the cost of commitment, and the expense of taking him before a magistrate. See if defendant in such case may not be taken before nearest court or magistrate to withdraw his appeal.

48. Inquire whether chapter 180 of the Acts of 1888, relating to payment of witnesses, is complied with, or needs modification.

49. Construe chapter 438, Acts of 1887, as to its application to money paid into court. Can the controller properly require an account of such money, as part of the receipts and expenditures of clerks of courts?



50. Amend section 5 of said chapter 438, Acts of 1887, so as to give parties ten days in which to make up and settle their accounts; and fix a penalty for non-compliance. Also add a penalty for not making the annual return to this office in season. At the close of business, January 15, the last day for making returns to this office, one-fourth part of the officers who are bound to make returns had failed to do so. I am allowed only from January 15 to February 1 to compile the returns and make my report, hence the importance of promptness. Nine-tenths of the officers who make a financial return to this office also make an annual return to the prison commissioners (Public Statutes, chapter 219, sections 34 and 35); and (by section 37 of same chapter) any officer who neglects to make a return so required is made subject to a penalty of two hundred dollars. That there is no necessity for the delay is proved by the fact that some of the clerks of the courts in the largest counties, and some of the clerks of inferior courts doing the largest civil and criminal business, are always prompt with their returns, some of them coming in on the very first day after they are due.

51. Make all fees in inferior courts payable in advance.

The reasons for the foregoing suggestions of legislation are given at length in my second annual report. While dealing with an administrative system, it seemed wise to note any and all defects at present existing. The statutes of to-day as to county administration are a growth, an accretion. One law has been added after another, sometimes apparently without much reference to what has gone before. We start with the general statute that treasurers, with certain exceptions, are to pay money only on orders from the county commissioners. Then comes the matter of dog damages, when the commissioners are to "issue an order upon the treasurer." Next comes the provision that the treasurer shall pay back to the cities and towns the money not required to pay the dog damages, and nothing is said as to any action by the commissioners. Here certainly is color for the argument that the clerk of the commissioners is not bound to record the distribution of the surplus dog money. Then we come to medical examiners, whose

accounts are to be "audited" by the commissioners, etc. How audited? Is anything more to be done than is done when any other bill is presented against the county? Another variety occurs as to orders for paying for "extra clerical assistance." In this single instance the commissioners are to order payment "by a writing signed by them." It is on account of this variety, if not confusion, of language, that I ask to have the laws relating to administrative action by the county commissioners, the clerk and the treasurers, codified and made entirely plain.

Inasmuch as I made some criticisms last year of the methods of doing business by county commissioners, and the failure of the clerks in many counties to attend the commissioners' meetings and keep proper records thereof, it may be well to refresh the memory of all concerned with the fact that the supreme court has in substance outlined the proper way of transacting business in the commissioners' court, and of having proper records made. I refer to the opinion in the case of *New Marlborough vs. County Commissioners*, 9 Met. 423. The question was, whether an adjudication as to a highway, made by the commissioners at the time of the view, and not at a regular meeting, had the same validity as if it had been made "at a term regularly holden and *attended by a clerk to record all orders.*" That is the language of Judge Dewey, at page 429 of the case cited. The learned judge goes on to say (same page): "These special meetings in vacation, held at other places than the shire towns, and unattended by any clerk or other officer required to record orders and judgments, are certainly of an anomalous character, if the full effect is to be given to decrees made at them which is given to those made at term, announced to the clerk as such, and by him recorded or noted for record." Again, the opinion lays down the broad ground that county commissioners have done nothing which is not recorded. In the exact language of the court, "their decrees [the commissioners'] and adjudications are to be learned from the record, which is the only legal manifestation of them." The course marked out here seems to be this: the clerk need not attend when the commissioners go into the country to take field notes, drive stakes, or even

have a hearing; but that he must attend regular meetings, and keep the records. The statute specifically says, "the clerks shall attend all the courts of which they are clerks, and the sessions of the county commissioners, and record their proceedings." (Public Statutes, chapter 159, section 16.)

In *Rich vs. Lancaster Railroad*, 114 Mass. 514, Chief Justice Gray laid the law down as follows: "The clerk and not the chairman of the county commissioners was the proper officer to make records of their doings, and to attest copies thereof." Judge Dewey said in substance, that when the commissioners went into the country without the clerk, there was no officer present required to record orders and judgments; and Chief Justice Gray says practically that the clerk is the only competent officer to make records and attest copies thereof. From these statutes and decisions it seems to me clear that dockets and other memoranda kept by county commissioners in the absence of the clerk are of no legal value whatever; and it is for this reason that I try to impress upon county treasurers the importance of having all orders that purport to come from the county commissioners attested by the clerk, for then there is a presumption that the order was duly passed and is duly recorded in the records of the commissioners, — "the only legal manifestation" that the order was ever adopted

I go so far as to believe that an order signed by all the commissioners, if not attested by the clerk, is not a good voucher. If I am right in my view of the law, then the county commissioners act only as a board, by a vote, duly recorded by their clerk. This seems to be practically the judgment of the supreme court.

In the case of *Attorney-General vs. Eastern Railroad*, 137 Mass. 45, the court signified what would be a proper way for the Board of Railroad Commissioners to approve a relocation of a station. Says the chief justice: "The Board of Railroad Commissioners is a board of public officers required to keep records, and having a sworn clerk. The most appropriate way of expressing their approval of a relocation is by a vote passed and entered upon their records." As the county commissioners are not required to keep any rec-

ord, the necessity of a vote, and the entry of that vote by their clerk upon the records which he is obliged to keep, would seem to logically follow.

I doubt if the signature of the commissioners is required legally anywhere, except when payment is ordered for "extra clerical assistance," above referred to. It may be wise to sign a decree, laying out a highway; but that is good for nothing until attested of record by the clerk.

I have been amazed, in examining notes for borrowed money by counties, that it is obtained in some cases upon notes signed by the treasurer and approved by the commissioners, as if that were legal evidence that the Board had voted to borrow money. Most corporations and individuals require an attested copy of the vote of the Board before lending money. But, so long as the money is forthcoming, this criticism is of no importance.

#### ORDER FOR LAND DAMAGES.

In some counties there is considerable solemnity and some antiquity in drawing orders for land damages. I fail to see any necessity for any different course in such cases. Why should there be a warrant in these cases? The supreme court have substantially passed upon this question in *Russell Mills vs. County Commissioners*, 16 Gray, 348, where the court say: "The case of enforcing the payment of damages for taking land for a highway is not provided for in any such mode as by a warrant of distress by the commissioners, for the obvious reason that such damages are paid by the county, and their *simple orders* on the county treasurer are supposed to be sufficient to secure prompt payment of all damages awarded by them, payable by the county."

When should a land-damage order issue? Section 14, chapter 49 of the Public Statutes, provides that the commissioners shall not order land damages to be paid, and that a person claiming damages shall have no right to demand the same, until the land over which the highway or alteration is located has been entered upon and possession taken for the purpose of reconstructing it. When



should the order issue, and who is to give the notice that the land has been taken or entered upon, — the selectmen, the Board of Aldermen or the land owner? The practice in the several counties differs. In some counties where damages are awarded, the order is issued to the treasurer to pay when he receives the required notice that the land has been taken or entered upon. It seems to me the law is that the order shall not issue till the proper notice is received by the commissioners. Would it not be well to fix specifically the law as to who shall give the notice? The treasurers are embarrassed by contingent orders. At least, uniformity is desirable.

#### DOG DAMAGE AND MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

There seems to me to be needless formality in some counties in drawing orders for dog damages, and for payment of medical examiners. I do not see why all orders for payment of money may not go upon one order book, properly classified, from which book a copy may be made for the treasurer, or the pay roll, as may be agreed upon by the clerks of the commissioners and the treasurers. I shall refer to this subject again.

#### NEW RECOMMENDATIONS.

The law establishing this office (chapter 438, Acts of 1887), in its fourth section provides that, "To enable said controller to perform the services required of him, the said officers and persons named in section three shall afford all reasonable and needed facilities." That is to say, every individual with whom the office has business shall furnish all reasonable and needed facilities for examining the account of such individual. The greatest difficulty we find in making our examinations is, that the entries are not made to date, and the pages and columns are not footed when the page is filled. This occurs mainly with trial justices, who hold court in some cases before breakfast, and after supper, and who do not seem to regard the financial part of the record as of so much importance as the judicial part. But there are some delinquents of a higher grade. One case is so flagrant

that it ought to be specifically referred to.—the case of the justice of the district court of eastern Hampden. Last year the justice of that court received, of public moneys, not including his salary, about \$1,900. When my clerk went to Palmer to make the annual examination, about the 12th of September last, not one figure had been written in the court cash book since about the tenth of the preceding January. Meanwhile, there had been two quarters for which this officer was bound by law to make payments and settlements with the treasurer of the county; and it is to be presumed these payments were made. Now, the law requires us to visit the officers in question unheralded (without previous notice); and when such condition of things is found as that at Palmer, another visit has to be made, at the expense of the Commonwealth. We find this evil increases, instead of growing less. It would seem that every day, at the close of business, the cash entries should be made in every public office, and by every individual holding public funds. The amount of sadness and sorrow transmitted to innocent heirs and representatives by good and honest men who have failed to keep proper account of trust funds ought to be a sufficient admonition. But it is not; and I suggest legislation similar to that in chapter 87 of the Acts of 1887, which provides, in its fourth section, that “the accounts [in public institutions] shall be posted so that the footings shall at any time show the condition and facts up to that date,” etc. The penalties in the act establishing this office might be distributed so as to make the act more efficient.

### *An Invoice Book.*

I recommend that masters of houses of correction and keepers of jails be required to keep an invoice book, in which they shall enter all bills for prison supplies; these original bills to be forwarded once each month to the clerk of the county commissioners, to be laid before the Board for approval, and after approval and after being recorded by the clerk, to be transmitted with the order for payment, or with the pay rolls, to the treasurer for payment. This is the method in use in the public institutions of the State and

in the public institutions of Boston, as I am informed, and is in use, substantially, in many of the county institutions.

I do not understand that the new prison-labor law has made any change in the duty of the county commissioners as to supplies other than tools or materials used in the manufacturing department. In other words, the commissioners still have control of "bills incurred for the maintenance of the houses of correction." The practice at East Cambridge fully illustrates my point. In the house of correction there, the largest one outside of Suffolk, invoice books are kept of all bills incurred in the manufacturing department, accounts of stock are taken every year, the books are balanced, and the county knows whether it gains or loses by the department. In like manner an invoice book is kept of the prison supplies, and this is completely indexed. The original bills are all entered, and are then approved by the county commissioners, and put upon a pay roll known as the house of correction pay roll; this pay roll is then signed by the commissioners, and, together with the original bills, is forwarded to the treasurer for payment. In Lowell a schedule is forwarded, and this recorded, and not the original bills, after approval by the commissioners.

The criticism I have to make is, that it seems to me that the order for the payment of these large bills should be spread upon the record, and the pay rolls attested by the clerk, as seems to be required by chapter 23, section 7, Public Statutes.

The books at East Cambridge and at Lowell are admirably kept, and my only criticism is, that the orders are not recorded and certified by the clerk.

It may be that, since the counties have attained such magnitude in respect to business coming before the commissioners, some shorter and better method of doing that business can be devised. I confess that, after nearly three years of study and examination, I am not able to suggest any material improvement. But a great service will be done for all concerned if the scattered fragments of the body of this law, relating to the methods of doing county business, can be brought together in one perspicuous chapter.

The records of the county are silent as to the amount of money paid for tools, implements, machinery and salaries under the present prison-labor law. It may be prudent and safe to omit from the records other payments, but such omission should be specifically allowed, and not left to the discretion of any man or of any board.

*An Order Book for County Commissioners.*

We are now brought logically to a consideration of the method of recording orders drawn by the county commissioners. By the requirements of section 7 of chapter 23 of the Public Statutes, county treasurers are forbidden to make payments (with certain exceptions) out of the county funds, except upon orders drawn by the county commissioners, "*a record of which orders shall be kept by their clerk.*"

For the convenience of all concerned, I am convinced that so much of the records of county commissioners as relates to orders drawn by them ought to be kept fully written up to date, and indexed. This should be the book of current events. Here is where the blood of the county circulates; and the facilities for watching that circulation ought to be perfect. The law requires the board of examiners to compare the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer with the records of the commissioners, at least twice a year. How can this be done if no recording has been made for from three to five years? I am to examine at least once a year, and it would greatly facilitate my work if the records were complete. When I find an order for payment of money, signed by only one commissioner, or perhaps two, or even by three, where it is not attested by the clerk, and has no evidence about it that it was drawn at a regular or at an adjourned meeting, I may wish to examine the record, and see if indeed that order was ever properly drawn.

That the records are not properly kept written up, in many of the counties, has become familiar. The condition of things recently developed in Plymouth County ought to be a solemn warning. The hunt for the stray leaves of the court records, from the attic to the cellar of the court house in Plymouth, was not a complete success. The county commissioners and their clerks are in general responsible for the



condition of the commissioners' records; but it is not always just to attach blame to present incumbents. The new clerk in Plymouth County should not suffer for delinquencies of his predecessor, nor should the clerk in Essex be held for the big legacy of arrearages which came to him with his appointment as clerk of the courts.

The law is in part the cause of the delay in making court records, in my judgment. Sections 20 and 21 of chapter 159 of the Public Statutes read as follows:—

SECT. 20. At every term of the supreme judicial court, the clerk shall exhibit the latest book of records of each of the courts in the county, and such others as are required, so that the court may have notice of any errors or defects in the keeping of the records, and cause the same to be corrected as occasion requires.

SECT. 21. The justices of the several courts shall inspect the doings of the clerks from time to time, and see that the records are made up seasonably and kept in good order; and, if the records are left incomplete for more than six months at one time, such neglect, unless caused by sickness or other extraordinary casualty, shall be adjudged a forfeiture of the clerk's bond.

Whether the records of the commissioners are within the meaning of these two sections, within the forty-fifth common law rule of the supreme judicial court, or of the corresponding rule of the superior court, I do not know, although these provisions would seem to be broad enough to cover these records. My impression is, that, however the clerks may hold on this question, their practice in Essex, Middlesex and Plymouth, at least, has not been to "exhibit to the judges on the first day of every term, the then latest book of records," in the office of the county commissioners.

If there be any doubt as to the law, and in any event, I recommend that the records of the county commissioners be taken out of sections 20 and 21, *supra*, and that, so far as county orders for payment of money are concerned, they be kept fully recorded to date. There is no reason in the world, that I can imagine, why in these matters clerks should have six months' margin, or any margin, any more than the clerk of a banking corporation should have six months in which to enter up the business of the directors. The common law courts, on the equity side at least, require

a margin ; but that county commissioners do not is proved in Berkshire, where the records were in December last written up to date, and in Norfolk, where they were substantially written up and indexed. I do not mean to imply that others are not so, but I visited Berkshire and Norfolk near the close of the year.

As the duties of commissioners are said to be partly judicial and partly ministerial, if necessary let the judicial records be kept in a separate book, and the administrative records in an order book. This latter can certainly be always up to date. I am not sure but such a practice will facilitate the whole business of recording. An order book with proper headings for the record of the meeting, with columns properly classified to suit the wants of treasurers in making their entries and returns, can easily be made, and is indeed already in part operation in Essex and Middlesex ; so that the clerk will only have to go from the meeting of the commissioners, enter the orders on his book, and copy them into a similar book or into a pay roll, to be forwarded to the treasurer. A committee of one ingenious clerk, one experienced treasurer and one efficient commissioner, could devise such a book in one half-hour, and thus secure promptness and uniformity and convenience in all the counties.

It would seem that county commissioners have more control of their records, and are more responsible for the delays in their completion, than many of them consider. It was held in *Ellis vs. Commissioners of Bristol*, 2 Gray, 370, that “ the clerk of the county commissioners, though not appointed by them, is bound to obey their directions in making up their records.” Then section 33 of chapter 159 of the Public Statutes provides that the clerk may have all necessary clerical assistance the commissioners see fit to allow, for the very purpose of keeping up the work in the office.

Another practice of the commissioners in some of the counties seems objectionable, and must be an annoyance to the clerks : that of holding meetings out of due course, so that the clerk has to make the record conform to the meetings, instead of having the meetings conform to the record. That is to say, the record of one meeting should determine when the next meeting is to be held. One clerk, who

attends all the meetings, suggested to me that he did not see how he could certify or record what was not done in his presence. Here is the key-note to the whole business. If the commissioners will meet once a month only for the approval of bills, pass all their votes in the presence of their clerk, keep the record written up to date, and publish full details of expenditures in the annual reports of the treasurers, I believe a great administrative reform will have been accomplished; and the reproach that the county commissioners are an irresponsible body, and that county affairs are carried on in secret, will be done away with.

### *Special Meetings of County Commissioners.*

I find no authority in the statutes for special meetings of the commissioners, except where the county has no interest. The business in several of the counties has so much increased that possibly some right should be given to call special meetings to meet emergencies.

### *Particularity in Recording.*

While examining the records to see if the county officers were duly sworn, I discovered that there was not that detail and particularity of statement in some important matters which are really essential; and it may be that the statutes need amendment. I refer now to the oath of the county treasurers, the oath of the registers of deeds, and to the spreading upon the records the whole number of votes cast, and the number cast for each particular candidate for an office. The statutes say each county treasurer shall be sworn by the county commissioners or by any one of them; and that each register of deeds shall be sworn before one or more of the county commissioners. Does this mean that either of those officers can be sworn by one commissioner, anywhere in the county, or only before or in the presence of the Board? (Chapter 23, section 1, and chapter 24, section 6, Public Statutes.) I found, in two or three instances, the record did not state that these officers were sworn. In one case, where there are two registry districts, it appeared of record that the register at the county seat was duly sworn and gave bond, but nothing was said as to the register in

the other district. He was probably sworn by one of the commissioners. Should there be any record of the oath and bond? If the county commissioner is a qualifying officer for this purpose, should he not make return to the clerk of his action? In one case the clerk told me he administered the oath. This may be just as well. The statute is a little indefinite. In the matter of spreading upon the record the votes for different candidates, I found one case where the record was substantially this: "The votes were counted, and the result was as set forth in the certificates on file." I do not know that county commissioners are required to keep files; at any rate, they are easily lost, and it would seem that the votes should be recorded *in extenso*. Here the statute is also indefinite. The requirement is, that, on the first Wednesday of January, the county commissioners shall "open and examine the returned copies of votes," and notify, etc. (Public Statutes, chapter 7, section 50.)

#### *Money paid into Court.*

I find, upon the books of one of the clerks of the courts, a considerable sum of money, which has been on deposit till the interest exceeds the original deposit. Much of it was paid in by insolvent insurance companies, to await some demand by parties entitled thereto, or some decree of the court. It is suggested that some legislation be had on this subject, as, for instance, that, after paying whatever liens there may be upon this money, the balance escheat to the Commonwealth.

#### *Fees to Clerks of Courts.*

Are fees still payable to the clerks of courts, for services done as clerks, for the counties? In my last report reference was made to the fact that in some of the counties the clerks, since the salary bill took effect, July 1, 1888, had taxed and collected fees of the counties for services done in their official capacity, which fees they subsequently paid back to the county treasurers. Desiring to be as certain as I could be as to the legality of such a practice, I asked the Governor of the Commonwealth to request the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the subject. In answer to the request, the Attorney-General gave a written opinion that



such practice was not legal. I sent a copy of that opinion to all the clerks of the courts, and to the county treasurers, and supposed that would be the last of the matter. Much to my surprise, I ascertained, in February last, that the clerk of the courts for Worcester County had sent to the treasurer a bill amounting to \$846.18, fees for services done in his official capacity for the county, as if the salary bill had not been passed. The bill of items was as follows:—

Clerk's costs taxed at January Term, 1889; viz., Feb. 15, 1889:—

Entries of complaints on appeal (113), . . . . .	\$339 00
Entries of indictments (35), . . . . .	105 00
Entries of no bill (5), . . . . .	15 00
Entries of writs (12), . . . . .	36 00
Cash paid printing exceptions supreme judicial law sitting, .	38 25
Cash paid type-writing exceptions supreme judicial law sitting, .	10 00
Making copies exceptions supreme judicial law sitting, . .	25 00
Taxing 1,059 cases, at 25, . . . . .	264 75
Venires, 26, at .06, . . . . .	1 56
Pay roll grand jury, 23, at .30, . . . . .	6 90
Pay roll traverse jury, 33, at .06, . . . . .	2 64
Pay roll constables, 26, at .08, . . . . .	2 08
	<hr/>
	\$846 18

When this bill was presented to the treasurer, he sought my advice as to his duty; and I promptly informed him that, in my judgment, his duty was to take the law from the Attorney-General, and refuse to pay the bill, thus throwing the burden of collection upon the clerk. The treasurer then refused to pay the bill, excepting one or two items, which he was ready to pay on presentation of proper vouchers. The clerk then for two or three months refused to pay over to the treasurer the fees that accrued in the office of the clerk, the law requiring him to pay over all fees on the first day of each month. Thereupon the treasurer, under the provisions of section 17 of chapter 23 of the Public Statutes, notified the district attorney of the dereliction of the clerk. Next came a petition in the supreme judicial court, at the May sitting, for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the treasurer to pay over to the clerk the fees set forth in the above bill of particulars. A copy of the petition was handed informally to the treasurer, but no order of notice was taken out till the October sitting of the court, when the treasurer appeared



ERRATUM.

On page 23, 5th line, for “ fall ” read full.

and filed his answer. Under the provisions of the statute relating to such proceedings, by leave of court I appeared and filed an answer as a party in the case. In the regular course this case will be heard at the next May sitting of the court; and, if it go to the fall court, cannot be argued before next October. Meanwhile, at each recurring sitting of the superior court, there being four each year in Worcester County, the clerk sends in a bill substantially like that copied above; and, in his annual return to this office for the year 1889, states his claim as follows: "Fees taxed in criminal cases by district attorney, including items of cash paid for printing exceptions in Commonwealth cases, transmitted to county treasurer for payment, unpaid and still in hands of said treasurer, \$2,543.02." No other clerk makes any claim in his return for fees from the county; and no other clerk, except one, makes any charge against the county for any fees for any official act whatever. The clerk in Middlesex does not put the same construction upon the law as does the Attorney-General. He deems it essential to his method of taxing costs in criminal cases to tax the \$3.00 in each case, and therefore to certify the same to the treasurer; but he does not now demand payment from the treasurer of these fees, which, if he received, he might be bound under the law to pay back to the treasurer, every cent, the very next day.

The clerk of the courts for Worcester County ought not to be legislated out of court; but, as his case may not be decided for a year, and as no other clerk keeps any account of such fees as are sought to be collected in this suit, except the entry fee, it is a fair question for the Legislature to settle, as to whether any doubt as to the true construction of chapter 257 of the Acts of 1888 really exists; and, if there be such doubt, whether it should not be removed by legislation, of course excepting, from any new law, any pending suit in any court, to the end that all the clerks may tax alike, may keep their books alike, and have an income in their office based on precisely the same data or rules.

Some important questions seem to be fairly raised by the pleadings in this action, namely: 1. Does the opinion of the Attorney-General bind the treasurer and the clerk, both



or either of them? 2. Are the fees legal and properly certified? 3. Is the treasurer entitled to the original vouchers, or a copy of them? This last question is of great practical moment. The Public Statutes require that "the bills or evidences of county indebtedness for which payment is ordered shall be delivered with the order to the treasurer. No payment shall be made out of a county treasury unless the bill or account rendered is accompanied by vouchers in which are stated in detail the items of such bill or account, nor unless all such vouchers confirm and sustain such bill or account. All bills, vouchers and other evidences of county indebtedness shall be carefully filed and safely kept by the treasurer, so as to be accessible for subsequent reference." (Public Statutes, chapter 23, sections 7, 8, 9.) The treasurer of Worcester County has paid tens of thousands of dollars on what is called a court pay roll, in which nothing is entered but the name of the creditor and the sum due him from the county, with no accompanying voucher. The eleventh section of the chapter just referred to provides that county treasurers shall enter upon their cash books "the time when, the person to whom, and *the account on which*, payments are made." How can a treasurer classify his accounts from a court pay roll made as described above? The treasurer of Worcester County has in writing demanded from the clerk the vouchers upon which the court pay roll is made up. He has succeeded in getting copies of court pay roll vouchers on the criminal side of the court, and a memorandum on the pay roll in the civil side. But I fully discussed this matter last year, and will not take further space, except to say that, in all the counties except Worcester, I believe the point has been yielded that the treasurer is the proper officer to have possession of the vouchers to all county bills. As I do not examine the treasurer's accounts in Suffolk, I am not aware officially what the practice is in that county.

#### *Court Fees in the Inferior Courts.*

In all the inferior courts, justices and clerks are paid a salary from the county treasury. More than a century ago, to make up the compensation of a justice of the peace, such

justice was allowed to tax, for receiving a complaint, administering the oath and issuing a warrant, a certain sum (now fifty cents); for entering a complaint, rendering judgment and recording the same, examining, allowing and taxing costs, and filing papers, another sum (seventy-five cents now); for a subpoena, another sum (now ten cents); for a trial, another sum (now one dollar); for taking a recognizance of the principal and sureties, another sum (now twenty cents); and of witnesses, another sum (now twenty cents); for a mittimus, another sum (now twenty-five cents). This practice has been handed down, and now prevails in courts with a civil jurisdiction amounting to \$1,000, and a criminal jurisdiction of anything less than a felony, where judges draw salaries of \$4,000. And in every case we find taxed a bill of driblet items, called court fees, running with proper labels described above, thus:  $\$0.50 + .75 + .10 + 1.00 = \$2.35$ . If there be an appeal or holding to the grand jury,  $\$0.20 + .20 + 2.00 = \$2.40$  would be added. This money, if collected, goes to the county. This court-fee business is superannuated, and is a nuisance. It ought to be abolished, as a relic of feudal ages. Let the magistrate make the fine large enough to cover all these items, and simplify the accounts of clerks, and at least cut off the practice, legal or illegal, of charging a dollar where defendants plead guilty or *nolo contendere*.

#### *Payment of Costs in Police and District Courts.*

In my last report I went fully into the matter of the roundabout method of certifying costs from the inferior courts to the superior court; the uncertainty of the law and the practice as to who is to revise such costs there; the different methods of certifying the same to county treasurers, and the illegal practice of paying these costs to parties other than those to whom they are due. I adhere in substance to all said at that time. But, after another year of study, I have concluded to make a different recommendation as to the payment of these costs in police and district courts, outside of Suffolk County. In short, the present method is, in unpaid cases, for the clerks, or justices having no clerks, to tax these costs, and send them to the next sitting of superior

court for criminal business. Here somebody revises them, the clerk certifies them to the treasurer, who pays them, in general, to the clerk or justice who first transmitted them to the superior court; and these clerks or justices pay the fees to the parties entitled thereto. That party is now mainly the city or town where the court is held, these fees being officers' fees. I suggested last year that the amount of fees thus sent up and back did not much differ from the amount of fines and court costs above referred to, now paid over to the counties by the same courts. To verify this statement, I have prepared a table from the report of 1889, showing precisely what was paid *to* the counties and what was paid *by* the counties, in fourteen of the police and district courts of the State: —

NAME OF COURT.	Amount paid to County.	Amount received from County.
District Court, Fall River, . . . .	\$7,557 92	\$8,228 75
District Court, New Bedford, . . . .	4,603 78	4,689 57
District Court, Salem, . . . .	5,563 10	5,081 38
District Court, South Framingham, . . . .	2,653 08	3,053 03
District Court, Malden, . . . .	4,207 09	4,554 86
District Court, Quincy, . . . .	3,559 71	4,212 54
Police Court, Gloucester, . . . .	4,180 55	2,328 47
Police Court, Haverhill, . . . .	2,414 35	2,228 51
Police Court, Lawrence, . . . .	3,600 13	4,346 02
Police Court, Lynn, . . . .	5,587 25	5,440 57
Police Court, Lowell, . . . .	8,417 96	9,783 11
Police Court, Somerville, . . . .	3,002 26	2,078 84
Police Court, Brockton, . . . .	3,698 72	3,211 18
Police Court, Fitchburg, . . . .	2,677 69	3,041 41
	\$61,723 59	\$62,278 24
Balance, . . . .	554 65	— —
	\$62,278 24	\$62,278 24

By this table it appears that the counties have paid back \$554.65 more than they have received; and at what an infinite amount of labor and annoyance to the clerks, justices, clerks of the superior court, district attorneys, and towns and cities. And all for what? Because, more than a hundred years ago, when justices of the peace were not lawyers, it was thought wise to establish the rule which now prevails in the inferior courts, as above stated. Now the theory of the

law is, that district attorneys revise these costs, and in many districts they do ; but in some they do not. And why should they? Clerks of inferior courts are often lawyers ; they spend their lives in taxing costs. The officers and witnesses whose fees are taxed are present for examination by the clerk, or court, if need be ; whereas, in the superior court, any change must be made arbitrarily, unless the error appears on the face of the papers.

Hear the testimony repeated from report of last year. In 1874 the district attorney for the southern district, George Marston, since Attorney-General, testified as follows : —

I have not been able to supervise the charges of justices and officers as closely as they ought to be. . . . When a justice has done a small business, I have not given much time to examine his fees ; and I have not paid as much attention to the taxation of a justice in whom I had confidence as one who I thought was inclined to over-charge. Costs of municipal and district courts I have not examined closely, because it is the duty of the clerks, and they know much better than I can know the facts which determine what is proper under the statutes. (House Document, No. 18, 1875, page 28.)

Can there be any better evidence than this of the utter uselessness of sending up these costs, and of sending up this money only to be sent back? If there is better evidence, it must be in the fact that, in all paid cases in these lower courts, the clerks and justices are absolutely the final judges of these costs, and there is no revision anywhere. Here is the only place where the clerks and justices have any county money properly in their hands, and they are sole arbiters of the costs. The controller sees that they account for what they have taxed, as shown by the record. The money so received in paid cases is distributed to officers, to witnesses, to cities and towns, to complainants, etc. Why not distribute all they receive in the same way, — that is to say, pay as they go? If any funds be left at the end of the month or quarter, turn over the surplus to the county. If there be a slight deficiency, make requisition on the county for the same, in such form as may be prescribed by some proper authority. By the above table, the clerk of the district court at New Bedford could make



requisition for \$85.79 in a whole year, and this could all be payable to the city of New Bedford, and the county treasurer could send it all in one check. The clerk of the police court of Lynn would have \$146.68 in a year to turn over to the treasurer. Then let all the courts named, at the end of each month settle as set forth above. Let the incidental expenses go straight to the county commissioners, or, as now, if it be thought best, to the superior court.

Let trial justices be supervised as at present, only let the *modus operandi* be laid down more specifically by law. My impression is, this plan will commend itself to district attorneys generally, and to those officers of the courts most familiar with criminal costs and procedure. Annex penalties, if necessary, for over-charging and for over-allowing, and provide for recovering back any over-charges. What an immense amount of work will be saved, and how much simpler will be the accounts of all concerned.

The foregoing recommendation is made in the alternative that criminal costs are not all abolished, and an equivalent added to the fine, as suggested last year, and as is practised now in several courts, as will be shown hereafter.

#### *Want of Uniformity of Taxation and of Punishment.*

I referred last year to the want of uniformity in taxing costs in criminal cases, and quoted from the opinion of Attorney-General Marston as to this matter. The better to consider this subject this year, I sent a circular to all the inferior courts, asking the clerks, or justices without clerks, to forward to this office, with their annual returns, a statement as to the customary penalty for the first offence of drunkenness. The following table shows the result of the inquiry, and will speak for itself. The courts are tabulated by counties, for convenience of comparison:—

NAME OF COURT.	FINE FOR DRUNKENNESS. (First Offence.)
District court, northern Berkshire (special J.).	\$2 00 and costs.
District court, northern Berkshire, . . . . .	1 00 "
District court, central Berkshire, . . . . .	1 00 "
District court, southern Berkshire, . . . . .	1 00 "
Police court, Williamstown, . . . . .	1 00 "
Police court, Lee, . . . . .	1 00 "
First Bristol district court, . . . . .	1 00 "
Second Bristol district court, . . . . .	1 00 "
Third Bristol district court, . . . . .	5 00 "
Police court, Gloucester, . . . . .	2 00 "
Police court, Newburyport, . . . . .	2 00 "
Police court, Lynn, . . . . .	1 00 "
Police court, Lawrence, . . . . .	5 00 without costs.
Police court, Haverhill, . . . . .	3 00 and costs.
First district court, Salem, . . . . .	5 00 without costs.
Second district court, Amesbury, . . . . .	3 00 and costs.
Police court, Chicopee, . . . . .	2 00 "
Police court, Springfield, . . . . .	2 00 "
Police court, Holyoke, . . . . .	3 00 "
District court, eastern Hampden, . . . . .	3 00 "
District court, western Hampden, . . . . .	3 00 "
District court, Hampshire, . . . . .	1 00 to \$5 00 and costs.
First district court, northern Middlesex, . . . . .	1 00 and costs.
District court, central Middlesex, . . . . .	1 00 to \$5 00 and costs.
First district court, southern Middlesex, . . . . .	3 00 and costs.
First district court, eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	5 00 "
Third district court, eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	1 00 "
Fourth district court, eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	3 00 "
Police court of Lowell, . . . . .	{ 1 00 (Sunday, \$3 00) and costs.
Police court of Somerville, . . . . .	3 00 and costs.
Police court of Marlborough, . . . . .	3 00 "
Police court of Newton, . . . . .	3 00 "
Police court of Brookline, . . . . .	1 00 "
District court, east Norfolk, . . . . .	3 00 "
Second district court, Plymouth, . . . . .	3 00 "
Third district court, Plymouth, . . . . .	5 00 "
Fourth district court, Plymouth, . . . . .	2 00 "
Police court of Brockton, . . . . .	5 00 "
Municipal court of Boston (criminal), . . . . .	5 00 without costs.
Police court of Chelsea, . . . . .	1 00 and costs.
Police court of Fitchburg, . . . . .	2 00 "
Central district court, Worcester, . . . . .	3 00 "
First district court, southern Worcester, . . . . .	3 00 "
Second district court, southern Worcester, . . . . .	3 00 "
Third district court, southern Worcester, . . . . .	2 00 . "
First district court, eastern Worcester, . . . . .	3 00 to \$5 00 and costs.
Second district court, eastern Worcester, . . . . .	3 00 and costs.

*Costs as Such not to be imposed.*

We naturally come now to the question of the wisdom of imposing upon a defendant the whole or any part of the costs, as costs, of the prosecution. It will be seen by the above table that three courts already have adopted the practice of imposing the extreme fine, five dollars without costs; while it also appears that four courts impose a fine of five dollars *and* costs, which costs often exceed five dollars, obviously making the penalty in one court double what it is in another in the same vicinity, possibly in the same county. In the central district court of Berkshire, no "court costs," so called, are imposed. The complete and just remedy, as it seems to me, will be found in the bill submitted last year in my report. For convenience of reference, it is repeated here: —

## AN ACT RELATING TO PENALTIES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

No part of the costs, as such, in any criminal proceedings, shall be taxed against a defendant, but the presiding justice or magistrate shall, at the time of the trial, inquire what expenses are necessary, and reasonably incurred, in convicting the defendant; and the total amount, or any part of such expenses, may be embodied in the fine when sentence is imposed.

If that were the law, then the court would fix the penalty, the defendant would hear it, and not be surprised, when he offered his cash to the clerk in payment, to ascertain that the fine of one dollar and costs really exceeds, as it may, ten dollars, and the magistrate, in passing sentence, perhaps had not the slightest idea of any such bill of costs in the case. Where two men stand up in the same dock and plead guilty to being drunk, receive the same sentence, — a fine of one dollar and costs, — and, after reckoning up, it appears one is fined four dollars and the other ten, one or both of those men will go out of court with little respect for the law. One has given more trouble than the other, and ought to pay a little more; but the excess should be discussed in court, where the necessity and reasonableness of extra charges can be fully considered. Of course, if this idea should be enacted into law, the penalty for a first offence of drunkenness will need to be slightly changed.

*Officers' Fees.*

We come next to the great question of officers' fees in criminal cases. I went so fully into this question last year that I need say but little now. The statistics given last year can be substantially verified, and others furnished, if necessary, to show the great evil of the fee system as the basis of compensation for an officer. We have been approaching the complete abolition of the system by easy stages. Boston has rid itself of the system in substance. All its officers in all the courts are paid a salary or regular *per diem*, and no fees are charged for summoning jurors in the county or witnesses in any part of the State; only expenses actually incurred are taxed. No fees are taxed to the county in fire inquests, by-law and ordinance cases, nor in juvenile offender cases, except actual expenses. On this subject see the following sections of the Public Statutes: chapter 159, section 70; chapter 217, section 4; chapter 357, Acts of 1888; chapter 451, section 6, Acts of 1889; and chapter 469, Acts of 1889. The county is in part emancipated from paying revenue to cities and large towns, where crime has its seat and carnival. One more bold stroke, and the good work will be done. Restore to the statute book section 3 of chapter 191, Acts of 1860. Here it is:—

No sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer, constable, or other officer, who receives a salary [or regular *per diem* pay] from any county, city or town, for his official services, shall be allowed or paid any fees or extra compensation whatever for any official services in any criminal case rendered or performed, while such officer is entitled to such salary [or *per diem* pay] as aforesaid; but the expenses of such officer, necessarily incurred and actually disbursed in the service of any precept, shall be allowed and paid to him; and all fees taxed in behalf of such officer, if paid by the defendant, shall be paid to the county.

The words in brackets are not in the section. I insert them because regular *per diem* pay, under the system now adopted very generally in the State, is practically a salary.

The modification required to make the law consistent with views expressed herein, would be not to tax any fees for the services of such officers except actual expenses. To sup-



plement such a law, let the fines imposed be paid to the town or city whose officers prosecute the particular action, with proper exceptions and limitations. The small towns, which have no regular officers, can continue under the present system, but made a little more severe in some respects. Such a law would bring us to a condition of things described by Governor Banks in his message of 1859 : —

Let the criminal costs, for instance, be divided. Let the costs that arise in towns and cities be charged to towns and cities, and the costs that grow out of county tribunals be charged to counties. Then, if the criminal power be abused in any town or city, the cost will be charged to the town or city where the abuse exists; and the people will look closely after those who administer criminal law, and hold them responsible for all unnecessary evils. It has so resulted in other States where it has been tried.

Said Governor Andrew, in his message of 1862, on the subject of criminal costs : —

They are still excessive, owing, in part, to the fact of the freedom with which prosecutions of no public utility may be promoted, and in part to the character of criminal proceedings. The payment of trial justices by salaries, requiring all their fees to be paid into the public treasury; the bringing the subject home more nearly to the people, by charging the costs of prosecuting minor offences upon the towns instead of the counties, and practising greater care in the creation of new and artificial offences, somewhat abundant in modern legislation, — would all tend to diminish costs by limiting prosecutions.

The life of the Act of 1860 was taken out of it by chapter 146 of the Acts of 1861, which provided that officers' fees, instead of going to the county, shall go to "the city or town from which such officer receives his salary;" and that is the law to-day. (Public Statutes, chapter 199, section 34, last clause but one.)

The operation of the law is fully illustrated, and the fatal basis of the system as well, by an incident which was discussed somewhat in the public prints during the year just passed. In one of the large towns within the jurisdiction of a district court, the selectmen directed the clerk of that court to pay the officers' fees to the town treasurer, and not

to the officers, as had been theretofore done. The clerk complied with the request, deeming the law to warrant that course. A few weeks afterwards, the clerk was surprised to receive another request from the same selectmen, that the officers' fees should again be paid to the officers. What the contract between the town and the officers was, I am not informed; but the significant fact was, that, during the time of the suspension of the fees, there were few or no prosecutions under the laws relating to the keeping and sale of intoxicating liquors. This I give upon information and belief. Now, if the criminal laws of the Commonwealth are to be enforced by officers who look to their fees, and not to honest compensation for honest, thorough work, the Legislature ought to know it.

I am persuaded that officers themselves are shamed and humiliated by the straits and dodges and subterfuges to which they feel they are driven in order to obtain an approach to adequate reward for their labors. In examining the criminal vouchers in the Commonwealth, the inequalities of taxation have fully appeared, and I doubt if they will ever disappear until the fee system is practically abolished as a basis for compensation, and until an absolutely uniform system of blanks is adopted.

#### *Arrests without Warrants.*

One word on this subject. In the report of last year, it was stated that in 1888 the number of arrests in the State was 76,237, of which 48,153 were for drunkenness. In 1889 the total arrests were 83,116, of which 53,158 were for drunkenness; and in Boston the fifth annual report of the Board of Police gives the number arrested for 1889 as 40,066, against 36,009 in 1888. Of this number, 6,719 were arrested on warrants, and 33,347 without warrants. For drunkenness, 24,991 were arrested. In Boston the arrests without warrants were to those on warrants as five to one, in round numbers. Probably nine men out of ten in the whole State are arrested without warrants. The law allows this to be done, but requires persons so arrested to be taken before some competent court, and complained of. The office of a warrant being to bring a person into court,

why issue one when he is safely there? The practice in the municipal court of Boston is, I believe, to make the complaint and warrant on one paper, for convenience; but in the country it is not so generally, and in Boston there are no officers' fees. If that were true universally, what a saving of labor there would be. The complaining officer could make his return on the complaint just as well.

*Arraignment without Witnesses.*

The suggestion was made last year that the service would be improved if persons arrested for drunkenness (and the same may be true generally) were to be brought into court without a great "cloud of witnesses," and allowed to plead. Inquiry leads me to estimate the number of drunks who plead guilty as nineteen out of twenty. What a tremendous saving there would be, if these people were quietly disposed of, and those who wish to contend could have their cases assigned for trial at an early day. The crowd at the court-houses would be thinned out, and the weary night officer would not have to leave his bed so often, to no purpose but to accumulate fees which do not enrich him. More than one court has adopted this practice, and I am told it works admirably. The apparent increase of business of those courts, in dollars and cents, will suffer in comparison with others; but how will it be as to justice and right? The busy courts are now making assignments for every day, and the chances are more than even that a contested case must be continued in any event.

Take the familiar case of attempting to make a dwelling-house on a street corner a common nuisance, under the liquor law. The zealous city marshal will summon almost everybody who lives within sight of that house, in the hope that some witness will be found who has seen noisy, drunken people enter or come out of that house. The defendant is practically sure to ask for a continuance. Why should the county pay for the day lost by this? Now and then there might be a case of hardship to one of the one hundred thousand people in this Commonwealth who make crime and misdemeanor their principal "industry." But have not the two millions of people who get an honest living and pay the expenses of this one hundred thousand some rights?

The whole business of criminal procedure outside of the courts has been materially changed. The telephone, the patrol wagon, the prison van, the city team, the city marshal, have really supplanted the constable, with his mittimus, which gives him thirty cents for the service, four cents a mile for travel within certain limits, and twenty-five cents for a copy. In my judgment, there is no real difficulty in furnishing by legislation corresponding improvement inside the court-house, with infinite advantage to the public service, and great reduction, uniformity and simplicity in the criminal accounts that come under the inspection of this office. Nor are the difficulties in the way of the changes, here suggested, so great as may be supposed. There is nothing in them of revolutionary character, hardly anything new. The non-imposition of costs is the rule in the largest criminal court in the State. One distinguished judge told me he never imposes costs except where the law specifically requires it. The fine is made large enough to cover the case.

As to fees to salaried officers, it is only suggested to re-enact a law which worked well one year, and which was repealed only because cities and large towns ascertained that they were cut off from a source of revenue. The repeal was a raid upon county treasuries, and upon small towns where there is little crime. It is believed that the appropriation to cities and towns of the fines which accrue in cases prosecuted by the officers of those cities and towns will fully make up for being cut off from the county treasuries. This is the law now as to by-law penalties, as before stated. This principle is also recognized in many laws relating to non-support of families, and in actions in their nature *qui tam*. The law of Vermont is exactly what is here contemplated.

The facilities for investigating these questions are greater than ever before. The statistics in this office and in that of the prison commissioners, together with the court files, will be found to supply quite full information of an official character. The aid to be given by district attorneys, clerks of courts, sheriffs, judges and other officers, will enable a legislative committee very speedily to come to a conclusion.



The reports of former commissions and committees are easily accessible. The bills submitted last year will serve for a starting-point. As to the numerous recommendations relating to county administration, I will say that, at the request of the committee having the subject in charge in 1889, I prepared drafts of bills to cover the various points in the report of that year, had them printed, and now have them on hand, with such changes as another year of investigation has suggested.

#### THE TABLES.

The statistical tables need some explanation. They are used more or less in questions of salary of officers. So far as the courts are concerned, they should be used in connection with the table on page 26 of this report. It can be shown that one court, not doing half so much business as another, will turn over to the county more money than the other. Let it be demonstrated. One court imposes a fine of \$5.00 and costs, the other \$1.00 and costs. The former taxes \$1.00 for trial or hearing, when defendant pleads guilty; the other does not. The amounts defendants will pay in each case will be as follows: in the first case, fine \$5.00 + court fees \$2.35 = \$7.35; in the other, fine \$1.00 + court costs \$1.35 = \$2.35. The former court has 300 cases in a year, and will turn over to the county \$2,205; the other court has 900 cases, and will turn over \$2,115, or \$90 less than the other. Q. E. D. Indeed, one clerk said to me, "If the court would impose one dollar more in drunks, this court would be self-sustaining;" as if the best court is one which is self-sustaining, or turns in the most money.

The most remarkable case in the table showing penalties for drunkenness, perhaps, is that in Adams and North Adams, in the same court, the session at Adams being held by a special justice. In Adams the fine for drunkenness is \$2.00; in North Adams, \$1.00; and the horse-car fare out and back is ten cents. Here is a discrimination in favor of both towns. One gets the most money, the other the most drunks; and both add to the income of the horse-railroad company. Competition should not be the life of trade in the courts. Of course one judge cannot control another, but the facts are as above stated.

*Table No. 2.*

This relates to clerks of courts. The year 1889 was the first full year since the salary act took effect, so no reliable comparison can be made, the tables showing only the income of the officers, from civil business substantially. The columns will have to be looked at in detail, to derive conclusions of any value. Some clerks have large sums of trust money, while others have little or none. This of course has to be carried as a balance on hand. Some clerks pay their December fees on the last day of that month, one day in advance of the law. The superior court of Suffolk for criminal business has no source of income to the clerk's office except a few dollars for copies and certificates. The large sum on hand is bail money, in lieu of sureties. One clerk (in Essex) pays a few expenses, as postage, express bills, etc., out of the funds. All others run a little bill against the counties, and receive it back through an order of the county commissioners. I believe the concurrent testimony of the clerks is, that the fees received in the offices for civil business are as large as under the old rule of fees for all business done. The notable increase in the receipts of the superior court of Suffolk for civil business is largely due to entries in divorce cases, but recently transferred from the supreme judicial court.

*Table No. 3.—District Courts.*

Several items here should be noted. The district court at Salem, for instance, shows total receipts of \$12,000, in round numbers, as against \$19,000 last year. This is because the clerk of that court receives no criminal fees from the treasurer, but the treasurer pays these fees directly to the parties to whom they belong, as the law seems to require. This rule applies to all the courts in Essex County.

In the district court at Pittsfield, since January 1, no court fees are charged in the costs; and that court does not have the ostensible benefit of \$2.35 in the costs of each case, as is the rule generally. But it shows that the leaven is working.

*Table No. 4. — Police Courts.*

The noticeable feature of this table is the great falling off in total receipts of the police courts of Essex County. This is because criminal costs are paid by the treasurer, as stated in regard to the district court at Salem, *supra*. The loss in the police court of Fitchburg is for the same reason. This police court and the police court of Springfield apparently increase their receipts. This is on account of bail money in lieu of sureties. This is an uncertain quantity in all courts.

*Table No. 5. — Municipal Courts.*

These are all in Boston. There is an apparent large increase in the total receipts of these courts. Much of it is due to bail money, as before stated. There has been a real increase in receipts of many of these courts, the municipal court for civil business, for one; some of this is due to poor-debtor fees, these having been but recently paid into this court. Two things apparent in this table are significant: First, the fines paid in all these courts amount, in round numbers, to \$83,000; the costs, only \$17,000. In all the other inferior courts, and before trial justices, the costs greatly exceed the fines in the aggregate. There are exceptions in particular courts. The marked excess of fines over costs in the police court of Lawrence is because that court has adopted the rule of five dollars without costs in cases of drunkenness. The other feature is, that it appears by the return that no courts in Boston pay witnesses in criminal cases, as the law requires, except the municipal court, where witnesses are paid by the treasurer of the county, and in the Dorchester, the East Boston and the Roxbury districts. The statute is peremptory that the witnesses shall be paid out of any funds in the hands of clerks, payable to the counties. (See chapter 180, Acts of 1888) In South Boston a small sum appears to have been paid witnesses. The witnesses in the courts not reporting payment may be paid in some way, not known to me. It is not the legal way, at any rate. If there is anything about chapter 180, Acts of 1888, which is impracticable in Suffolk County, it ought to be pointed out and amended. There should be uniformity of practice, at all events.

*Table No. 6. — Trial Justices.*

There is nothing of special significance in this table, unless, possibly, it be the fact that the column of “fees retained by justices” in some cases exceeds \$500 (the salary of one justice of a police court, at least), and in one or two instances reaches \$1,000, and in one instance \$1,494. There are many judges of police and district courts whose salaries do not exceed \$1,500; many not exceeding \$1,100. As the question of establishing district courts in place of trial justices is before the General Court, this column of “fees retained” will aid in putting the pins into the map in the right places.

*Table No. 7. — Sheriffs.*

There is nothing peculiar in this table, except the apparently large sums received by the sheriffs of Bristol and Norfolk from the county treasurers. This is mainly for money due deputies for services in court. I do not think payment to the sheriff is payment to a deputy, and I see no reason why a treasurer should pay in this way. I apprehend the practice will cease very soon, several sheriffs having dropped the habit very promptly on having their attention called to the subject.

*Table No. 8. — Masters and Jailers.*

Only one matter here calls for any comment, that of the large sum received by the keeper of the jail in Lowell. This is to pay the original bills for supplies, after these bills are approved by the commissioners; the bills being aggregated, as I understand it, and the entry on the records of the commissioners being this aggregate in the name of the jailer, and not the different bills of individuals, as I think the law requires. I have noticed this matter in the body of the report. The payment to the jailer is not an advance of county money, in any sense.

Last year it appeared that the master of the house of correction at Dedham received from the county, for materials and supplies and for incidental expenses, something over \$9,000. This year there is no such entry. At the suggestion of the chairman of the county commissioners, the



change was made, the money paid being really advanced to the master to pay bills approved by the commissioners, the master acting as agent for the treasurer. The criticism last year was that the bills run to the master, personally, and were aggregated in his name, and so recorded in the records of the commissioners; and the treasurer had only the receipt of the master for payment to officers, instructors, laborers, — in short, all the expenses at the house of correction, the amount of money advanced out of the pocket of the master being very small. There is not likely to be further occasion for remarks in this direction. Some few things it seems almost indispensable that a master must do, in the way of paying out money. Express bills, freight bills, I apprehend sometimes, postage and other small items, have to be paid on the spot. Hence the master will have a small bill against the county each month.

#### CLERKS AS EXAMINERS OR DEPUTY CONTROLLERS.

My clerks perform precisely the same work that I do. That is to say, we parcel out the labor of the office, and, except in the month of January, when it takes us all to compile the tables and make the annual report, there is strictly but little clerical work to do. We are engaged in examining the vouchers and cash books of treasurers whose returns show more than \$6,000,000 to be accounted for, mainly in small items; and other books and vouchers containing entries on both sides of more than \$1,500,000. The clerks require the same skill, accuracy and courage that ought to be essential in the head of the office. They have to call upon banks and trust companies for balances on deposit, for balances on hand, and do other things inquisitorial in their nature. In two or three instances the authority of my clerks has been questioned; and it seems to them, and I concur, that if their title should be changed to deputy controller, or assistant controller or examiner, it would conduce to their authority and influence, and increase their efficiency in the department.

## CONCLUSION.

In this report is given the result of another year's inspection. For reasons stated in my second annual report, it seemed wise to point out again whatever appeared to be a defect in the laws relating to county accounts and expenditures. It may be that in one or two instances I have suggested errors or omissions in the statutes not strictly germane to county accounts. The request was made last year that the law establishing this office be carefully re-examined, and its duties more strictly defined. What am I to do when I find a violation of the law, or a defective voucher, approved, it may be, by the highest authority? What shall I do when I see an opportunity to save county money by making a slight modification of the law? If there be a real defect, confusion, or omission in the statutes relating to county administration or criminal business, does it make much difference who calls the attention of the Legislature to the facts? It is not pleasant to be told I am outside of the jurisdiction. The old rule of the House of Representatives, that any amendment that will retrench expenditures is always in order, might perhaps safely be engrafted upon the act establishing this office, in form substantially like this: The controller may make such suggestions as, in his judgment, will reduce expenditures without injury to the public service.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. LORING,

*Controller of County Accounts.*



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# APPENDIX.

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TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889.*

## RECEIPTS.

	Tax Collections.	Courts.	Sheriffs.	Jailers.	Masters of Houses of Correction.	Dog Licenses.	Interest.
Clarendon A. Freeman, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$13,000 00	\$385 26	\$440 83	-	\$736 43	\$2,902 00	-
George H. Tucker, Berkshire, . . . . .	75,835 86	6,663 82	1,990 15	-	3,300 30	7,912 80	\$188 09
George F. Pratt, Bristol, . . . . .	183,000 00	15,427 78	3,306 60	\$2,308 84	34,587 64	16,175 10	1,268 46
John S. Smith, Dukes County, . . . . .	6,967 85	64 06	122 50	-	-	445 00	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, Essex, . . . . .	205,000 00	25,674 28	9,813 59	513 48	22,221 98	27,407 90	1,059 02
C. Mason Moody, Franklin, . . . . .	32,777 65	749 67	1,057 12	35 97	900 10	3,901 80	-
M. Wells Bridge, Hampden, . . . . .	95,000 00	13,150 54	6,415 04	-	5,438 82	10,977 32	860 95
Lewis Warner, Hampshire, . . . . .	42,000 00	1,441 41	245 47	-	1,636 66	5,374 70	71 30
Joseph O. Hayden, Middlesex, . . . . .	200,000 00	36,431 31	10,717 55	3,287 30	79,290 07	41,455 80	634 62
Samuel Swain, Nantucket, . . . . .	3,000 00	44 00	-	-	-	314 40	-
Charles H. Smith, Norfolk, . . . . .	79,088 03	5,107 01	3,154 00	138 97	4,635 74	16,756 75	104 76
Albert Davis, Plymouth, . . . . .	65,000 00	8,409 96	3,920 43	3,320 50	2,319 43	12,862 80	99 58
Edward A. Brown, Worcester, . . . . .	115,000 00	23,155 50	6,555 75	10,140 80	6,297 46	26,743 00	1,427 50
	\$1,175,699 39	\$136,704 69	\$47,838 03	\$19,855 95	\$162,183 63	\$173,460 37	\$6,314 28

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	Cities and Towns on Account of Highways and Bridges,	Loans,	Clerks of Courts, Fees.	Clerks of Courts, Naturalization.	Miscellaneous,	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1889.	Total Receipts,
Charlton A. Freeman, Barnstable,	—	\$14,500 00	\$348 70	—	\$373 00	\$313 68	\$33,089 90
George H. Tucker, Berkshire,	—	70,000 00	1,202 77	\$669 00	2,438 04	31,072 37	201,372 20
George F. Pratt, Bristol,	\$10,424 80	100,000 00	3,822 28	1,151 00	107 35	67,961 04	439,812 89
John B. Smith, Dukes County,	—	4,000 00	72 35	0 00	2 00	3,639 77	15,379 53
E. Kendall Jenkins, Essex,	7,000 00	125,000 00	5,192 96	1,119 00	331 18	135,309 85	567,303 24
C. Mason Moody, Franklin,	839 58	22,000 00	839 35	—	239 91	10,530 12	74,070 27
M. Wells Bridge, Hampden,	—	95,000 00	2,834 40	618 00	4,196 52	7,581 76	242,103 41
Lewia Warner, Hampshire,	—	47,000 00	896 11	308 00	686 33	4,065 40	104,355 38
Joseph O. Hayden, Middlesex,	—	298,000 00	7,263 46	1,483 50	723 84	41,075 41	789,391 86
Samuel Howls, Nantucket,	—	—	—	—	1 00	—	3,350 40
Charles H. Smith, Norfolk,	—	45,000 00	1,600 00	—	321 70	28,647 16	184,464 12
Albert Davis, Plymouth,	4,783 34	40,000 00	1,379 73	600 00	302 38	7,458 89	150,154 13
Edward A. Brown, Worcester,	—	—	4,739 89	1,179 00	677 87	89,615 74	281,852 54
	\$23,199 62	\$300,500 00	\$30,353 06	\$7,169 50	\$10,491 12	\$427,991 19	\$3,090,098 84

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Interest.	Support of Prisoners.	Salaries.	Dog License Money re-funded and paid for Damages.	Highways and Bridges.	Building, Repairing and Furnishing County Buildings.	Paid on Principal of County Debt.	Temporary Loans.
Clarendon A. Freeman, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$269 37	\$2,111 47	\$3,643 96	\$2,992 13	\$241 75	\$833 19	-	\$13,000 00
George H. Tucker, Berkshire, . . . . .	10,968 33	9,344 02	21,490 64	6,677 86	8,002 00	669 71	\$50,000 00	30,000 00
George F. Pratt, Bristol, . . . . .	11,217 92	46,425 80	45,159 07	15,668 77	164 76	84,979 53	50,000 00	-
John S. Smith, Dukes County, . . . . .	741 04	391 21	3,629 67	549 65	-	43 08	2,000 00	4,000 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, Essex, . . . . .	13,362 00	60,398 00	40,087 83	25,736 32	29,826 29	60,093 41	54,500 00	75,000 00
C. Mason Moody, Franklin, . . . . .	2,955 27	2,898 71	7,854 00	4,924 95	1,694 84	801 67	7,000 00	17,000 00
M. Wells Bridge, Hampden, . . . . .	18,974 17	15,469 79	34,534 95	11,203 18	3,777 73	6,539 11	-	95,000 00
Lewis Warner, Hampshire, . . . . .	4,761 86	4,443 69	12,602 57	6,185 92	2,288 60	5,027 00	11,000 00	37,000 00
Joseph O. Hayden, Middlesex, . . . . .	8,890 01	115,519 36	61,037 42	39,007 95	13,305 66	97,156 58	55,000 00	133,000 00
Samuel Swain, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	242 04	1,268 00	-	-	529 83	-	-
Charles H. Smith, Norfolk, . . . . .	867 88	25,872 94	9,880 58	960 30	13,749 05	11,573 89	-	45,000 00
Albert Davis, Plymouth, . . . . .	-	4,790 67	20,025 46	12,412 65	7,794 59	3,309 93	-	57,758 00
Edward A. Brown, Worcester, . . . . .	-	21,853 65	58,308 94	26,743 00	2,335 60	6,293 54	-	-
	\$73,007 85	\$309,761 35	\$319,523 09	\$153,062 68	\$83,180 87	\$277,852 47	\$229,500 00	\$566,758 00

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889 — Continued.*  
EXPENDITURES.

	Expenses Criminal Prosecutions.	Expenses Terms of Court.	Medical Examiners and Inquests.	Recording and Indexing.	Printing and Stationery.	Sheriffs, Custody of Prisoners.	Law Libraries.
Clarendon A. Freeman, Barnstable,	\$4,513 81	\$2,663 55	\$133 95	\$254 75	\$671 57	\$20 00	\$348 70
George H. Tucker, Berkshire,	13,885 11	12,845 60	587 20	1,411 15	867 45	100 00	1,347 00
George F. Pratt, Bristol,	28,580 80	20,418 93	1,045 20	1,625 00	2,494 38	-	471 55
John S. Smith, Dukes County,	1,178 63	1,471 27	35 60	-	178 80	25 00	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, Essex,	43,003 20	27,700 36	1,789 26	8,991 63	1,504 16	-	3,110 00
C. Mason Moody, Franklin,	5,202 33	4,770 27	97 70	-	923 71	84 50	1,000 00
M. Wells Bridge, Hampden,	19,591 47	11,586 35	1,422 10	-	1,331 38	50 00	1,540 71
Lewis Warner, Hampshire,	4,765 12	5,302 80	398 25	764 00	1,800 48	-	485 95
Joseph O. Hayden, Middlesex,	68,063 94	30,000 02	2,209 55	16,972 00	5,249 42	150 00	3,378 50
Samuel Swahn, Nantucket,	160 28	544 66	24 40	50 00	186 94	-	-
Charles H. Smith, Norfolk,	20,474 39	13,335 45	415 25	-	4,174 61	-	90 50
Albert Davis, Plymouth,	13,374 87	10,488 43	1,312 75	1,213 87	1,917 73	20 00	127 75
Edward A. Brown, Worcester,	39,272 31	27,443 59	1,646 20	1,539 76	3,283 85	250 00	4,764 10
	\$271,996 44	\$109,561 37	\$11,027 41	\$32,822 16	\$21,584 48	\$699 50	\$16,673 70



TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Concluded.

EXPENDITURES.

	Miscellaneous.	BALANCE IN TREASURY DEC. 31, 1889.			Total Expenditures.	Amount of County Debt, Dec. 31, 1889.	Salary of Treasurer.
		Cash.	Deposits in Bank on Interest.	Deposits in Bank not on Interest.			
Clarendon A. Freeman, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$1,030 54	\$88 09	-	\$273 07	\$33,089 90	\$4,500 00	\$500 00
George H. Tucker, Berkshire, . . . . .	4,041 15	507 72	\$27,727 17	-	201,372 20	210,000 00	1,500 00
George F. Pratt, Bristol, . . . . .	9,073 39	-	122,472 70	15 00	439,812 89	312,500 00	1,800 00
John S. Smith, Dukes County, . . . . .	451 67	261 27	-	422 64	15,379 53	17,155 29	300 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, Essex, . . . . .	11,140 11	2,098 51	107,961 07	-	567,303 24	310,000 00	2,200 00
C. Mason Moody, Franklin, . . . . .	1,960 01	305 81	-	14,506 50	74,070 27	60,900 00	600 00
M. Wells Bridge, Hampden, . . . . .	11,958 05	5,824 93	-	3,299 49	242,103 41	373,984 58	1,500 00
Lewis Warner, Hampshire, . . . . .	6,405 97	636 97	576 20	-	104,355 38	102,000 00	800 00
Joseph O. Hayden, Middlesex, . . . . .	3,408 47	-	67,112 98	-	780,391 86	180,000 00	2,500 00
Samuel Swain, Nantucket, . . . . .	268 92	84 33	-	-	3,359 40	-	150 00
Charles H. Smith, Norfolk, . . . . .	12,240 52	250 73	13,568 03	3,000 00	184,454 12	-	1,200 00
Albert Davis, Plymouth, . . . . .	5,535 01	2,050 06	8,922 36	-	150,154 13	45,000 00	1,200 00
Edward A. Brown, Worcester, . . . . .	12,196 06	891 33	78,030 58	-	284,852 51	-	2,200 00
	\$80,609 87	\$12,999 75	\$425,471 09	\$21,606 70	\$3,080,698 84	-	-

TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889.*

## RECEIPTS.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Fees accrued prior to July 1, 1889.	Sales of Writs.	Civil Entries.	Term Fees.	Executions.	Certificates and Affidavits.	Orders and Copies.	Naturalization.	Printing Law Cases.	Payments into Court under Rules of Court.	From Other Sources.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1889.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$2 27	\$2 35	\$210 00	\$17 60	—	\$33 00	\$32 75	\$6 00	\$26 00	—	\$14 00	—	\$374 70
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	139 72	14 00	750 00	88 80	\$6 00	169 01	47 50	—	14 50	\$250 00	188 28	\$301 58	1,801 94
Shimon Borden,	Bristol,	—	47 85	1,677 00	371 20	19 25	60 50	204 40	—	354 50	135 00	381 30	95 02	3,485 74
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes Co.,	—	60	63 00	—	—	—	8 75	6 00	—	—	—	—	78 35
Dean Peabody,	Essex,	1,890 00	68 11	2,829 00	—	54 00	244 27	754 40	—	422 00	12,514 86	294 50	2,261 24	21,332 38
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	—	7 50	408 00	11 20	2 25	116 38	89 02	93 00	106 40	465 00	28 75	500 50	1,828 00
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	169 95	36 30	1,657 00	157 55	—	266 75	289 10	249 00	89 00	8,278 60	120 25	—	11,319 50
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	47 51	10 85	454 00	30 00	3 75	143 75	89 70	41 00	152 50	—	45 75	—	1,018 81
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	1,044 20	39 90	3,495 00	968 25	35 25	199 39	658 50	—	775 05	2,864 65	—	1,630 75	11,710 94
Joshua F. Murphy,	Nantucket,	—	2 55	60 00	—	2 00	17 00	30 00	—	—	—	6 50	—	118 05
Ernestus Worthington,	Norfolk,	87 80	17 25	1,017 00	119 60	12 75	111 49	152 90	—	337 00	347 55	321 65	95 00	2,619 99
William H. Whitman,*	Plymouth,	—	7 25	599 00	5 50	1 00	21 75	38 56	—	—	—	57 25	—	730 31
Edward E. Hobart,†	Plymouth,	—	7 20	217 00	—	25	13 75	11 25	—	—	—	75	—	250 20
John Noble (Supreme Judge)	Suffolk,	—	6 70	1,424 00	296 80	2 00	299 75	298 00	—	2,349 95	11,293 58	1,810 39	13,030 83	30,732 00
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	—	278 80	11,619 00	1,212 00	172 75	1,304 80	588 50	—	1,961 10	2,576 58	1,040 05	2,020 07	22,773 65
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	—	—	—	—	—	168 10	—	12 00	—	26,500 00	—	4,000 00	31,280 10
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	575 70	49 85	2,583 00	650 30	51 50	298 95	606 95	116 00	—	1,635 00	331 57	386 18	7,315 00
		\$3,087 15	\$597 06	\$29,092 00	\$3,928 80	\$362 75	\$3,441 04	\$3,900 28	\$523 00	\$6,588 00	\$66,770 82	\$4,616 99	\$24,921 17	\$148,819 66

\* To August 21.

† From August 21.

TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid from Statute and Order of the Court.	Paid for Printing Law Cases.	Retained half excess fees accrued prior to July 1, 1888.	Paid Other Parties.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1889.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$348 70	-	\$26 00	\$16 13	-	-	\$374 70	\$1,600 00
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	1,292 77	-	14 50	09 86	-	\$538 54	1,861 94	2,800 00
Simeon Borden,	Bristol,	2,831 36	\$230 02	354 50	-	-	-	3,485 74	4,000 00
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County,	78 35	-	-	-	-	-	78 35	600 00
Dean Peabody,	Essex,	5,142 30	12,745 16	422 00	945 00	\$46 98	2,030 94	21,322 38	5,200 00
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	862 50	465 00	-	-	500 00	50	1,828 00	1,800 00
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	2,906 43	3,453 26	49 50	84 97	-	4,825 34	11,319 50	3,500 00
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	934 11	3,347 95	-	23 75	-	60 95	1,018 81	2,300 00
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	6,693 46	-	-	522 08	-	1,147 45	11,710 94	6,000 00
Josiah F. Murphey,	Nantucket,	118 05	-	-	-	-	-	118 05	600 00
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk,	1,782 54	395 00	351 00	43 90	-	47 55	2,619 99	2,800 00
William H. Whitman,*	Plymouth,	730 31	-	-	-	-	-	730 31	-
Edward B. Hobart,†	Plymouth,	250 20	-	-	-	-	-	250 20	2,000 00
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	3,983 20	5,723 81	2,349 95	-	154 44	18,510 60	30,722 00	16,500 00
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	16,600 80	2,791 32	1,604 58	-	-	1,776 95	22,773 65	6,500 00
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	480 10	24,400 00	-	-	100 00	6,300 00	31,280 10	6,000 00
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	4,930 35	120 00	-	287 85	-	1,976 80	7,315 00	5,200 00
		\$49,965 53	\$53,671 52	\$5,172 03	\$1,993 54	\$801 42	\$37,215 62	\$148,819 66	-

\* To August 21.

† From August 21.

‡ \$5,000 from county of Suffolk, \$1,500 from Commonwealth.

TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889.  
RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Costs.	From Defend- ants for For- feitures.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy	Bail depos- ited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.
Northern Berkshire, . . . . .	\$1,568 17	\$2,342 15	-	-	-	-	\$15 25	\$140 00	\$13 10
Central Berkshire, . . . . .	1,370 00	1,851 57	-	-	-	-	21 95	171 00	24 50
Southern Berkshire, . . . . .	459 00	1,371 47	-	-	-	-	10 00	57 00	11 75
Second District Bristol, . . . . .	3,070 01	8,040 86	-	\$41 16	-	\$550 00	18 65	114 00	32 05
Third District Bristol, . . . . .	3,917 79	2,949 09	\$20 00	16 50	-	700 00	15 80	175 00	36 75
First District Bristol, . . . . .	1,647 00	3,318 97	-	1 00	1 50	650 00	27 90	191 00	60 75
Second District Essex, . . . . .	1,089 00	970 25	-	-	-	-	11 20	72 00	6 25
First District Essex, . . . . .	3,895 00	1,703 01	-	23 95	-	-	25 75	256 00	50 05
Eastern Hampden, . . . . .	497 00	1,028 60	-	-	-	-	21 90	57 00	3 75
Western Hampden, . . . . .	541 20	1,012 06	-	3 00	-	-	11 60	84 00	12 25
Hampshire, . . . . .	767 00	1,716 54	-	7 50	-	350 00	20 85	189 00	15 00
First District Northern Middlesex, . . . . .	687 01	1,694 24	-	-	-	-	4 55	34 00	3 00
Central Middlesex, . . . . .	173 00	237 83	-	-	-	1,492 00	7 97	37 00	4 25
First District Southern Middlesex, . . . . .	695 00	817 21	-	-	-	-	18 15	93 00	39 85
Third District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	2,792 00	2,558 13	10 00	7 50	-	200 00	43 00	390 50	167 50
First District Middlesex, . . . . .	2,701 00	2,802 84	-	10 05	-	-	60 70	324 00	246 00
Second District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	1,563 08	1,522 53	-	-	-	-	5 35	79 00	21 75
Fourth District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	2,528 00	2,104 35	50 00	17 85	-	-	5 80	67 00	23 50
District East Norfolk, . . . . .	1,409 01	2,107 66	-	-	1 50	-	18 50	156 00	30 25
Second District Plymouth, . . . . .	2,558 50	2,948 16	-	-	-	-	8 10	51 00	8 75
Fourth District Plymouth, . . . . .	625 03	817 35	-	-	-	50 00	5 85	23 00	2 25
Third District Plymouth, . . . . .	911 01	397 22	-	4 50	2 00	-	1 65	13 00	18 50
Second District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	2,267 10	1,646 07	-	-	-	-	5 50	41 00	5 50
Second District Eastern Worcester, . . . . .	912 00	1,049 55	-	15 00	-	-	17 25	51 00	10 50
First District Northern Worcester, . . . . .	694 00	903 91	-	-	-	-	10 65	70 00	11 75
Third District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	710 06	1,042 28	7 00	6 00	-	-	5 45	32 00	12 50
First District Eastern Worcester, . . . . .	747 00	566 77	-	-	-	-	2 65	47 00	2 25
Central District Worcester, . . . . .	6,724 00	7,661 63	-	-	-	1,200 00	100 00	766 00	160 75
First District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	776 00	1,119 01	-	-	-	-	16 35	114 00	9 80
	\$48,294 97	\$57,301 31	\$87 00	\$154 01	\$6 50	\$5,192 00	\$38 42	\$3,894 50	\$1,044 85



TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	Naturaliza- tion.	Fees not pay- able to Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Costs.	City or Town By-Laws. Costs in	Other Moneys.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1889.	Total Receipts.
Henry Robinson, clerk, North Adams,	\$183 00	\$75 00	\$21 70	\$800 00	\$793 90	-	-	-	\$5,952 27
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield,	125 00	111 90	-	800 00	-	-	-	-	4,477 42
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington,	24 00	47 00	15 20	500 00	-	\$15 50	-	\$4 20	3,065 12
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	603 00	158 15	-	1,800 00	9,214 92	-	-	839 67	24,632 47
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	240 00	186 00	-	1,800 00	3,832 16	-	-	1,874 63	14,263 72
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton,	159 00	100 75	-	1,075 00	6,294 89	-	-	1,558 73	15,086 49
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury,	-	31 00	-	1,200 00	182 08	-	-	467 36	4,029 14
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem,	71 00	73 25	11 00	1,300 00	-	29 81	-	4,909 74	12,348 56
George Robinson, justice, Palmer,	-	51 00	-	1,133 33	130 35	-	-	10 72	2,933 65
A. S. Kneil, clerk, Westfield,	27 00	63 50	-	500 00	-	-	-	20 60	2,275 21
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	198 00	60 00	77 11	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	4,401 10
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	22 00	11 25	-	600 00	1,434 89	-	-	-	3,490 94
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord,	4 00	60 00	-	600 00	300 19	-	-	349 06	3,205 30
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	12 00	94 25	-	800 00	2,577 46	-	-	294 53	5,441 45
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	50 00	67 25	-	1,300 00	4,900 17	65 81	-	2,495 24	15,047 10
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	-	64 75	-	1,400 00	4,177 23	-	-	709 31	12,495 88
A. O. Delano, clerk, Waltham,	30 00	-	124 78	700 00	1,047 13	-	\$169 14	73 56	5,336 32
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn,	5 00	233 00	-	800 00	2,114 60	-	-	1,141 43	9,090 53
J. W. Belcher, clerk, Quincy,	18 00	16 50	443 62	700 00	3,582 01	-	-	97 82	8,580 87
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	7 00	40 20	-	650 00	1,755 77	-	-	439 00	8,466 48
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	13 00	66 00	-	500 00	662 34	-	-	258 82	3,024 64
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	12 00	22 75	-	466 67	549 70	-	-	282 03	2,681 03
A. A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	-	4 00	-	1,400 00	952 42	-	-	-	6,321 59
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	63 00	49 00	-	583 33	-	-	-	13 08	2,763 71
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	45 00	58 50	-	800 00	142 97	-	-	618 44	3,355 22
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	-	18 50	-	1,600 00	2,449 30	-	-	38 08	5,921 17
D. Newton, justice, Westborough,	-	-	-	1,000 00	844 12	-	-	23 94	3,233 73
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester,	622 00	-	-	2,208 32	825 45	-	42 83	-	20,310 98
Clark Jilison, justice, Worcester,	-	-	-	1,200 00	-	-	-	-	3,235 16
	\$2,533 00	\$1,703 50	\$693 41	\$28,416 65	\$48,764 05	\$111 12	\$211 97	\$16,519 99	\$215,467 25

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.
Henry Robinson, clerk, North Adams,	\$2,531 14	-	\$15 10	-	\$1,251 93	\$1,279 10
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield,	2,323 50	-	5 00	-	889 32	347 70
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington,	924 46	-	-	\$451 00	710 76	271 15
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	7,623 95	\$10,658 60	25 00	505 75	1,571 43	1,733 60
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	5,072 72	5,330 60	5 00	107 65	225 93	841 90
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton,	4,068 07	3 00	15 00	650 00	6,949 91	1,524 70
G. W. Calk, justice, Amesbury,	1,189 34	416 65	-	92 75	86 24	240 50
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem,	4,287 98	4,273 82	92 50	11 00	98 51	986 60
George Robinson, justice, Palmer,	834 35	63 50	30 00	-	629 08	187 95
A. S. Kneil, clerk, Westfield,	915 70	255 16	51 00	22 00	104 65	330 10
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	1,805 55	7 00	-	484 07	138 46	872 35
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	1,133 65	-	10 00	-	997 18	738 86
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord,	314 49	1 00	10 00	1,492 00	468 95	265 74
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	1,333 01	525 00	-	-	1,841 27	472 40
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	4,908 45	5,063 96	21 00	433 45	4,455 10	1,875 60
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	4,764 57	508 62	-	357 68	68 70	524 60
A. O. Delano, clerk, Waltham,	1,636 42	2,143 32	-	372 64	882 73	373 08
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn,	2,772 72	23 00	50 00	-	332 43	350 53
J. W. Belcher, clerk, Quincy,	2,196 78	-	73 00	443 62	4,143 52	984 45
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	3,123 65	50 00	37 00	-	3,490 58	434 55
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	1,059 42	-	42 50	50 00	1,006 52	182 45
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	1,147 62	-	60 00	-	544 88	169 05
A. A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	2,690 20	-	67 50	-	2,023 19	136 70
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	1,311 75	290 30	30 00	-	196 59	278 36
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	789 49	-	5 00	20 00	929 00	330 20
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	1,195 76	-	3 50	25 00	2,940 61	135 70
D. Newton, justice, Woburn,	906 95	-	10 00	10 00	1,068 04	214 80
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester,	11,312 58	3,318 57	334 00	1,200 00	855 21	1,082 30
Clark Jilison, justice, Worcester,	1,081 30	100 00	20 00	60 00	666 86	107 00
	\$75,315 57	\$33,032 10	\$1,012 10	\$6,789 01	\$39,567 58	\$17,272 02

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

		Amount retained for Own Use.	Salary.	CASH BALANCE.		Total Expenditures.
				Fines and Unclaimed Fees.	Money to be paid, or subject to Order of Court.	
Henry Robinson, clerk, North Adams,	Northern Berkshire,	\$75 00	\$800 00	-	-	\$5,932 27
W. B. Smith, clerk, Piusfield,	Central Berkshire,	111 90	800 00	-	-	4,477 42
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington,	Southern Berkshire,	47 00	-	\$5 05	\$155 70	3,065 12
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	Second District Bristol,	158 15	1,800 00	254 99	300 00	24,632 47
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	Third District Bristol,	186 00	1,000 00	-	1,494 52	14,263 72
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton,	First District Bristol,	100 75	1,075 00	-	700 06	15,086 49
G. W. Gate, justice, Amesbury,	Second District Essex,	31 00	1,200 00	-	772 66	4,029 14
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem,	First District Essex,	73 25	1,300 00	1,224 90	-	12,348 56
George Robinson, justice, Palmer,	Eastern Hampden,	51 00	1,133 33	-	3 00	2,933 65
A. S. Knell, clerk, Westfield,	Western Hampden,	63 50	500 00	33 10	2,275 21	2,275 21
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	Hampshire,	71 67	1,000 00	-	22 00	4,401 10
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	First District North in Middlesex,	11 25	600 00	-	-	3,490 94
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord,	Central Middlesex,	-	600 00	53 12	-	3,205 30
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	First District Southern Middlesex,	94 25	800 00	315 52	-	3,441 45
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	First District Eastern Middlesex,	67 25	1,300 00	20 00	1,966 25	15,047 10
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	Third District Middlesex,	64 75	1,400 00	251 62	-	12,495 88
A. O. Delano, clerk, Waltham,	Second District Eastern Middlesex,	-	700 00	833 45	29 38	5,336 32
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn,	Fourth District Eastern Middlesex,	223 00	800 00	-	2,408 53	9,090 53
J. W. Belcher, clerk, Quincy,	District East Norfolk,	16 50	700 00	-	-	8,580 87
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	Second District Plymouth,	40 20	650 00	640 50	-	8,466 48
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	Fourth District Plymouth,	66 00	500 00	117 75	-	3,024 64
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	Third District Plymouth,	22 75	466 67	78 61	191 45	2,651 03
A. A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	Second District Southern Worcester,	4 00	1,400 00	-	-	6,321 59
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	Second District Eastern Worcester,	49 00	583 33	-	24 38	2,753 71
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	First District Northern Worcester,	58 50	800 00	-	423 63	3,355 22
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	Third District Southern Worcester,	18 50	1,600 00	2 10	-	3,821 17
D. Newton, justice, Westborough,	First District Eastern Worcester,	-	1,000 00	-	-	3,233 73
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester,	Central District Worcester,	-	2,208 32	-	23 94	20,310 98
Clark Jilson, justice, Worcester,	First District Southern Worcester,	-	1,200 00	-	-	3,235 16
		\$1,715 17	\$28,416 65	\$3,830 71	\$8,514 90	\$215,467 25

TABLE No. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889.

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants.	From Defendants.	From Defendants.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy	Bail deposited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturalization.
John Branding, Justice, <sup>2</sup>	\$330 00	\$206 84					\$5 25	\$83 00	\$5 75	
Keyes Dunforth, Justice, Williamstown, <sup>2</sup>	350 00	100 40					1 30	10 00		\$4 00
N. D. York, clerk, Gloucester, <sup>6</sup>	1,938 47	2,514 40					24 65	107 00	20 25	37 00
E. B. George, clerk, Haverhill, <sup>6</sup>	1,839 00	2,050 36					18 70	157 00	10 50	
H. F. Hopkins, clerk, Lawrence, <sup>6</sup>	5,231 00	1,540 95				\$100 00	23 85	100 00	14 50	561 00
H. C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn, <sup>6</sup>	3,654 00	6,708 44					65 30	437 00	27 75	112 00
E. F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport, <sup>6</sup>	970 00	1,200 29					4 15	40 00	4 00	31 00
L. E. Huchcock, Justice, Chelcopee, <sup>7</sup>	840 70	1,023 56		\$7 50	\$1 00		7 10	44 00	18 75	
A. A. Tyler, clerk, Holyoke, <sup>7</sup>	2,844 00	2,099 84		0 25		350 00	50 65	249 00	52 50	410 00
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield, <sup>7</sup>	3,152 00	3,519 36			15 00	9,803 00	64 30	454 25	102 00	149 00
J. F. Savage, clerk, Lowell, <sup>9</sup>	5,901 00	6,024 51				400 00	87 15	440 00	173 55	472 50
J. E. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough, <sup>9</sup>	510 00	647 17		3 00	1 00		9 35	58 00	15 00	49 00
E. W. Gale, clerk, West Newton, <sup>9</sup>	1,705 50	1,205 53		4 50			7 55	78 00	38 75	51 00
H. A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville, <sup>9</sup>	2,787 02	3,138 00		2 50			20 30	107 00	34 07	5 00
M. C. Hobbs, clerk, Brookline, <sup>10</sup>	959 63	1,301 93					9 75	55 00	20 45	4 00
C. W. Robinson, clerk, Braintree, <sup>12</sup>	2,293 00	2,123 03				1,282 00	12 15	152 00	14 25	209 00
A. A. Wilder, clerk, Chelsea, <sup>13</sup>	2,327 00	3,493 00		3 00		1,115 00	49 61	105 00	20 25	4 00
W. G. Hynes, clerk, Fitchburg, <sup>14</sup>	1,408 02	1,891 26		0 00		3,935 00	55 59	231 00	74 75	199 00
	\$39,111 83	\$41,357 27		\$32 75	\$17 00	\$10,985 00	\$492 70	\$3,114 25	\$668 97	\$2,297 50

<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.  
<sup>2</sup> Hampshire.

<sup>3</sup> Berkshire.  
<sup>4</sup> Middlesex.

<sup>5</sup> Bristol.  
<sup>6</sup> Nantucket.

<sup>7</sup> Dukes County.  
<sup>8</sup> Norfolk.

<sup>9</sup> Essex.  
<sup>10</sup> Plymouth.

<sup>11</sup> Franklin.  
<sup>12</sup> Suffolk.

<sup>13</sup> Hampden.  
<sup>14</sup> Worcester.





TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889 — Concluded.*

## EXPENDITURES.

	To County Treasurer.	To City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Amount retained for own Use.	Salary.	CASH BALANCE.		Total Expenditures.
									Fines and Unclaimed Fees.	Money to be paid, or subject to Order of Court.	
John Branning, justice, Lee, <sup>2</sup>	\$437 50	—	—	\$35 00	\$125 14	\$48 20	—	\$800 00	—	—	\$1,445 84
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown, <sup>2</sup>	441 40	—	—	—	62 10	43 20	—	300 00	—	—	846 70
S. D. York, clerk, Gloucester, <sup>6</sup>	3,229 91	\$2,155 85	\$45 50	—	283 67	524 10	\$1 00	1,000 00	\$651 88	—	7,891 91
E. B. George, clerk, Haverhill, <sup>5</sup>	2,588 75	—	70 00	—	977 81	817 30	90 75	1,000 00	508 60	—	6,053 21
H. F. Hopkins, clerk, Lawrence, <sup>5</sup>	6,388 09	975 73	67 50	178 26	280 92	620 20	499 50	1,200 00	2,226 04	—	12,436 24
H. C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn, <sup>6</sup>	5,067 13	4,100 00	—	68 40	76 39	609 80	207 00	1,000 00	3,708 59	—	14,837 31
E. F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport, <sup>5</sup>	1,372 75	822 18	—	16 68	150 35	230 05	18 00	775 00	571 61	—	3,956 62
L. E. Hitchcock, justice, Chicopee, <sup>7</sup>	970 09	519 38	26 00	20 00	8 94	418 40	70 00	1,000 00	1 22	—	3,034 03
A. A. Tyler, clerk, Holyoke, <sup>7</sup>	4,480 30	47 00	5 00	370 00	1,339 89	962 90	278 75	1,300 00	—	—	8,783 84
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield, <sup>7</sup>	4,036 39	67 00	12 50	9,701 00	1,915 04	1,329 75	—	1,400 00	7 30	\$250 00	18,718 98
J. F. Savage, clerk, Lowell, <sup>9</sup>	9,665 62	13,286 26	60 00	832 25	136 44	1,398 18	317 35	1,800 00	2,369 36	—	29,865 46
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough, <sup>9</sup>	1,002 02	991 91	5 00	64 83	21 01	165 30	64 50	500 00	—	—	2,814 57
E. W. Cate, clerk, West Newton, <sup>9</sup>	2,560 38	1,049 19	15 00	—	23 94	394 30	87 50	700 00	5 90	1,229 13	6,065 34
H. A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville, <sup>9</sup>	4,262 37	4,884 54	47 50	106 71	—	366 00	250 00	1,000 00	1,638 67	—	12,555 79
M. C. Hobbs, clerk, Brookline, <sup>11</sup>	1,015 03	230 00	—	30 90	1,783 97	221 50	40 00	416 71	—	—	3,738 11
C. W. Robinson, clerk, Brockton, <sup>12</sup>	2,488 92	4,410 26	37 00	1,340 40	975 78	366 50	558 75	800 00	24 60	1,123 63	12,125 44
A. A. Wilder, clerk, Chelsea, <sup>13</sup>	3,209 08	2,550 93	132 50	1,133 00	2 88	489 95	27 05	1,000 00	—	—	8,545 39
W. G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg, <sup>14</sup>	2,655 46	37 00	20 00	3,535 00	954 66	747 30	323 75	783 28	2 40	1,007 88	10,066 73
	\$55,871 19	\$36,127 23	\$543 50	\$17,432 03	\$9,118 93	\$9,752 83	\$2,833 90	\$16,774 99	\$11,716 17	\$3,610 64	\$163,781 51

<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.  
<sup>8</sup> Hampshire.

<sup>2</sup> Berkshire.  
<sup>9</sup> Middlesex.

<sup>3</sup> Bristol.  
<sup>10</sup> Nantucket.

<sup>4</sup> Dukes.  
<sup>11</sup> Norfolk.

<sup>5</sup> Essex.  
<sup>12</sup> Plymouth.

<sup>6</sup> Franklin.  
<sup>13</sup> Suffolk.

<sup>7</sup> Hampden.  
<sup>14</sup> Worcester.

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889.*  
RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants. Fines.	From Defendants. Costs.	Copies.	Complain- ants in Bastardy Process.	Defend- ants in Bastardy Bonds.	Naturali- zation Fees.	Bail Fees, etc., not pay- able to Public Authority.	Bail Money deposited in Lien of Sureties.
Boston (Criminal), Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk, . . . . .	\$53,624 94	\$6,622 25	\$70 25	\$55 75	\$10 00	\$3 00	\$114 50	\$35,203 00
Boston (Civil), John F. Brown, clerk, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 50	-
Brighton District, Henry Baldwin, justice, . . . . .	2,710 50	844 89	3 00	-	-	-	-	-
Charlestown District, Daniel Williams, clerk, . . . . .	7,705 00	1,657 48	2 50	-	-	-	453 00	295 00
Dorchester District, N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, . . . . .	1,385 07	1,339 41	-	7 50	1 00	-	257 00	350 00
East Boston District, W. S. Allen, clerk, . . . . .	2,713 00	780 41	-	4 50	1 00	6 00	262 00	-
Roxbury District, Alfred Williams, clerk, . . . . .	10,382 57	2,424 60	-	16 50	5 00	3 00	20 25	3,390 00
West Roxbury District, Ed. W. Brewer, clerk, . . . . .	673 06	593 94	-	-	-	-	61 50	910 00
South Boston District, Joseph H. Allen, clerk,* . . . . .	4,344 04	3,145 85	185 10	-	-	1 00	-	-
South Boston District, E. Dewing Foss, clerk pro tem, † . . . . .	346 00	184 07	1 50	-	-	-	-	-
South Boston District, Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, ‡ . . . . .	55 00	43 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$83,439 18	\$17,636 00	\$262 35	\$84 25	\$17 00	\$13 00	\$1,237 75	\$40,148 00

\* From Jan. 1, 1889, to Dec. 9, 1889.

† From Dec. 9, 1889, to Dec. 27, 1889.

‡ From Dec. 27, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1889.

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	Salary from County.	From County for Witness Fees, etc.	From Parties in Civil Cases.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From Other Parties.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1889.	Total Receipts.
Boston (Criminal), Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk, . . . . .	\$3,000 00	-	-	-	-	\$1,000 00	\$99,703 69
Boston (Civil), John F. Brown, clerk, . . . . .	3,000 00	-	\$11,950 92	-	-	-	15,020 42
Brighton District, Henry Baldwin, justice, . . . . .	1,200 00	-	32 85	-	-	-	4,791 24
Charlestown District, Daniel Williams, clerk, . . . . .	1,300 00	-	122 50	\$135 00	-	-	11,670 48
Dorchester District, N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, . . . . .	900 00	-	60 05	-	-	556 07	4,856 10
East Boston District, W. S. Allen, clerk, . . . . .	1,400 00	\$742 80	90 90	-	-	100 00	6,100 61
Roxbury District, Alfred Williams, clerk, . . . . .	1,200 00	3,257 12	335 75	-	-	3,709 69	24,744 48
West Roxbury District, Ed. W. Brewer, clerk, . . . . .	800 00	-	107 65	-	\$567 41	-	3,713 56
South Boston District, Joseph H. Allen, clerk,* . . . . .	1,310 55	-	-	-	125 00	-	9,111 54
South Boston District, E. Dewing Foss, clerk pro tem.,† . . . . .	-	-	80	-	-	-	532 37
South Boston District, Frank J. Tuttle, clerk,‡ . . . . .	-	-	1 00	-	-	-	99 10
	\$14,110 55	\$3,999 92	\$12,702 42	\$135 00	\$692 41	\$5,365 76	\$180,343 59

\* From Jan. 1, 1889, to Dec. 9, 1889.

† From Dec. 9, 1889, to Dec. 27, 1889.

‡ From Dec. 27, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1889.



TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Paid Collector.	Paid Com-plainants or In-formants.	Retained for Salary.	Retained Fees, Bail, etc.	Bail Money returned to Defendants.	Bail paid Clerk of Superior Court.	Witness Fees.	Office Expenses.	Other Persons.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1889.	Total Expenditures.
Boston (Criminal), Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk,	\$60,766 19	-	\$3,000 00	\$114 59	\$35,323 00	-	-	-	-	\$500 00	\$99,703 69
Boston (Civil), John F. Brown, clerk,	11,950 92	-	3,000 00	69 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,020 42
Brighton District, Henry Baldwin, justice,	3,591 24	-	1,200 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,791 24
Charlestown District, Daniel Williams, clerk,	9,622 48	-	1,300 00	453 00	295 00	-	-	-	-	-	11,670 48
Dorchester District, N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk,	2,414 67	-	900 00	257 00	350 00	-	\$348 10	\$10 27	-	576 06	4,856 10
East Boston District, W. S. Allen, clerk,	2,419 55	\$87 50	1,400 00	262 00	-	-	742 80	-	-	1,188 76	6,100 61
Roxbury District, Alfred Williams, clerk,	13,430 02	20 00	1,200 00	20 25	2,990 00	\$400 00	3,307 20	7 72	\$40 00	3,329 29	24,744 48
West Roxbury District, Ed. W. Brewer, clerk,	1,372 05	-	800 00	61 50	-	-	-	-	1,380 01	100 00	3,713 56
South Boston District, Joseph H. Allen, clerk,*	6,160 15	-	1,310 55	-	-	-	80 00	-	-	1,560 84	9,111 54
South Boston District, E. Dewing Foss, clerk pro tem.,†	-	-	-	-	-	-	78 40	-	-	453 97	532 37
South Boston District, Frank J. Tuttle, clerk,‡	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 40	-	-	78 70	99 10
	\$111,727 27	\$107 50	\$14,110 55	\$1,237 75	\$38,958 00	\$400 00	\$4,576 90	\$17 99	\$1,420 01	\$7,787 62	\$180,343 59

\* From Jan. 1, 1889, to Dec. 9, 1889.

† From Dec. 9, 1889, to Dec. 27, 1889.

‡ From Dec. 27, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1889.

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889.*

## RECEIPTS.

				From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Costs.	Civil Fees, Fines.	Civil Fees, Impounds.	Civil Fees, Poor Debtor Proceedings.	County Treasurer, Justice Fees.
Smith K. Hopkins, Barnstable, <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	\$132 00	\$98 41	\$11 00	\$36 00	—	\$494 25
Charles F. Chamberlaine, Bourne, <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	5 00	9 14	—	—	—	20 00
* Tully Crosby, Jr., Brewster, <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Godfrey, Chatham, <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	52 00	60 13	12 55	—	—	33 60
Shubael B. Kelley, Harwichport, <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	15 00	8 45	—	—	—	21 55
Thos. F. Bassett, Hyannis, <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	33 00	74 72	—	—	—	86 14
Eben S. Whittemore, Sandwich, <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	80 00	138 55	5 00	—	—	41 51
George T. Wier, Wellfleet, <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	147 00	125 20	—	—	—	173 01
George A. Shepard, Standfield, <sup>2</sup>	.	.	.	1 00	11 47	—	—	—	—
Henry J. Dunham, Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	.	.	.	54 00	135 32	—	—	—	—
William C. Spaulding, West Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	.	.	.	85 00	113 55	9 00	—	—	75 60
Beriah T. Hillman, Chatham, <sup>4</sup>	.	.	.	6 00	19 08	—	—	—	106 60
Charles A. McElvaine, Edgartown, <sup>4</sup>	.	.	.	26 00	68 20	5 00	—	—	55 40
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	144 00	135 22	—	12 00	—	101 05
George H. Poor, Andover, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	169 00	234 04	—	—	—	107 40
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	137 00	85 49	2 00	17 65	—	22 85
Stephen Gilman, Lynn field, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	5 00	14 55	—	—	—	8 00
William Nutting, Jr., Marblehead, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	302 00	479 15	—	—	—	290 47
* William C. Fabeus, Marblehead, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joseph T. Wilton, Nahant, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	97 02	295 73	—	—	—	114 15
Anna Merrill, Peabody, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	4 00	22 80	—	—	—	9 05
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	480 00	630 13	—	23 80	—	348 85
Slus Duke, Ashfield, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	13 00	17 28	2 00	—	—	81 21
Henry W. Billings, Conway, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	2 00	7 05	—	—	—	—
Dexter F. Hager, Deerfield, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	20 00	10 01	—	—	—	—
Frederick L. Greene, Greenfield, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	40 00	26 20	6 00	—	—	85 55
Corham D. Williams, Greenfield, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	209 00	280 42	14 00	—	—	306 05
Ernest F. Gann, Montague, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	56 00	158 86	—	—	—	85 40
Charles Pomeroy, Northfield, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	17 00	73 37	4 00	—	—	58 85
Rufus D. Chase, Orange, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	3 01
Samuel D. Badwell, Shelburne Falls, <sup>5</sup>	.	.	.	44 00	98 30	1 25	15 50	—	—
	.	.	.	11 01	106 40	20 00	106 10	—	—

\* No business done.

<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.<sup>2</sup> Berkshire.<sup>3</sup> Middlesex.<sup>4</sup> Bristol.<sup>5</sup> Nantucket.<sup>6</sup> Essex.<sup>7</sup> Plymouth.<sup>8</sup> Franklin.<sup>9</sup> Suffolk.<sup>10</sup> Hampden.<sup>11</sup> Worcester.

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Continued.  
RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Costs.	Civil Fees, Entries.	Civil Fees, Inquests.	Civil Fees, Poor Debtor Proceedings.	County Treasurer, Justice Fees.
William S. Dana, Turner's Falls, <sup>6</sup>	\$302 00	\$320 86	—	—	—	\$271 75
Charles F. Grosvenor, Ludlow. <sup>7</sup>	25 00	43 05	—	\$10 20	—	9 30
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton, <sup>9</sup>	331 00	363 61	\$1 00	—	—	57 00
William Nutt, Natick, <sup>9</sup>	918 00	731 30	28 00	59 94	\$16 00	733 10
James T. Joslin, Hudson, <sup>9</sup>	182 00	307 55	—	—	—	230 20
Thomas B. Field, Nantucket, <sup>10</sup>	14 00	—	—	—	—	34 30
Allen Coffin, Nantucket, <sup>10</sup>	29 00	49 55	—	15 40	—	15 15
Nathan A. Cook, Bellingham, <sup>11</sup>	74 00	60 23	6 00	—	—	49 35
Thomas E. Grover, Canton, <sup>11</sup>	206 05	758 42	—	—	—	1,136 50
Alonzo B. Wentworth, Dedham, <sup>11</sup>	434 00	406 10	—	123 00	2 00	472 55
Robert W. Carpenter, Foxborough, <sup>11</sup>	124 00	138 34	1 00	—	—	11 55
George W. Wiggan, Franklin, <sup>11</sup>	162 00	126 58	—	—	—	131 15
Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park, <sup>11</sup>	327 01	348 92	39 35	45 30	9 50	472 20
Emery Grover, Needham, <sup>11</sup>	240 00	361 61	5 00	—	10 00	75 90
John C. Lane, Norwood, <sup>11</sup>	44 00	71 88	—	—	—	75 85
Oscar A. Marden, Stoughton, <sup>11</sup>	234 00	456 83	4 00	—	—	449 80
Charles E. Washburne, Wellesley, <sup>11</sup>	89 00	225 53	6 00	—	—	104 85
Peter Daley, Walpole, <sup>11</sup>	77 00	179 73	6 00	—	—	185 05
Samuel Warner, Wrentham, <sup>11</sup>	107 01	127 73	16 00	7 00	—	319 58
Charles H. Follansby, Barre, <sup>13</sup>	31 00	44 08	7 00	—	—	12 45
George S. Duell, Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	765 00	971 12	—	33 40	—	230 40
Henry A. Farwell, Hubbardston, <sup>14</sup>	—	—	9 00	—	—	—
Chauncey W. Carter, Leominster, <sup>14</sup>	205 00	250 19	—	10 00	—	235 95
Hamilton Mayo, Leominster, <sup>14</sup>	20 00	64 69	—	—	—	65 45
Sylvander Bothwell, North Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	178 00	201 68	—	24 25	—	75 05
Luther Hill, Spencer, <sup>14</sup>	568 00	1,106 37	—	—	—	234 20
John W. Tyler, Warren, <sup>14</sup>	252 00	241 30	10 00	—	—	117 90
Horace W. Bush, West Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	169 00	345 66	—	—	—	176 86
Frank B. Spalter, Winchendon, <sup>14</sup>	87 00	159 14	—	15 20	1 00	133 65
	\$8,590 10	\$12,029 37	\$309 10	\$554 74	\$42 50	\$8,833 29

<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.  
<sup>8</sup> Hampshire.

<sup>2</sup> Berkshire.  
<sup>9</sup> Middlesex.

<sup>3</sup> Bristol.  
<sup>10</sup> Nantucket.

<sup>4</sup> Dukes County.  
<sup>11</sup> Norfolk.

<sup>5</sup> Essex.  
<sup>12</sup> Plymouth.

<sup>6</sup> Franklin.  
<sup>13</sup> Suffolk.

<sup>7</sup> Hampden.  
<sup>14</sup> Worcester.

TABLE No. 6. — Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889 — Continued.

RECEIPTS.

	County Treasurer, Officer's Fees.	County Treasurer, Witness Fees.	Other Civil Fees.	Miscel- laneous.	Fees advanced by Justice.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1889.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins, Barnstable, <sup>1</sup>	\$615 51	\$125 60	\$10 55	—	—	—	\$1,523 32
Charles F. Chamberlayne, Bourne, <sup>1</sup>	56 69	75 00	—	—	—	—	172 73
* Tully Crosby, Jr., Brewster, <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Godfrey, Chatham, <sup>1</sup>	70 46	50 00	—	—	—	\$12 04	290 88
Shubael B. Kelley, Harwichport, <sup>1</sup>	55 10	15 10	—	—	—	—	115 40
Theo. P. Bassett, Hyannis, <sup>1</sup>	120 55	50 00	—	—	—	20 70	388 11
Eben S. Whittemore, Sandwich, <sup>1</sup>	86 41	—	—	—	—	100 00	451 47
George T. Weyer, Wellfleet, <sup>1</sup>	260 63	—	—	—	—	20 40	726 24
George A. Shepard, Sandisfield, <sup>2</sup>	—	80	—	—	—	6 75	20 02
Henry J. Dunham, Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	—	25 00	4 25	\$3 00	—	—	214 32
William C. Spaulding, West Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	—	3 80	2 00	1 00	—	—	295 30
Beriah T. Hillman, Chilmark, <sup>4</sup>	48 80	86 20	4 71	—	—	8 45	278 13
Charles J. McIlvaine, Edgartown, <sup>4</sup>	99 86	29 80	—	18 00	—	111 50	400 47
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, <sup>6</sup>	—	26 16	—	—	—	17 92	454 35
George H. Poor, Andover, <sup>6</sup>	—	25 00	—	3 50	—	71 10	667 04
Orlando B. Tomney, Georgetown, <sup>6</sup>	—	17 10	2 50	—	—	10 45	314 07
Stephen Gilman, Lynnfield, <sup>6</sup>	5 03	4 00	—	—	—	1 00	38 89
William Nutting, Jr., Marblehead, <sup>6</sup>	6 34	66 00	—	—	—	72 82	1,180 44
* William C. Fabens, Marblehead, <sup>6</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
William M. Rogers, Methuen, <sup>6</sup>	—	35 10	—	—	—	54 33	566 33
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant, <sup>6</sup>	14 50	9 00	—	—	—	13 70	73 05
Amos Merrill, Peabody, <sup>6</sup>	1 00	25 90	4 00	—	—	111 78	1,631 46
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, <sup>6</sup>	—	42 54	—	—	—	—	156 63
Silas Blake, Ashfield, <sup>6</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 95
Henry W. Billings, Conway, <sup>6</sup>	—	15 00	—	—	—	—	45 01
Dexter F. Hager, Deerfield, <sup>6</sup>	—	53 00	4 00	—	—	14 10	198 85
Frederick L. Greene, Greenfield, <sup>6</sup>	—	195 90	12 55	52 55	—	109 05	1,188 32
Gorham D. Williams, Greenfield, <sup>6</sup>	—	90 00	—	—	—	15 22	405 48
Erastus F. Gunn, Montague, <sup>6</sup>	—	73 90	5 60	29 21	—	—	261 93
Charles Pomeroy, Northfield, <sup>6</sup>	—	2 10	—	—	—	—	9 71
Rufus D. Chase, Orange, <sup>6</sup>	4 60	—	—	—	—	—	159 05
Samuel D. Bardwell, Shelburne Falls, <sup>6</sup>	—	50 00	—	—	\$102 25	—	398 76

\* No business done.

<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.  
<sup>8</sup> Hampshire.

<sup>2</sup> Berkshire.  
<sup>9</sup> Middlesex.

<sup>3</sup> Bristol.  
<sup>10</sup> Nantucket.

<sup>4</sup> Duques County.  
<sup>11</sup> Norfolk.

<sup>5</sup> Essex.  
<sup>12</sup> Plymouth.

<sup>6</sup> Franklin.  
<sup>13</sup> Suffolk.

<sup>7</sup> Hampden.  
<sup>14</sup> Worcester.



TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Continued.  
RECEIPTS.

	County Treasurer, Officer <sup>4</sup> , Fees.	County Treasurer, Witness Fees.	Other Civil Fees.	Miscel- laneous.	Fees advanced by Justice.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1889.	Total Receipts.
William S. Dana, Turner's Falls, <sup>6</sup>	—	\$92 60	—	\$200 00	—	\$27 80	\$1,215 01
Charles F. Grosvenor, Ludlow, <sup>7</sup>	—	11 20	—	—	—	—	98 75
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton, <sup>9</sup>	\$84 28	22 40	—	7 53	\$5 40	—	872 22
William Nutt, Natick, <sup>9</sup>	962 93	134 30	\$10 50	8 00	—	10 00	3,632 07
James T. Joslin, Hudson,	334 98	94 30	—	—	—	37 60	1,246 63
Thomas B. Field, Nantucket, <sup>10</sup>	25 60	54 80	5 00	—	—	—	133 78
Allen Coffin, Nantucket, <sup>10</sup>	11 90	4 20	—	—	—	—	125 20
Nathan A. Cook, Bellingham, <sup>11</sup>	111 28	25 35	—	—	—	—	326 21
Thomas E. Grover, Canton, <sup>11</sup>	2,146 45	—	—	—	—	62 55	4,434 97
Alonzo B. Wentworth, Dedham, <sup>11</sup>	550 97	119 80	—	100 00	—	139 20	2,301 57
Robert W. Carpenter, Foxborough, <sup>11</sup>	9 50	25 00	—	—	—	—	209 39
George W. Wiggin, Franklin, <sup>11</sup>	224 93	12 10	—	—	—	125 80	782 56
Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park, <sup>11</sup>	662 23	44 60	—	2 00	—	33 98	2,005 09
Emery Grover, Needham, <sup>11</sup>	118 91	34 75	12 75	12 00	—	29 04	899 96
John C. Lane, Norwood, <sup>11</sup>	164 16	33 60	68 50	—	—	—	457 99
Oscar A. Marden, Slough, <sup>11</sup>	750 01	25 00	10 00	25	—	319 15	2,249 04
Charles E. Washburne, Wellesley, <sup>11</sup>	212 39	84 00	—	3 25	—	—	725 02
Peter Daley, Walpole, <sup>11</sup>	119 43	18 60	—	—	—	—	585 81
Samuel Warner, Wrentham, <sup>11</sup>	580 00	59 05	—	—	6 50	19 20	1,235 57
Charles H. Follansby, Barre, <sup>14</sup>	445 26	85	—	—	—	—	144 50
George S. Duell, Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	—	48 70	51 60	—	—	—	2,545 48
Henry A. Farwell, Hubbardston, <sup>14</sup>	215 73	—	1 50	\$ 00	—	16 00	13 50
Chauncey W. Carter, Leominster, <sup>14</sup>	81 91	76 20	—	—	—	—	1,009 07
Hamilton Mayo, Leominster, <sup>14</sup>	115 57	22 40	—	—	8 30	—	262 75
Sylvander Bothwell, North Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	395 20	26 52	—	—	—	—	621 07
Luther Hill, Spencer, <sup>14</sup>	262 18	68 00	—	—	54 17	—	2,425 94
John W. Tyler, Warren, <sup>14</sup>	22 40	22 40	—	20 00	—	—	925 78
Horace W. Bush, West Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	404 78	64 40	—	—	—	—	1,160 70
Frank B. Spalter, Winchendon, <sup>14</sup>	101 70	140 50	—	—	—	35 49	673 68
	\$10,640 46	\$2,557 62	\$210 01	\$463 29	\$178 62	\$1,647 12	\$46,054 22

<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.  
<sup>8</sup> Hampshire.

<sup>2</sup> Berkshire.  
<sup>9</sup> Middlesex.

<sup>3</sup> Bristol.  
<sup>10</sup> Nantucket.

<sup>4</sup> Dukes County.  
<sup>11</sup> Norfolk.

<sup>5</sup> Essex.  
<sup>12</sup> Plymouth.

<sup>6</sup> Franklin.  
<sup>13</sup> Suffolk.

<sup>7</sup> Hampden.  
<sup>14</sup> Worcester.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County Treas- urer. Fines.	County Treas- urer. Un- claimed Fees.	City or Town Treasurer.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Fees retained by Justice.	Officers.	Witnesses.	County City, or Town.	Total.
Smith K. Hopkins, Barnstable, <sup>1</sup>	\$41 85	\$1 75	-	\$663 62	\$231 35	-	\$4 25	\$586 50	\$12 94	\$22 60	-	\$1,523 32
Charles F. Chamberlayne, Bourne, <sup>1</sup>	5 00	-	-	47 16	49 30	-	-	29 73	-	-	-	172 73
* Tully Crosby, Jr., Brewster, <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
George Godfrey, Chatham, <sup>1</sup>	57 00	-	-	117 47	35 26	-	-	52 15	-	28 80	-	290 68
Shubael B. Kelley, Harwichport, <sup>1</sup>	10 00	-	-	60 50	16 00	\$5 00	-	23 90	-	1 41	\$5 00	115 40
Theo. F. Bassett, Hyannis, <sup>1</sup>	32 00	-	-	155 61	83 20	-	-	110 89	-	-	-	388 11
Eben S. Whittemore, Sandwich, <sup>1</sup>	164 00	-	-	132 10	30 40	-	-	79 55	6 62	32 80	-	451 47
George T. Wyer, Wellfleet, <sup>1</sup>	80 00	-	-	330 40	68 40	-	2 00	238 26	-	-	7 18	726 24
George A. Shepard, Sandisfield, <sup>2</sup>	1 00	-	-	7 52	6 80	-	-	4 70	-	-	-	20 02
Henry J. Dunham, Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	54 00	-	-	83 42	29 60	-	-	45 90	-	1 40	-	214 32
William C. Spaulding, West Stockbridge, <sup>2</sup>	53 40	-	-	43 95	47 70	5 00	-	145 05	-	-	-	295 10
Beriah T. Hillman, Chilmank, <sup>3</sup>	6 00	30 60	-	54 58	39 30	-	-	119 25	3 40	25 00	-	278 13
Charles J. McIvaine, Edgartown, <sup>4</sup>	26 00	-	-	134 61	46 80	104 50	-	88 56	-	-	-	400 47
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, <sup>5</sup>	124 00	-	\$9 50	41 58	42 40	20 00	1 16	180 75	-	-	34 96	454 35
George H. Poor, Andover, <sup>5</sup>	194 00	37 40	12 00	102 47	57 50	20 00	-	230 75	-	-	12 92	667 04
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown, <sup>5</sup>	123 00	-	-	39 87	28 70	-	10 00	89 10	-	3 00	20 40	314 07
Stephen Gilman, Lynnfield, <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-	14 44	5 89	-	-	13 56	-	5 00	-	38 89
William Nutting, Jr., Marblehead, <sup>6</sup>	279 00	-	58 50	186 95	123 00	-	-	487 37	2 09	18 90	24 63	1,180 44
* William C. Fabens, Marblehead, <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
William M. Rogers, Methuen, <sup>6</sup>	73 00	19 55	12 00	150 93	75 78	15 00	-	215 05	-	4 30	72	566 33
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant, <sup>6</sup>	15 00	60	-	27 80	12 90	-	-	16 75	-	-	-	73 05
Amos Merrill, Peabody, <sup>6</sup>	464 00	1 20	252 92	13 44	68 48	-	5 00	680 15	-	-	146 27	1,631 46
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-	10 98	42 54	-	-	89 51	-	-	13 00	156 03
Silas Blake, Ashfield, <sup>6</sup>	2 00	-	-	3 60	3 20	-	-	1 15	-	-	-	9 95
Henry W. Billings, Conway, <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-	11 06	6 70	-	20 00	6 95	-	-	30	45 01
Dexter F. Hager, Deerfield, <sup>6</sup>	20 10	20 30	-	11 10	41 30	1 00	-	98 85	-	-	6 20	198 85
Frederick L. Greene, Greenfield, <sup>6</sup>	270 57	-	-	123 55	234 50	15 00	40 00	441 40	26 10	19 20	18 20	1,188 52
Gorham D. Williams, Greenfield, <sup>6</sup>	20 30	17 00	-	74 58	77 35	35 00	-	143 05	27 80	2 70	7 70	405 48
Erastus F. Gunn, Montague, <sup>6</sup>	6 00	-	-	34 77	97 60	11 00	-	112 56	-	-	-	261 93
Charles Pomeroy, Northfield, <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-	4 60	2 10	-	-	3 01	-	-	-	9 71
Rufus D. Chase, Orange, <sup>6</sup>	44 00	-	-	45 30	21 70	-	-	32 55	-	15 50	-	159 05
Samuel D. Bardwell, Shelburne Falls, <sup>6</sup>	14 01	-	-	46 30	127 40	-	-	211 05	-	-	-	398 76

\* No business done.

<sup>3</sup> Bristol.  
<sup>10</sup> Nantucket.<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.  
<sup>8</sup> Hampshire.<sup>2</sup> Berkshire.  
<sup>9</sup> Middlesex.<sup>5</sup> Essex.  
<sup>12</sup> Plymouth.<sup>6</sup> Franklin.  
<sup>13</sup> Suffolk.<sup>7</sup> Hampden.  
<sup>14</sup> Worcester.

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Concluded.

	County Treas.	County Treas. under Fees.	City or Town Treasurer.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Fees retained by Justice.	CASH BALANCE TO BE PAID.			Total.
									Officers.	Witnesses.	City, or Town.	
William S. Dana, Turner's Falls, <sup>6</sup>	\$176 10	-	-	\$152 43	\$197 50	-	\$200 00	\$387 88	-	-	\$101 10	\$1,215 01
Charles F. Grosvenor, Ludlow, <sup>7</sup>	25 00	-	-	24 15	13 00	-	-	35 60	-	-	-	98 75
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton, <sup>8</sup>	195 00	-	-	273 09	51 90	\$10 00	-	216 23	-	-	125 00	872 22
William Nutt, Natick, <sup>9</sup>	908 00	-	-	1,309 66	209 10	20 00	36 96	1,148 35	-	-	-	3,632 07
James T. Joslin, Hudson, <sup>9</sup>	192 30	-	\$18 00	544 23	127 30	-	-	347 10	-	-	17 70	1,246 63
Thomas B. Field, Nantucket, <sup>10</sup>	14 00	-	3 00	25 68	26 80	-	-	39 30	-	-	25 00	133 78
Allen Coffin, Nantucket, <sup>10</sup>	24 00	-	-	31 15	16 80	5 00	-	44 65	-	\$3 60	-	125 20
Nathan A. Cook, Bellingham, <sup>11</sup>	74 00	-	-	141 11	38 75	-	-	72 35	-	-	-	326 21
Thomas E. Grover, Canton, <sup>11</sup>	113 55	-	-	2,663 52	130 10	5 00	28 00	1,494 80	-	-	-	4,434 97
Alonzo B. Wentworth, Dedham, <sup>11</sup>	304 50	-	300 05	438 03	151 10	11 00	101 75	701 90	\$106 24	-	-	2,301 57
Robert W. Carpenter, Foxborough, <sup>11</sup>	-	-	-	86 39	48 20	-	-	61 60	-	-	187 00	113 20
George W. Wiggan, Franklin, <sup>11</sup>	211 00	\$14 20	-	259 55	63 40	-	5 00	167 20	21 51	29 70	-	309 39
Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park, <sup>11</sup>	238 01	2 58	-	843 30	48 80	-	-	722 90	-	-	-	782 56
Emery Grover, Needham, <sup>11</sup>	216 00	8 40	-	311 23	75 77	15 00	-	247 45	10 31	-	149 50	2,005 09
John C. Lane, Norwood, <sup>11</sup>	44 00	50	-	192 44	48 30	5 00	-	167 75	-	-	15 80	899 96
Oscar A. Marden, Stoughton, <sup>11</sup>	332 18	65 40	3 00	1,004 26	119 50	-	-	634 79	41 91	-	-	457 99
Charles E. Washburne, Wellesley, <sup>11</sup>	75 00	2 10	-	338 57	95 80	-	-	197 15	48 00	-	-	2,249 04
Peter Daley, Walpole, <sup>11</sup>	74 00	10 00	-	202 79	18 60	5 00	-	185 05	2 40	-	14 00	725 02
Samuel Warner, Wrentham, <sup>11</sup>	38 01	-	-	635 49	77 70	12 00	11 65	386 36	90 37	-	-	585 81
Charles H. Follansby, Barre, <sup>14</sup>	16 00	70 60	-	-	9 35	15 00	-	33 55	15 86	1 50	57 00	1,235 57
George S. Duell, Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	765 00	-	-	996 13	154 60	-	-	628 55	-	-	1 20	144 50
Henry A. Farwell, Hubbardston, <sup>14</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 50	-	-	-	2,945 48
Chauncey W. Carter, Leominster, <sup>14</sup>	205 00	14 80	-	325 92	121 40	-	-	13 50	-	-	-	1,009 07
Hamilton Mayo, Leominster, <sup>14</sup>	20 00	-	-	111 55	39 10	-	-	341 95	-	-	-	262 75
Sylvander Bothwell, North Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	178 00	-	-	230 51	45 96	-	-	165 60	-	-	-	621 07
Luther Hill, Spencer, <sup>14</sup>	548 50	-	-	1,037 45	195 00	19 50	-	625 49	-	-	-	2,425 94
John W. Tyler, Warren, <sup>14</sup>	252 00	-	-	383 53	40 70	-	20 00	219 55	-	-	-	925 78
Hornce W. Bush, West Brookfield, <sup>14</sup>	154 00	-	-	612 04	98 70	-	15 00	980 96	-	-	-	1,160 70
Frank B. Spalter, Winchendon, <sup>14</sup>	87 00	-	-	209 33	166 30	-	-	211 05	-	-	-	673 68
	\$7,660 38	\$316 98	\$668 97	\$16,167 79	\$4,188 68	\$354 00	\$500 77	\$14,450 71	\$367 55	\$210 41	\$1,167 98	\$46,054 22

<sup>1</sup> Barnstable.<sup>2</sup> Berkshire.<sup>3</sup> Bristol.<sup>4</sup> Dukes County.<sup>5</sup> Essex.<sup>6</sup> Franklin.<sup>7</sup> Hampden.<sup>8</sup> Hampshire.<sup>9</sup> Middlesex.<sup>10</sup> Nantucket.<sup>11</sup> Norfolk.<sup>12</sup> Plymouth.<sup>13</sup> Suffolk.<sup>14</sup> Worcester.

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889.*  
 RECEIPTS.

SHERIFFS.	County.	From Defendants. Fines and Costs.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	Salary from County Treasurer.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1889.	Total Receipts.
Luther Fisk,	Barnstable,	\$440 83	-	\$500 00	\$70 00	-	-	\$1,010 83
John Crosby,	Berkshire,	1,740 00	-	1,600 00	100 00	-	-	3,440 00
Andrew R. Wright,	Bristol,	2,274 97	\$700 00	1,500 00	3,718 12	\$16 74	\$934 17	9,144 00
Jason L. Dexter,	Dukes County,	-	-	325 00	256 98	286 26	-	868 24
Horatio G. Herrick,	Essex,	9,278 48	335 39	2,000 00	302 50	49 35	-	11,965 72
George A. Kimball,	Franklin,	507 12	150 00	800 00	40 00	55	-	1,497 67
Simon Brooks,	Hampden,	1,046 72	677 52	1,550 00	7 92	-	1,822 42	5,104 58
Jahrus E. Clark,	Hampshire,	245 47	-	800 00	185 25	-	-	1,230 72
Henry G. Cushing,	Middlesex,	10,717 55	-	2,500 00	200 00	-	-	13,417 55
Josiah F. Barrett,	Nantucket,	-	-	300 00	86 06	79 99	-	466 05
Augustus B. Endicott,	Norfolk,	3,375 30	-	1,200 00	2,443 43	-	-	7,018 73
Alpheus K. Harmon,	Plymouth,	2,420 43	1,500 00	900 00	20 00	-	-	4,840 43
John B. O'Brien,	Suffolk,	29,542 83	-	3,000 00	20 00	331 53	-	32,894 36
A. B. R. Sprague,	Worcester,	4,991 25	-	2,500 00	200 00	20 00	-	7,711 25
		\$66,580 95	\$3,362 91	\$19,475 00	\$7,550 26	\$784 42	\$2,756 59	\$100,610 13



TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

SHERIFFS.	County.	County Treasurer.	Paid Officers.	Paid Other Persons.	Retained for Salary.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1889.	Total Expenditures.
Luther Fisk, . . . . .	Barnstable, . . . . .	\$440 83	-	\$70 00	\$500 00	-	\$1,010 83
John Crosby, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	1,740 00	-	100 00	1,600 00	-	3,440 00
Andrew R. Wright, . . . . .	Bristol, . . . . .	3,396 60	\$3,358 12	376 74	1,500 00	\$512 54	9,144 00
Jason L. Dexter, . . . . .	Dukes County, . . . . .	-	-	543 24	325 00	-	868 24
Horatio G. Herrick, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	9,663 22	-	302 50	2,000 00	-	11,965 72
George A. Kimball, . . . . .	Franklin, . . . . .	657 67	40 00	-	800 00	-	1,497 67
Simon Brooks, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	3,546 66	-	7 92	1,550 00	-	5,104 58
Jairus E. Clark, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . . . .	245 47	-	185 25	800 00	-	1,230 72
Henry G. Cushing, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	10,717 55	-	200 00	2,500 00	-	13,417 55
Josiah F. Barrett, . . . . .	Nantucket, . . . . .	-	86 06	79 99	300 00	-	466 05
Augustus B. Endicott, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	3,375 30	2,215 30	228 13	1,200 00	-	7,018 73
Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	3,920 43	-	20 00	900 00	-	4,840 43
John B. O'Brien, . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	29,849 36	-	45 00	3,000 00	-	32,894 36
A. B. R. Sprague, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	4,991 25	-	220 00	2,500 00	-	7,711 25
		\$72,544 34	\$5,699 48	\$2,378 77	\$19,475 00	\$512 54	\$100,610 13

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889.*

## RECEIPTS.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	From Defend- ants. Fines and Costs.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Ma- terial, etc.	Salary from County Treasurer.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1889.	Total Receipts.
Simeon F. Letteney, Barnstable,	\$433 79	\$175 60	\$61 14	\$83 92	\$346 38	-	-	-	\$1,100 83
John Crosby, Pittsfield, . . .	1,027 73	8 57	1,248 46	24 81	1,000 00	-	-	-	3,309 57
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton, .	2,024 92	-	-	99 01	800 01	\$224 22	\$657 96	\$657 96	3,806 12
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford,	3,797 67	-	-	29,987 80	1,200 00	716 48	2,612 28	2,612 28	39,368 73
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, . .	-	242 00	1,016 86	-	200 00	-	\$37 64	-	442 00
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, .	1,731 30	41 44	4,333 29	474 64	1,200 00	-	-	983 27	8,713 94
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence,	4,833 73	82 20	5,020 45	323 77	1,000 00	-	362 51	1,385 41	13,008 07
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport,	479 38	-	-	-	780 00	-	-	142 93	1,402 31
Samuel R. Hathaway, Salem, .	4,213 84	6 75	3,428 00	129 40	1,200 00	279 71	852 00	1,622 01	11,731 71
N. D. Allen, Greenfield, . . .	230 14	-	726 29	8 45	700 00	-	61 52	-	1,726 40
Simon Brooks, Springfield, . .	2,867 88	-	5,215 88	223 24	1,000 00	-	-	-	9,350 00
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton,	877 38	4 00	580 13	175 15	1,000 00	-	43 00	-	2,828 66
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . .	3,287 30	3 50	-	-	1,000 00	10,594 60	192 00	-	14,885 40
John M. Fiske, Cambridge, . .	10,481 41	1,479 18	65,112 96	776 52	2,500 00	1,500 00	-	-	81,850 07
Stephen S. Gibbs, Nantucket, .	-	50 04	-	-	50 00	-	-	-	100 04
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham, . .	2,797 65	74 72	2,281 49	113 88	1,000 00	-	-	-	6,267 74
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth,	3,320 59	-	-	-	750 00	-	-	283 93	4,354 52
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . .	4,471 21	553 10	-	100 21	1,000 00	-	-	-	6,124 52
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg, . .	3,312 35	-	1,511 07	803 37	1,400 00	-	-	-	7,026 79
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester,	6,828 45	137 71	3,453 63	301 68	1,400 00	-	-	-	12,121 47
	\$57,016 72	\$2,858 81	\$93,989 65	\$33,625 85	\$19,526 39	\$13,315 01	\$1,487 15	\$7,709 31	\$229,528 89

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Keepers of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1889* —  
Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

KEEPER OR MASTER.				To County Treasurer.	Materials and Supplies.	Incidental Expenses.	Retained for Salary.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1889.	Total Expenditures.
Simeon F. Letteney, Barnstable,	.	.	.	\$742 05	-	\$12 40	\$346 38	-	\$1,100 83
John Crosby, Pittsfield,	.	.	.	2,309 57	-	-	1,000 00	-	3,309 57
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton,	.	.	.	2,388 84	\$62 32	181 90	800 01	\$363 05	3,806 12
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford,	.	.	.	34,192 78	593 27	195 85	1,200 00	3,186 83	39,368 73
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown,	.	.	.	-	242 00	-	200 00	-	442 00
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich,	.	.	.	6,316 09	-	-	1,200 00	1,197 85	8,713 94
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence,	.	.	.	8,969 23	-	362 51	1,000 00	2,676 33	13,008 07
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport,	.	.	.	513 48	-	-	780 00	108 83	1,402 31
Samuel R. Hathaway, Salem,	.	.	.	7,936 66	-	279 71	1,200 00	2,315 34	11,731 71
N. D. Allen, Greenfield,	.	.	.	1,024 88	-	1 52	700 00	-	1,726 40
Simon Brooks, Springfield,	.	.	.	8,350 00	-	-	1,000 00	-	9,350 00
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton,	.	.	.	1,828 66	-	-	1,000 00	-	2,828 66
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell,	.	.	.	3,287 30	10,594 60	-	1,000 00	3 50	14,885 40
John M. Fiske, Cambridge,	.	.	.	79,290 07	50 04	60 00	2,500 00	-	81,880 07
Stephen S. Gibbs, Nantucket,	.	.	.	-	-	-	50 00	-	100 04
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham,	.	.	.	5,267 74	-	-	1,000 00	-	6,267 74
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth,	.	.	.	3,614 52	-	-	750 00	-	4,364 52
John B. O'Brien, Boston,	.	.	.	5,064 52	-	60 00	1,000 00	-	6,124 52
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg,	.	.	.	5,026 79	-	-	1,400 00	-	7,026 79
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester,	.	.	.	10,721 47	-	-	1,400 00	-	12,121 47
				\$187,454 65	\$11,542 23	\$1,153 89	\$19,526 39	\$9,851 73	\$229,528 89

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

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FEBRUARY, 1891.

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BOSTON :  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.  
1891.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Feb. 3, 1891.

HON. WILLIAM E. BARRETT,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: — In compliance with section 7, chapter 440, Acts of 1889, I have the honor to transmit to the General Court the Fourth Annual Report of the Controller of County Accounts.

Respectfully,

WM. M. OLIN,  
*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE ACCOUNTS OF COUNTY OFFICERS,  
OFFICERS OF INFERIOR COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES,  
No. 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1891.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report. Many recommendations made last year were favorably considered by the Legislature, and several acts were passed which will, I believe, result in an improved service to the counties.

I renew a few suggestions of legislation which seem to me important. For three years attention has been called to the fact that the police court of Williamstown, a court not having a clerk appointed by the Governor, has exercised the jurisdiction of naturalizing aliens. By the return for the year 1890, it appears this practice still continues. I believe that the justice of said court has appointed a clerk under the provisions of section 6 of chapter 154 of the Public Statutes; and Attorney-General Waterman gave an opinion that, "when such clerk has been appointed and sworn, and while he is by the justice continued in his office as clerk, such court becomes, under the act of Congress of April 14, 1802, a court of record having common law jurisdiction, and having a seal and clerk; and has power to receive declarations of aliens, and, on application, to admit them to become citizens; but without such clerk they have not the power." This seems to be the doctrine laid down in *ex parte* Gladhill, 8 Met. But this doctrine is not accepted by the inferior courts of the State generally, no other one than above referred to attempting to naturalize

aliens. By this decision it seems a court may or may not naturalize aliens, according to the discretion of the justice as to appointing a clerk.

The police court of Williamstown is a court which by law is not required to have a clerk. The United States Statutes provide that a court shall have a seal and a clerk, to authorize it to exercise this jurisdiction. The supreme court of Maine and the United States district court for the district of Maine, have decided that courts established precisely as our police, district and municipal courts are, have no power to naturalize. In view of these decisions, I submit, with great deference, that the question may well be re-examined by the General Court.

1. There are four district courts in Worcester County, not having clerks. If they can naturalize aliens, it would be a public convenience for them to do so. Moreover, if they have the right, then the central district court of Worcester has not the right to naturalize any person residing within the territorial jurisdiction of those four courts.

2. Special justices of inferior courts do not in all cases state upon the record, or cause to be stated, the fact which alone gives them jurisdiction to sit in a case, or hold an inquest. I find vouchers for large sums paid by counties to special justices for holding inquests, where there is not the slightest information on the record as to why the standing justices did not perform this duty as a part of their ordinary work. The supreme court has, in 151 Mass., decided this question.

3. Forbid county officers from selling goods or supplies to the county, or to any county institution, or from being interested in any county contract or work.

4. The act of 1890, requiring public officers to deposit public funds as trustees, has not been fully complied with. Large sums are turned over to treasurers on the personal checks of the official. The law needs a penalty to it. All clerks of the higher and lower courts are subject to removal for cause by the justices of the supreme judicial court. If the non-compliance with this law relating to trust funds were made a specific cause for summary removal, the remedy would be effectual.

5. I recommend a like penalty for not complying with the law relating to returns by public officers to this office. Officers are now allowed fifteen days to do this work, and I am allowed the same time in which to examine and compile the returns and make the annual report. Many of the officers in the largest counties make their returns on the first day after they become due. There is no excuse for any officer, except shiftlessness. Why should not public officers obey the law?

6. I recommend that, when an officer resigns his office, he shall not be paid the final installment of his salary until he shows the treasurer of his county a statement, from the proper source, that all returns are made to the date of resignation.

7. And where an officer dies or absconds, let a law be passed that the successor to the office be required to make the returns so far as they can be made from the books and files of the office. Of course the new officer should be required only to swear to the accuracy of such returns as made from the books and files.

8. These suggestions are made in view of the defalcation of the late clerk of the police court of Brockton, Charles W. Robinson. The law of last year made it a misdemeanor for a clerk to omit, for ten successive days, to write up his cash book. My deputy visited Robinson late in March, 1890. The absconding took place in October. It was found that not a word or figure had been written in the cash book since about the time of the examination in March. The judicial records of the court were also wanting in completeness. The superior court was about to sit in Plymouth County, and the justice of the police court of Brockton, with the aid of a clerk *pro tem.*, had to make up the appeals and grand jury cases as best they could. Justices of the inferior courts may well require their clerks to hand up for frequent inspection both the financial and judicial records of their courts; and, when they find their clerk running a bucket shop, as Robinson did, his resignation should be promptly demanded.

The importance of frequent accounting, as required by the law of last year, is illustrated by this Brockton case.



If the officials of that city had obliged him to make the quarterly payments, according to law, he could not have got away with much of the city's funds. I am glad to say I believe the loss to Brockton will not be very large. The amount due the county, after the best examination I am able to make, was about \$805, and this is fully covered by a bond. The amount due was for fines accruing to the county, less fees advanced to witnesses, after July 1, 1890. The fees due the county October 1 were not paid. Those due on or before July 10, for the quarter ending June 30, were not paid till September.

Whether more energetic action on the part of the treasurer of the county would have produced better results, is not for me to say. I do say, however, that the statute provision requiring the treasurer of a county to notify the district attorney when an officer is derelict for ten days in payment of funds due the county, is not a very efficient remedy, for obvious reasons. I am not sure it would not be better to require the treasurer to notify the sureties on the bond of the derelict officer. I ought to say that the Brockton clerk gave this office a great deal of trouble. His accounts always bore the impress of much tinkering, and in one case he confessed in writing that his annual return "was rotten." I then caused him to make a detailed statement of the balance in his hands; and, after receiving that statement, caused thorough examination of his vouchers to be made, when, in order to pass that examination, he presented to my deputy a forged receipt for something over a thousand dollars. This receipt was on the regular printed blank of the treasurer of Brockton, and was not detected till after the absconding of the clerk. Inquiry was early made of the then Justice Sumner of that court, of the city clerk, and of other leading citizens of Brockton, all of whom spoke in highest terms of Robinson, and did not think his removal should be asked for. They deemed him careless and negligent, but not dishonest. Under all circumstances, I did not think I ought to take the initiative for his removal. I now think I made an error in not exposing him as soon as he was found in a bucket shop. After his absconding he was summarily removed

by the justices of the supreme judicial court, on petition of the judge of the police court of Brockton.

In examining the files of the court, it was found that Robinson had done what is said to have been done by a former clerk of the municipal court of Boston for criminal business; to wit, had entered cases as “committed,” when in fact the defendants in such cases had paid fines and costs. The presence or absence, in the files, of a mittimus, ordinarily determines whether a defendant has been committed. To make it sure, I recommend that, in all cases where a party is committed to any penal institution whatever, the officer in charge for the time being be required to receipt upon the original mittimus for the prisoner named therein. Then there would have to be collusion between the clerk or magistrate, and the committing officer, and the officer in charge of the prison, before this particular scheme of robbery could be made operative. A suggestion was made last year that a separate receipt be required; but this would be multiplying papers, which would be liable to be lost or mislaid, and would be considered burdensome. I learn that the practice exists in some courts for the committing officer to make a copy of the mittimus, and leave the original with the clerk. It seems to me this practice is both illegal and dangerous. If the prisoner, in the hands of an officer with no precept except a copy attested by himself, should escape, it would hardly be an “escape” in law; and, if the officer should be killed, it would hardly be murder.

#### BONDS.

As the money now received by clerks and justices of inferior courts is mainly payable to cities and towns, and not to counties, it is important to inquire whether the bonds, as now conditioned, are broad enough to cover all contingencies.

#### EXAMINATION OF BONDS.

Chapter 32 of the Acts of 1885 provides for the examination annually of all official bonds which are in the custody of the Treasurer and Receiver-General; but I do

not find any law requiring any examination of the official bonds which are in the custody of county treasurers. As these are far more numerous than any other official bonds, it would seem important that they should be carefully examined at least once a year. Clerks of courts, clerks of the inferior courts, justices of such courts not having clerks, trial justices, registers of deeds, and it may be other officials, deposit their bonds with county treasurers. I recommend that these bonds be examined by some proper authority at least once each year.

### CRIMINAL COSTS.

The legislation of 1890, on the subject of criminal costs, has been in practical operation only about four months, and therefore has not been fully tested. Before discussing chapter 440 of that year, which related mainly to fees and expenses in what are known as the inferior courts and before trial justices, I desire to call attention to the work done by these courts, — to their scope and their limitations. So much of the territory of the several counties has been assigned to police, district and municipal courts, that the policy of the Commonwealth must be deemed to be settled. The counties of Berkshire, Hampden, Hampshire, Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable, are substantially all divided into police and district courts. There are two or three trial justices in Berkshire, and one in Hampden. Worcester, Middlesex and Essex are very largely divided into police and district courts, Middlesex having but two or three trial justices. Norfolk has but two inferior courts, while all the municipal courts are in Suffolk. Franklin and the Island counties are the only ones where an inferior court has not been established.

Why there is all this variety of titles to courts which have almost precisely the same jurisdiction, is not very clear. To a stranger the system would seem complex, whereas it is very simple. It will puzzle any one to tell why Worcester and Salem have district courts, while Springfield, Fitchburg and Lowell, and all the cities in Essex except Salem, have police courts, leaving Boston exclusively to maintain municipal courts. At the next

breaking up of the present system, it seems to me only one title to the inferior courts should be established.

### ARRESTS IN 1889.

These were 83,116 in number, an increase over the year 1888 of 6,879. The number of prosecutions begun in 1889 was 88,430. If we assume our population in that year to be 2,200,000, then one in every 26 of our population was arrested for some offence. I use the statistics of 1889, because the census and prison commissioners' report for 1890 are not yet available.\*

#### *Arrests, where made.*

Of the 83,116 arrests in 1889, there were 72,184 in cities and towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants, and only 10,932 in all the other 320 towns. We had, in 1889, 26 cities and 5 towns having more than 10,000 inhabitants, and 32 towns having each more than 5,000. I think it safe to say that, in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants, not over 5,000 arrests were made that year.

### ARRAIGNMENTS.

Of the 88,430 prosecutions begun in 1889, 83,562 were in the inferior courts, i. e., in police, district and municipal courts, and before trial justices, while only 4,868 were in the superior court.

The arraignments in that court were	. . .	3,391
Indictments, . . . . .	. . .	1,596
"No bills," . . . . .	. . .	338
Pleas of guilty, . . . . .	. . .	1,901
Jury trials, . . . . .	. . .	1,412
Verdicts of guilty, . . . . .	. . .	862
Disagreements of juries, . . . . .	. . .	86
Quashed or <i>not prossed</i> , . . . . .	. . .	687
Placed on file, . . . . .	. . .	1,092
Sentenced, . . . . .	. . .	2,227

The sentences in the inferior courts for the same time were 66,703, or 30 times as many as in the superior court. The fines and costs paid in the inferior courts were \$308,-260.03; in the superior court were \$47,838.03.

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\* Arrests in 1890, . . . . . 80,844  
Population in 1890, . . . . . 2,238,943

Of course, in the superior court, sentences are more generally to imprisonment than in the lower courts; but still it is apparent that the vast bulk of criminal business in this State is done in the inferior courts. How to make these the most efficient, and at a cost the nearest to the minimum "which can be reached without detracting from the character of our institutions," is the problem to be solved.

Without repeating or going into the details of criminal costs, which may be found at some length in my second and third reports, I will say that, after examining vouchers in the courts and in the county treasuries for three years, I was satisfied that the fee system, as a basis of compensation of officers for serving criminal process, was the real cause of what Governor Butler called the "enormous and increasing expenses attending the administration of the criminal law of this State." I was equally well satisfied that, so long as that system continued, the courts would be crowded with what Governor Andrew called "prosecutions of no public utility," to be increased annually by what that great magistrate called the "creation of new and artificial offences," until there should be full justification for the remark that, "to people out of the State, who look to the number only of our criminals, it would almost appear that criminal offences with us are a State industry."

With these facts in view, the bill which became chapter 440 of the laws of 1890 was recommended to the Legislature. Its avowed object was to cut off all fees of officers who received a salary or regular per diem pay; to abolish costs, as such, and require fines to be large enough to make a suitable pecuniary penalty for an offence; and to cast upon towns and cities the burden of supporting their own police, giving to them, in return for this burden, such fines and forfeitures as should accrue in the inferior courts. Chapter 440 is broad and sweeping, and yet it contains nothing new nor revolutionary. For a century the main principle of the act has been upon the Statute book.

The burden of the expense of criminal prosecutions has been gradually shifting from the State to the counties, from the counties to the towns and cities, till now such towns and cities are compelled to pay a large portion of the



expense of minor criminal offences committed within their borders. This is the condition of things repeatedly recommended by Governor Banks and Governor Andrew, from whose messages to the Legislatures I extract the following:—

“It is apparent that we should either admit a great increase of crime, or re-organize our system of criminal costs. The difference in expense is immaterial, compared with the injury inflicted upon the name of the State. These numerous arrests are regarded elsewhere as evidence of the failure of our system of civilization. The remedy for both the moral and the financial evil is to place the responsibility where the crime is found, whether actual or factitious. Ignorance promotes crime; and, when towns and counties find themselves charged with its consequences, they will seek a remedy. Education, police supervision, friendly advice, reformatory associations and pulpit instruction, will be resorted to for the removal of an evil which is too lightly regarded where communities do not feel that they are responsible for it.” This by Governor Banks.

Said Governor Andrew: “The payment of trial justices by salary, requiring all their fees to be paid into the public treasury; the bringing the subject home more to the people, by charging the costs of prosecuting minor offences upon the towns instead of the counties, and practising greater care in the creation of new and artificial offences, somewhat abundant in modern legislation, would all tend to diminish costs by limiting prosecutions.”

Chapter 440 has reorganized our system of criminal costs. Those costs are now distributed as follows: the State pays the salaries of the justices of the higher courts, of the Attorney-General, of the district attorneys and of the district police. The counties pay all salaries of judges and clerks of the inferior courts, of clerks of courts, of trial justices when not paid by fees collected of defendants, of jurors and officers in the higher courts, the incidental expenses of all courts and of trial justices, and all witness fees. The towns and cities, within the jurisdiction of any inferior court, now pay all the fees and expenses of officers

in all criminal prosecutions in those courts, and receive all fines and forfeitures imposed and paid in those courts. Heretofore, towns and cities have been charged only with the expense of enforcing their own by-laws and ordinances, of fire inquests, and substantially the expense in trials of juvenile offenders. In 1890 the State took another long step in advance, to suit the changes made necessary by our growth and increase in criminal business. We have seen where that business is mainly done, and yet, until last year, the inferior courts were enjoined by the statutes to conform their proceedings to those of trial justices, so far as practicable. There has been no real change in the practice of trial justices for a hundred years. Truly we have outgrown that system. The constable with his warrant and his fee was adapted to the wants of the people in the eighteenth century. At that time few arrests were made without warrants; now, nine men out of ten brought into our criminal courts are brought without warrants. The law is so, and has to be so. The new index to the Statutes contains nearly a page of titles to offences for the committing of either of which a person may be arrested at sight. The protection of the citizen is in the obligation of the officer to forthwith take the person arrested to some court or magistrate, where complaint must be made.

The machinery for doing this vast court business has been increased and improved in due proportion. The cities and large towns now have their salaried police force, with all the modern improvements, from the city marshal to the patrol wagon, the prison van and the steamboat, for transporting the prisoners to and from the courts and penal institutions.

With this right and necessity to arrest without warrants, comes the obvious necessity of vesting in the police the right or rather the habit of summoning such witnesses, and as many, as they please, to substantiate the charges made against those brought into court. With this discretion lodged in the police, there is every incentive to an excess of zeal. I intend no general impeachment of the peace officers of the Commonwealth. What I do assert is, that, while human nature remains to man, great wrongs

and abuses will creep into a system that tolerates fees as a basis for compensation for services.

Promotion from the reserve to the regular force; comfort of the old officer worn out in the service, through the police fund made up of witness fees; the reappointment of the chief depending upon "the earnings of the department;" the receipt of the lock-up fee as part of the salary or income of the city marshal,—these are some of the evils of the fee system, which, in my judgment, greatly tend to stimulate arrests, to multiply frivolous and "artificial" complaints, to fill lock-ups, and to crowd court rooms with superfluous and supernumerary witnesses, the unnecessary expense of all which heretofore has been paid by defendants or by the counties.

It is claimed for chapter 440 that a remedy has been found for these evils just enumerated. Frivolous complaints may still be brought, but, in case they fail, towns and cities must pay all the expenses of the officers' services. This will lead to careful examination before prosecutions are instituted. Every officer fit to hold a place on a police force, knows that, to prevail, the charge must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The town or city counsel will now be consulted before the town constable, and, unless there be a *prima facie* case, no complaint will be made. Cities and towns will be compelled to pay their police a reasonable compensation, or else the fees as now prescribed by law. If local officers are derelict, deputy sheriffs, district police and constables from other municipalities may be called in, and the fees and expenses of these outside officers must be paid by the towns and cities whose officers are remiss. And behind all is the grand jury, to be resorted to as occasion may require.

#### RESULTS OF THE NEW LAW.

So far as results are now apparent, I believe the new law is working well. It was to be expected that an act so sweeping would develop weak spots, and require amendment and modification. A system that has stood a hundred years cannot be changed without some friction and some opposition.

## REDUCTION OF CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Something has caused a reduction in criminal business in the various courts. The following table will speak for itself:—

JAIL OR HOUSE OF CORRECTION, LOCATION.	Number of Prisoners, 1890.	Number of Prisoners, 1891.
New Bedford, . . . . .	257	207
Plymouth, . . . . .	67	36
East Cambridge, . . . . .	543	430
Dedham, . . . . .	111	148
South Boston, . . . . .	568	537
Northampton, . . . . .	49	33
Salem, . . . . .	170	156
Boston (jail), . . . . .	144	155
Pittsfield, . . . . .	100	77
Fitchburg, . . . . .	152	91
Greenfield, . . . . .	27	35
Springfield, . . . . .	313	226
Ipswich, . . . . .	177	161
Barnstable, . . . . .	9	12
Lowell, . . . . .	95	94
Newburyport, . . . . .	17	17
Taunton, . . . . .	66	50
Lawrence, . . . . .	226	210
Worcester, . . . . .	216	172
Boston (Deer Island), . . . . .	1,144	922
Total, . . . . .	4,451	3,769

The per cent. of decrease in the year 1891 is  $15\frac{1}{2}$ . By this it appears that, on Jan. 1, 1891, our county prisons contained 682 inmates less than on Jan. 1, 1890, a falling off of 15 per cent. The number of commitments for drunkenness in the prison year 1889 was more than 75 per cent. of the whole number of commitments, as stated in the prison commissioners' report for that year. The commissioners add: "In view of these facts, it may be well to consider if it is not possible to dispose of many cases of drunkenness in some other manner than is now permitted by law. Nearly all of the commitments for drunkenness are for non-payment of fines and costs; and it does not seem to be a wise policy to support a man for a month, in the attempt to enforce the payment of a fine of five dollars."



The new law clearly operates in the direction pointed out by the commissioners. The penalty for first offense of drunkenness, under the new law, is substantially five dollars throughout the State. It proves to be a sort of golden mean. More men pay than under the old regime, and the counties support less, and the bread-winner is at large and at work for his family.

#### FEWER APPEALS.

It is also found that appeals to the superior court are less in number, since Oct. 1, 1890, than for the corresponding time in 1889. The sittings of that court for criminal business are not held, in some of the counties, at a time to afford much of an index. The following table is official: —

Appeals, January sitting, Berkshire,	1890, 40.	In 1891, 26.
Appeals, January sitting, Essex,	1890, 66.	In 1891, 64.
Appeals, January sitting, Worcester,	1890, 56.	In 1891, 43.
Appeals, February sitting, Bristol,	1890, 19.	In 1891, 9.
Appeals, February sitting, Middlesex,	1890, 140.	In 1891, 110.
Appeals, December sitting, Norfolk,	1890, 22.	In 1891, 14.
Appeals, December sitting, Hampden,	1889, 20.	In 1890, 7.
Appeals, December sitting, Hampshire,	1889, 7.	In 1890, 12.
Appeals, November, December, January sitting, Suffolk,	1889 and 1890, 301; in 1890 and 1891, 243.	
Total, 1890, 671; 1891, 528, — a reduction of 21 per cent.		

#### COSTS AS SUCH.

I believe the provision of the law requiring a pecuniary penalty, to be imposed as a lump sum, and not in the shape of fine and costs, is generally satisfactory. It has tended toward an equalization of sentences. Perhaps nothing better proves the intention of the statutes to do exact justice to defendants than the law requiring the apportionment of a witness fee of fifty cents where a witness testifies in two cases on the same day. The supreme court has decided that a defendant cannot be held to pay fees to witnesses summoned to testify exclusively upon counts upon which the jury disagreed. (*Com. vs. Ewers*, 4 Gray 21.)

Criminal business has so increased, and the methods of its despatch have so changed, that it was absolutely impos-



sible to execute the benign intention of the law. Last year I gave many illustrations of the inequality of punishment by the imposition of costs. A single case now must suffice. An attempt is made to prove a dwelling-house on a street a common nuisance. The zealous officer will summon the neighborhood, in the hope to find some witness who will swear that he has seen drunken, noisy, people go in or come out of the given tenement. These witnesses must all be paid. The court should say what ones the defendant must pay, in case he is convicted. Nothing can be more annoying than for the district attorney, the clerk of the court and the sheriff, who have all been concerned in figuring up the costs, to find they have assessed a dollar or a cent too much upon some miserable defendant whose wife has scraped together the money to pay with.

#### THE LAW AS TO COSTS.

Costs are said to be the creature of the statute. It is the law of England. No costs are payable after trial to or by the prosecutor or defendant, unless by virtue of some act of parliament. (2 Hallock on Costs, 557.) The law of Massachusetts is not so clear and specific. Perhaps half the statutes imposing a pecuniary penalty also provide that costs shall or may be taxed to defendants. The other half of the statutes are silent as to costs. The practice has been, in all courts, where a fine has been imposed, to add costs in the discretion of the court or magistrate. Penal statutes being of strict construction, the practice of adding costs where the law prescribes none, and, by so doing, increasing the real penalty ten-fold, it may be, is not wholly satisfactory. It is not easy to see why the payment of costs is incidental to a judgment for a fine, any more than to a judgment for imprisonment. If a court or magistrate should order a defendant to be imprisoned, and also to pay costs, in the absence of a law specifically authorizing such a judgment, it would probably attract attention. The practice appears to rest on the decision in *Harris vs. Commonwealth*, 23 Pick. 280, where Chief Justice Shaw said: "The Revised Statutes imply that a person, sentenced to pay a fine, may be committed by providing for his dis-

charge if the fine and costs are not paid, and he is not able to pay them. We consider, therefore, that, for a conviction under the 47th chapter of the Revised Statutes, one may be sentenced to pay a fine and costs, and stand committed till the sentence be performed." The chapter referred to imposed fines, but was silent as to costs. This doctrine was affirmed in *Wilde vs. Commonwealth*, 2 Met. 411, where the same judge used these words: "If costs are not authorized in terms, they are by necessary implication from the various statutes directing how and by whom a prisoner may be discharged from jail, who stands imprisoned for the non-payment of fines and costs only." Whatever the authority, the practice operated in many cases with very great hardship. The amount of costs very often determined the length of imprisonment of a defendant. If fines and costs did not exceed \$10, the imprisonment for non-payment was thirty days; if fine and costs did not exceed \$20, the imprisonment was forty days; while, if they exceed \$20, the imprisonment may be for ninety days. In one case, one cent may add ten days, in the other fifty days, to a confinement. (P. S., ch. 222, §§ 15, 16, 17.) Therefore, a careful adjustment of costs would seem to be required by the court or magistrate. It seems, as matter of law, the costs form no part of the punishment, and are only compensation to somebody for services. In the case of *Com. vs. Burns*, 14 Gray 35, the court used these words: "Its purpose (the law) was to make the amount of the fine and the extent of the term of imprisonment the standard by which the jurisdiction of magistrates was to be measured and fixed. These constitute the main and essential features of punishment for minor offences, by which the nature and degree of aggravation of the crime is marked and distinguished."

The law as it was construed here, prior to 1890, did not differ much from the old law of England, which permitted a greater fine than was proportionate to the offence, merely to indemnify the prosecutor for his expenses by giving him one-third of the fine. (2 Hallock on Costs, 558.) This practice was at length overruled by Ryder, C. J., in these memorable words: "We desire to have it understood that, whatever may have been done heretofore, the court will

not, for the time to come, set a larger fine in any case of conviction upon an indictment than the nature of the case requires, although the accused shall refuse to go before the master." (2 Hallock, *supra*.)

There arose a practice in England, after that decision, of imposing "common costs," a sum not made up of hair-splitting, or apportionment of witness fees. Substantially that is what is done by chapter 440 of last year. The court or magistrate now is bound to consider what have been the reasonable expenses of conviction, and may impose such part thereof as he pleases, but in open court, and in one sum. Upon this subject of imposing costs, where the statute does not provide any, I cannot refrain from quoting an opinion by the supreme court of the United States, reported in the appendix to Vol. 131, U. S. Reports, clxix. Mr. Justice Strong gives the opinion thus: "Costs in criminal proceedings are a creature of the statute, and a court has no power to award them unless some statute has conferred it. By the common law, the public pay no costs. In England the King does not, and the State stands in place of the King."

It seems to me this decision is entitled to great consideration, and will remove any charge of temerity from one who, with the greatest deference, suggests that we need a crimes act in this State; a bringing forward and codification of all our penal statutes, so that it shall be specifically known whether costs or expenses are to be charged to a defendant, and not allow this great power of imposing costs or expenses to rest as it now does, upon a mere "implication." Some of the penalties of the law seem inconsistent, if not absurd. I can mention only a few. It is a misdemeanor to "fish" in a great pond where fishes are artificially cultivated; but in the case of smelts it is no offence to fish, and the penalty is adjusted according to the number of smelts found in possession of the fisherman. A man may take three pecks of oysters with impunity, but not a bushel. For selling liquor, an inferior court may impose a fine of \$500; but for keeping a liquor nuisance six months, and selling every day, such court can impose a fine of not exceeding \$100.

Here as well as anywhere I may call attention to what was probably an oversight in drawing chapter 293 of the Acts of 1887. The first section gave inferior courts concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court of certain grave crimes, but did not add power to punish as the superior court can. This act was before the supreme judicial court in the case of *Com. vs. O'Donnell*, 150 Mass. 502, where the court refers to the fact that police courts are limited in their power to impose punishment for aggravated assaults. If these courts have concurrent jurisdiction over these assaults, why should they not have full power to punish, and avoid the necessity of binding over a defendant, when, for instance, he pleads guilty, and desires to enter at once upon his term of imprisonment, if he is to have one?

#### FINES TO CITIES AND TOWNS.

My information is that the feature of the law which gives to cities and towns, where the offences were committed, the fines imposed and paid in the inferior courts, is working satisfactorily. They receive these fines in consideration of the burden cast upon them to pay the fees and expenses of the officers in prosecuting complaints. Taking whole counties together, it was found by many experts in the administration of criminal law that the fines, paid over to the counties, did not materially differ from the amounts paid back by the counties, to pay the fees and expenses of officers in cases where defendants did not pay fines and costs. My views are not changed as to the correctness of that theory. It is too early for accurate results in this behalf. I am officially informed that, in many cases, the towns or cities received as much money as under the old practice. The avowed object of the law was not to reduce the penalties for crime, except where justice required it.

Some artificial charges that were susceptible to gross abuse, and in some cases to shameless outrages, were cut off. But it still remains in the discretion of judges to pronounce such sentence as is suited to the offence committed. Some fees that were no credit to any system of jurisprudence have been plucked up by the roots, and a basis of



punishment established, which I believe will stand the test of time and experience. To talk of the money income of a court is not an agreeable pastime; but, in order to accommodate those who do discuss this question, I append a table showing the amounts, in detail, of fines and costs paid into the several police, municipal and district courts, for the last two years. Let it be borne in mind that the court fee, usually taxed at \$2.35, in every paid case, was abolished on the first day of June, 1890, and chapter 440 took effect on the first day of October last.

*Comparative Statement of Receipts of Police and Municipal Courts  
for Fines and Costs in the Years 1889 and 1890.*

*Police Courts.*

	1889. Fines.	1890. Fines.	1889. Costs.	1890. Costs.
Lee, Berkshire, . . . .	\$330 00	\$873 40	\$266 84	\$415 83
Williamstown, Berkshire, .	359 00	210 00	166 40	111 30
Gloucester, Essex, . . .	1,938 47	2,347 04	2,344 40	1,479 85
Haverhill, Essex, . . .	1,830 00	2,306 04	2,050 36	1,647 52
Lawrence, Essex, . . .	5,231 00	6,480 50	1,546 95	897 75
Lynn, Essex, . . . .	3,654 00	4,748 00	6,708 44	2,877 73
Newburyport, Essex, . .	976 00	1,859 51	1,206 29	591 37
Chicopee, Hampden, . . .	840 70	1,016 00	1,023 36	561 72
Holyoke, Hampden, . . .	2,844 00	4,812 00	2,699 84	2,028 56
Springfield, Hampden, .	3,152 00	5,043 00	3,519 36	2,595 42
Lowell, Middlesex, . . .	5,901 09	9,867 76	6,024 51	3,071 67
Marlborough, Middlesex, .	516 00	773 00	647 17	604 01
Newton, Middlesex, . . .	1,795 50	2,751 00	1,205 53	866 84
Somerville, Middlesex, . .	2,787 02	2,850 11	3,138 60	1,679 21
Brookline, Norfolk, . . .	959 03	634 06	1,301 93	1,011 82
Brockton, Plymouth, . . .	2,203 00	2,323 00	2,123 03	2,630 09
Chelsea, Suffolk, . . . .	2,327 00	2,671 00	3,493 00	1,759 56
Fitchburg, Worcester, . .	1,468 02	1,705 81	1,891 26	1,170 96
	\$39,111 83	\$53,271 23	\$41,357 27	\$26,001 31

*Municipal Courts.*

Boston (criminal), . . .	\$53,624 94	\$41,454 62	\$6,622 25	\$9,425 51
Brighton district, . . .	2,710 50	2,159 29	844 89	522 50
Charlestown district, . .	7,705 00	5,861 01	1,657 48	812 14
Dorchester district, . . .	1,385 07	3,325 03	1,339 41	741 74
East Boston district, . .	2,713 00	4,140 01	780 41	595 06
Roxbury district, . . . .	10,382 57	11,076 91	2,424 60	1,841 64
West Roxbury district, . .	673 06	1,215 04	593 94	198 45
South Boston district, . .	4,745 04	7,233 52	3,373 02	2,116 07
	\$83,939 18	\$76,465 43	\$17,636 00	\$9,425 51



*Comparative Statement of Receipts of District Courts for Fines and  
Costs in the Years 1889 and 1890.*

COURT.	1889. Fines.	1890. Fines.	1889. Costs.	1890. Costs.
First Barnstable, . . .	-	\$77 01	-	\$72 00
Second Barnstable, . . .	-	681 00	-	213 72
Northern Berkshire, . . .	\$1,568 17	1,949 46	\$2,342 15	1,309 00
Central Berkshire, . . .	1,370 00	1,883 00	1,851 57	1,967 75
Southern Berkshire, . . .	459 00	580 38	1,371 47	848 74
Second Bristol, . . .	3,070 01	4,646 01	8,040 86	4,786 77
Third Bristol, . . .	3,917 79	3,861 18	2,949 09	2,037 07
First Bristol, . . .	1,647 00	1,512 00	3,318 97	1,181 31
Second Essex, . . .	1,089 00	1,142 00	970 25	677 87
First Essex, . . .	3,895 00	3,793 00	1,703 01	449 77
Eastern Hampden, . . .	497 00	477 62	1,028 60	437 86
Western Hampden, . . .	541 20	519 00	1,012 06	293 64
Hampshire, . . .	767 00	680 00	1,716 54	1,017 61
First Northern Middlesex, . . .	687 01	290 48	694 24	298 94
Central Middlesex, . . .	173 00	514 00	237 83	274 68
First Southern Middlesex, . . .	695 00	1,297 00	817 21	691 76
First Eastern Middlesex, . . .	2,792 00	3,505 50	2,558 13	1,744 82
Third Middlesex, Eastern, . . .	2,701 00	5,145 22	2,802 84	921 38
Second Eastern Middlesex, . . .	1,563 08	2,586 63	1,522 53	1,126 25
Fourth Eastern Middlesex, . . .	2,528 00	2,063 01	2,104 35	1,151 55
East Norfolk, . . .	1,409 01	2,426 69	2,107 66	2,557 95
Second Plymouth, . . .	2,558 50	1,941 50	2,948 16	2,139 82
Fourth Plymouth, . . .	626 03	1,222 01	817 35	476 84
Third Plymouth, . . .	911 01	553 50	397 22	322 48
Second Southern Worcester, . . .	2,267 10	2,396 00	1,646 07	1,276 18
Second Eastern Worcester, . . .	912 00	1,084 00	1,049 55	832 21
First Northern Worcester, . . .	694 00	1,166 55	903 91	807 48
Third Southern Worcester, . . .	710 06	1,044 02	1,042 28	624 90
First Eastern Worcester, . . .	747 00	889 92	566 77	463 99
Central Worcester, . . .	6,724 00	8,972 58	7,661 63	3,945 50
First Southern Worcester, . . .	776 00	1,412 00	1,119 01	620 26
	\$48,294 97	\$60,312 27	\$57,301 31	\$35,570 10

These tables are most instructive. In the aggregate, the fines and costs in all the inferior courts, in 1889, amounted to \$287,640.56; in 1890, to \$261,045.85; a decrease of 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The loss in the municipal courts is noticeable. It amounts to more than 15 per cent., and is mainly in the municipal court of Boston, the amount of loss being \$16,195, or nearly 27 per cent. The increase in the outlying municipal district courts of Boston is a little over one per cent., while the police court of Chelsea shows a loss of about 24 per cent.

The police commissioners of Boston, in their annual

report, say "the average amount of fines imposed by courts for the last decade was \$94,597.16, while in 1890 the amount was \$175,605.70, or \$81,008.54 more than the average, or about 86 per cent. increase." This shows that the superior court must have imposed larger fines. The fine for first offence of drunkenness has not been changed; so the conclusion is, that, in the municipal court of Boston, fines for other offences than drunkenness have not been increased, to cover the loss of the court fee above referred to, or else the facts that the arrests in Boston have largely fallen off will account for the loss in "earnings" of the court. The police commissioners report the arrests in Boston for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890, at 37,492, as against 40,066 in 1889, a reduction of 2,574. We have seen that the commitments to the penal institutions of Boston (page 16) are about 14 per cent. less than last year, and the county saves considerably for that reason. Those who see fit to apply the scales further, to these outlying municipal courts of Boston, will learn that the Brighton court has fallen off in "income" about 25 per cent., and that in Charlestown 27 per cent.; while the income of the Dorchester court has increased nearly 50 per cent., the East Boston court 35 per cent., the South Boston court 15 per cent., and the courts of Roxbury and West Roxbury have a little more than held their own. It should be remembered that Boston has gained in population very largely in the Roxbury and Dorchester precincts.

#### POLICE COURTS.

By the tables above it appears the police courts received almost as much money in 1890 as in 1889 for fines and costs, the difference being \$1,196.56, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Taking individual amounts, they stand about as follows: That at Lee has had a phenomenal growth of 115 per cent., while that at Williamstown loses 39 per cent. In Essex County, the court at Gloucester loses 10 per cent., that at Lynn 26 per cent.; while the court at Haverhill gains 2 per cent., that at Lawrence nearly 9 per cent., and that at Newburyport 12 per cent. In Hampden County the court at Chicopee loses 22 per cent., that at Holyoke gains 23 per cent.,

and that at Springfield 15 per cent. In Middlesex County there is a gain in all the courts except that at Somerville, which falls off 23 per cent. The court at Marlborough gains 18 per cent., that at Lowell 9 per cent., that at Newton 20 per cent. In Norfolk the police court of Brookline loses 28 per cent. In Plymouth the police court of Brockton gains 15 per cent., the inexplicable thing about this court being that the costs in 1890 seem to have been about \$300 more than in 1889. It may in part be accounted for by the fact that the then clerk was running a bucket shop, and kept on taxing court fees long after they had been abolished by law. The police court of Fitchburg shows a loss of 14 per cent. We have already seen that the police court of Chelsea loses 24 per cent. By counties the police courts of Essex increased fines 30 per cent., while the total loss in the police courts of that county is only 8 per cent. In Middlesex those courts gain 2 per cent. in total of fines and costs, and more than 50 per cent. in fines alone. In Hampden the total increased 15 per cent. and the fines alone more than 50 per cent. The police court of Fitchburg increased fines 15 per cent., that of Brockton 5 per cent. In all the police courts of the State the fines increased \$14,159.40, or 36 per cent.

#### DISTRICT COURTS.

All the district courts show receipts from fines and costs in 1890 of \$95,882.37, a loss of 9 per cent. over 1889. The fines alone increased \$12,017.30, or 25 per cent. By counties, Middlesex has the van, her district courts having received as much for fines and costs in 1890 as in 1889, within \$265, a loss of about 1 per cent. The fines alone increased \$4,262.75, or nearly 40 per cent. Individually, the First Northern lost in fines 54 per cent., the Central increased 200 per cent., the First Eastern 25 per cent., the Second Eastern almost 70 per cent., the Third Eastern 90 per cent., the Fourth Eastern lost 18 per cent., the First Southern gained almost 90 per cent. In Berkshire these courts fell off in fines and costs 41 per cent. The Northern increased in fines 25 per cent., the Central 30 per cent.,

the Southern 26 per cent. In Bristol the total falling off is 21 per cent. The First increased fines about 9 per cent., the Second 50 per cent., the Third  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The two courts in Essex have lost a total of 20 per cent. The First loses over 2 per cent. in fines, while the Second gains 5 per cent. Hampden loses in all 35 per cent., the Eastern losing \$20 in fines and the Western \$22. Hampshire loses 30 per cent. in its total, and 11 per cent. in fines alone. Plymouth loses in the total 20 per cent. The fines in the Second fall off nearly 25 per cent., and in the Third nearly 40 per cent., while in the Fourth they increase more than 90 per cent. Worcester, with her 7 courts, loses, in the total, only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The First Northern gains in fines about 70 per cent., the First Southern 80 per cent., the Second Southern 6 per cent., the Third Southern nearly 50 per cent., the First Eastern nearly 20 per cent., the Second Eastern 20 per cent., the Central 33 per cent.

*Summary by Counties.*

- Municipal courts of Boston, total loss, 27 per cent.
- All inferior courts of Berkshire, gain  $\frac{2}{5}$  per cent.
- All inferior courts of Bristol, loss, 21 per cent.
- All inferior courts of Essex, loss, 12 per cent.
- All inferior courts of Hampden, gain,  $3\frac{3}{5}$  per cent.
- All inferior courts of Hampshire, loss,  $23\frac{3}{5}$  per cent.
- All inferior courts of Middlesex, gain,  $\frac{2}{5}$  per cent.
- All inferior courts of Norfolk, gain,  $13\frac{3}{10}$  per cent.
- All inferior courts of Plymouth, loss,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.
- All inferior courts of Worcester, loss,  $5\frac{1}{5}$  per cent.

I claim, from information derived from many inferior court judges and clerks, that frivolous complaints, those which Governor Andrew called “of no public utility,” have largely disappeared, and that is a great desideratum. I also claim that a fatal blow has been struck to the miserable fee system, which has been growing by accretion for a hundred years, like a bed of oysters. Section 3 of chapter 191, Acts of 1860, has been restored to the statute book, with new vitality, by making payable to towns and cities the fines accruing in the inferior courts, in consideration of the abolition of fees to salaried officers, and the burden of paying their own peace officers.



## FINES TO CITIES AND TOWNS.

Let it be distinctly in mind that the fines imposed and paid in the inferior courts go mainly to the cities and large towns where the courts are located, and where crime most abounds. To illustrate, and for comparison, I give a table from my report of last year, showing amounts paid to counties by certain courts, and the amounts paid back by the counties to the same courts, to be distributed in the end to the cities and towns within the jurisdiction of the courts, to recompense their officers for services : —

NAME OF COURT.	Amount paid to County.	Amount received from County.
District Court, Fall River, . . . .	\$7,557 92	\$8,228 75
District Court, New Bedford, . . . .	4,603 78	4,689 57
District Court, Salem, . . . . .	5,563 10	5,081 38
District Court, Framingham, . . . .	2,653 08	3,053 03
District Court, Malden, . . . . .	4,207 09	4,554 86
District Court, Quincy, . . . . .	3,559 71	4,212 54
Police Court, Gloucester, . . . . .	4,180 55	2,328 47
Police Court, Haverhill, . . . . .	2,414 35	2,228 51
Police Court, Lawrence, . . . . .	3,600 13	4,346 02
Police Court, Lynn, . . . . .	5,587 25	5,440 57
Police Court, Lowell, . . . . .	8,417 96	9,783 11
Police Court, Somerville, . . . . .	3,002 26	2,078 84
Police Court, Brockton, . . . . .	3,698 72	3,211 18
Police Court, Fitchburg, . . . . .	2,677 69	3,041 41
	\$61,723 59	\$62,278 24
Balance, . . . . .	554 65	—
	\$62,278 24	\$62,278 24

Nearly all the money paid in these courts will go to the principal town or city within the jurisdiction. That is, to say, the bulk of the cash received in the Fall River district court will go to Fall River; that in Salem to that city; that in Lowell to Lowell; that in the central court at Worcester to the city of Worcester, and so on. The small towns attached to these courts have very little crime, and ought not to be taxed to pay for a police force, good or bad, in the cities and large towns. What is aimed at is exactly what is done in Boston and has been done there for years.



Boston has paid for its own police force. Why should it pay to support a force in Chelsea or Revere or Winthrop? Why should Lunenburg help support the police force of Fitchburg, Paxton that of Worcester, or West Bridgewater that of Brockton, and so on? The new act will bring home to municipalities the cost of crime; bills of officers will be audited at home; there will be no "running for luck" in bringing criminal prosecutions; towns and cities that tolerate sources of crime will bear its burden,—and why should they not? Nothing in the world will detect and punish crime but local public sentiment. This is what courts are for, and not for investments or receipts of money. The best may show the least income in cash, and therefore the foregoing tables and "per cents." must not be taken as indexes of the most efficient courts. Then, again, crime often runs in schools; it varies for a hundred reasons, as everybody knows. One year there is license, the next, no license; one year the chief of police is zealous and vigilant, the next year he goes by the board. One year he is supported by public sentiment, the next year he stands almost alone. Some defendants pay, others go down, and others appeal. Some magistrates imprison, others impose a fine. Some impose the minimum, others the maximum. Tramps have well-beaten paths in some counties, in others the path leads straight to Bridgewater, and is not much trodden. Some magistrates impose a minimum pecuniary penalty of \$65 for selling liquor or keeping a nuisance, holding firmly in mind that the Legislature of 1888 provided that \$10 might be added arbitrarily for the expense of a search warrant, in aid of conviction, and that the wretched little court fee of \$2.35 has gone for good. Others sturdily adhere to \$50 for first offence; and all is within their discretion. I am not saying this by way of criticism, but am stating the fact, as I see it more, perhaps, than any other man. I am certain the new law has tended toward a more uniform sentence for some offences in different courts. I do not now find one court in the same county fining a man one dollar, and another court fining a man five dollars, for getting drunk. An excellent practice obtains in Middlesex, where the justices of the

inferior courts meet monthly, as I am informed, to discuss the various questions that constantly present themselves for solution. If this practice could be extended over the whole State, the effect would be most excellent. If some ingenious Mills or McKinley would draft a tariff of fines and imprisonment, which could be generally adopted in all the courts, he would prove the greatest benefactor of his time. Of course nobody expects a horizontal scale; but there should be an approach to uniformity in sentences, which, at the same time, should be exactly "fitted to the case."

#### FEES BEFORE TRIAL JUSTICES.

For the year 1890, fines paid to trial justices amount to the sum of \$9,525.53, an increase over last year of \$935.43, or about 10 per cent. The paid costs have increased only \$766.32, a fraction of one per cent. I have given these tables and schedules in detail in order to show the real state of facts relating to criminal business. It seems to me the figures are all one way, and prove that chapter 440, in letter and spirit, has in general been fairly administered. The returns of arrests in 1890 are not now accessible, but we have seen there is a falling off in Boston of 2,500, in round numbers.\* It is fair to assume that there has been an equal falling off in the State, outside of Boston. We have, then, a material reduction in arrests, in commitments, in appeals, and inevitably a large reduction in the amount of money paid into court by defendants in the shape of fines and costs. The object of chapter 440 was to accomplish this precise result. How much of that result is due to that act cannot be predicated now.

#### SIMPLICITY OF ACCOUNTS.

An entire revolution has been wrought in the method of taxing, certifying and paying fees and expenses in the inferior courts. All fees of salaried officers being abolished, there is nothing to do but pay over to towns and cities entitled thereto the fines as they are paid in, and with the cash a certificate of expenses to be paid after due examination by municipal authorities. All expenses of officers for all services in the inferior courts are taken away from

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\* See note on page 11.

the superior court, the clerk thereof, the district attorney and the county treasurer, and promptly settled. The old way of doing things has been described so often, that I will not repeat it. I do not expect again to encounter such cases as these samples. A man is arrested for drunkenness by a policenan whom we call A. B. is another officer in the same town, who arrests the same man for assault. The man is arrested without a warrant. A. returns on his warrant full fees, with one dollar for aid to B., and B. returns full fees on his warrant. Both draw for attendance. Defendant pleads guilty to both complaints, and is sentenced on one to fine and costs, and committed for three months on the other. Separate mittimuses are issued in default of payment, and both officers attend this poor victim twenty miles away to the county jail. Whether thirty days, or forty, or ninety, in prison on first complaint resulted, I do not know. If the poor wife raised money enough to send to the jail and pay the fine and costs, the amount would certainly be startling. And yet this case is reported to me to have happened in substance. Another: a defendant in Westborough was committed to the reformatory at Concord. The officer took the prisoner to Boston over the Boston & Albany road, transferred across the city to the Fitchburg, and thence to Concord, himself returning by the way of the city of Fitchburg, the costs on the mittimus being taxed at about eleven dollars, when everybody knows the railroad runs straight across the county from Framingham to Concord, and the costs should not have been over three dollars. Again: seven complaints and seven warrants were made by a justice of the peace to issue warrants against seven little boys for a joint offence. The warrants were returned to a district court, where the little fellows were all promptly discharged, and the county had a bill of costs of about thirty-nine dollars presented for payment.

Among the archives of the absconding clerk of the police court of Brockton we found search warrants all signed by two complainants and the clerk, ready apparently and on tap to be filled up by whom it may concern, and sent out without an order of any court or magistrate. In all these

cases, under the old regime the county was the paymaster. Now these bills will fall to the cities and towns to pay, and they will govern themselves accordingly. They are likely to investigate before they strike, and cases brought into court will be likely to be meritorious. But, says one official, "our special officers are not running in men now. If they find a man at midnight sleeping off a drunk on somebody's door step, they are not going to wake him up and bring him in;" as if that were not the best possible disposition of that particular case. The man will possibly be all right in the morning, and the man who sold the rum will never hear of the case. Let the officials commend themselves to promotion by "running in" night-walkers of both sexes, keepers of nuisances, house-breakers and such, and the poor drunkard only when he is disturbing the peace, or abusing his family. I agree substantially that the best thing to do with a drunken man, ordinarily, is to send him home, where he may, to use the humane language of the late Justice Devens in a recent opinion, "save himself from a painful and degrading exposure of acts which, even if disorderly and turbulent, are rather those of weakness and folly than of serious criminality."

A word as to defects in chapter 440. It was to be expected that so important a law, affecting so nearly so many officials, so radically changing some things hoary with age, would develop weakness, and need modification or amendment. As yet, few complaints have been made to me officially. The first clause of section 3 provides that no costs as such shall be taxed in "any court of the Commonwealth." Some trial justices have not been clear whether this clause applies to them; I have not supposed it did so apply, but it has always been in their power and discretion to impose fines without costs, and some of them have practically applied the new law with satisfaction to themselves and to the public, as I believe. So that I feel justified in recommending the extension of chapter 440 to trial justices specifically. As to the question whether they are courts, some decisions seem to be in point, although I cannot find that the question has been squarely decided, here or elsewhere. In Art. 6 of the Bill of Rights we



have the phrase, "a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge," and also in Art. 18 the words, "lawgivers and magistrates," and in Art. 28, "No magistrate or court of law." I take it the word "magistrate," in these sections, refers to justices of the peace who came over with us from England. They are nowhere called judges, and their tribunals are rarely if ever called courts. All judicial officers except justices of the peace are to be appointed during good behavior. The question has been negatively decided in several cases. In *ex parte* Gladhill, 8 Met. 168, Chief Justice Shaw said, referring to a police court: "This indicates the establishment of a court, or judicial, organized tribunal, having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and distinguishes it from the case of a justice of the peace, on whom, personally, certain judicial powers are conferred by law." This language is repeated in *Com. vs. Hawkes*, 123 Mass. 528. It was held in that case that a judge vacates his office by accepting a seat in the Legislature. Trial justices are found in almost every session of that body. Nobody has heard that such action vacates their office of trial justice.

Until 1888, a trial justice could burn his books and papers, or sell them for old junk, on resigning his office.

In *Com. vs. Maloney*, 145 Mass. 211, the court say: "A trial justice is not a permanent court, with stated terms. His court is a court of record, but it is a temporary court for each case, kept alive by continuances, etc. The indefinite postponement of a case before it is in effect the indefinite postponement of the court." This is the only case I remember where the word court is applied to the proceedings of a trial justice. In *Otto vs. Teahan*, 133 Mass. 432, the court say: "Police and district courts are regarded as of a somewhat higher grade than justices of the peace, and it is highly improbable that the Legislature should intend to confer upon the inferior tribunal a higher and more dignified jurisdiction than that possessed by the superior tribunal."

It would seem, therefore, that, while justices of the peace "have certain judicial powers conferred upon them per-



sonally," while they may "share in judicial labor and lighten it," they are not judges, and their *tribunals* are not courts. But I am satisfied, from the practical operation of the new law in the inferior courts; from the fact that some of the trial justices, who are able lawyers, impose "lump" sentences, in lieu of fine and costs; from the fact that trial justices now send their bills and accounts to county treasurers quarterly, — that it will be entirely safe and practicable to extend all the requirements of chapter 440 to these tribunals, giving to all towns and cities the fines paid to trial justices, and imposing upon them the expense of officers in all process served by them.

When chapter 440 was drafted, the county of Barnstable had been divided into districts, and courts established therein. I assumed that the rest of the State would be also districted for courts. The fact that trial justices are paid by fees, and if the three dollars allowed by law for each case were to be deducted from any fine paid to them, the balance to go to the town would be so much less than in like cases in the inferior courts; the fact that the jurisdiction of a trial justice is as wide as the county (unless there be inferior courts in the same county), — led me to think it unwise to give to trial justices the power and duty intended to be imposed upon the inferior courts in respect to fines and costs.

After four months of trial of the new law, and with pretty full discussion of the question with leading trial justices, I recommend that the three dollar fee of all trial justices be paid by the counties, every three months, as now, in analogy to the payment by the counties of the salaries of judges and clerks, and the incidental expenses of the inferior courts; that all fines paid to trial justices be paid to the town where the offence was committed, and that such towns shall pay the fees and expenses of their own officers. It is to be remembered that now, in all cases where defendants do not pay, the counties pay the fees of the trial justices. Chapter 353 of 1890, giving the three dollar fee to trial justices, in lieu of half-a-dozen dribblet items, averaging in the aggregate about three dollars, has worked well, led to no abuse, and simplified accounts won-

derfully. In proof whereof, I give the figures of the counties where trial justices most abound, showing the fees retained to their own use for the years 1889 and 1890, the new law having gone into effect July 1 last: —

COUNTIES.						1889.	1890.
Franklin,	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,508 45	\$1,628 91
Norfolk, .	.	.	.	.	.	5,038 90	5,075 95
Essex, .	.	.	.	.	.	2,002 99	2,013 06
Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	3,313 30	2,696 63
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	\$11,863 64	\$11,414 55

Difference in favor of new law, . . . . \$449 09

The change recommended will involve the certifying of costs by trial justices to towns without any supervision by the district attorney, as is now required by law, and done in many counties. I am satisfied that this can safely be done. All that has been said before as to bringing home to the towns within the jurisdiction of inferior courts the expense and the responsibility of minor criminal offences, will apply to towns where trial justices hold their tribunals. It will lead to the best kind of auditorship of the fees of officers, and to some rational method of paying night watchmen and policemen, instead of that infinite variety of ways which now exists, many of which are almost ridiculous. It will also tend toward some territorial limitation of the jurisdiction of these magistrates, other than the confines of counties (outside of the courts), and will in large measure prevent the poaching of one justice upon what ought to be the domain of another.

So long as the law directs that, in a warrant for the arrest of a citizen, it need only be stated that the defendant shall be brought "before some trial justice" in the county, abuses, if not outrages, are likely to happen. Some of these abuses have been called to my attention. One magistrate cut down the fees of an officer who charged sixteen dollars for carriage hire in committing some tramps. Not long afterwards, the magistrate, as he sat looking out of

his window, saw the officer with some more tramps going directly past his house toward that of another magistrate, and not in the direction of the county seat and jail, either, where eventually the same tramps were likely to be lodged. Repeated instances have been brought to my notice where defendants were carried far away toward Wrentham, when other magistrates, presumably just as competent, were more available in respect to distance and amount of fees to be taxed and paid by defendants or county.

In my first tour of the State I encountered one trial justice who said he did not charge for the entry fee in civil cases unless there was some fruit from the prosecution. On being remonstrated with, he replied that attorneys told him that, unless he did this, they would enter their causes before some magistrate who would "run for luck" with them. As the fees in such causes belonged to the magistrate, it would perhaps be severe to censure him for not quarrelling with his bread and butter. Another conscientious trial justice confessed to me that it did his soul good to find, in the morning, his front yard filled with persons probably in pursuit of justice, civil or criminal. I believe, as a general rule, trial justices will not issue warrants to run into other towns, where other trial justices reside. The difficulty comes from the fact that nine men out of ten are arrested without warrants, and there is nothing in the law to compel an officer to take a person, thus arrested, before the nearest available magistrate or court. It is a fair question for the Legislature, whether some limitation in this behalf should not be established. The arrest by railroad police on a train raises an interesting question. How far shall the party arrested be carried in a county fifty miles wide, and the train running plumb through it?

I believe a hundred evils, familiar to almost everybody, will disappear by the change of practice recommended herein.

#### COMPLAINTS BY TOWN TREASURERS AND CERTAIN CITY OFFICIALS.

A question of tremendous magnitude was raised in certain quarters, before chapter 440 took effect, under the

title, "Who makes the complaint?" and there was strong implication that some one had blundered. The most elaborate proclamation that came to my knowledge closed with these words: "On and after October 1, therefore, it would seem that complaints must be made to the court, in the case where the offence was committed in a town, by the treasurer of the town; and where the offence was committed in a city, the complaint must be made to the court either by a city marshal, police officer or city treasurer. At all events, that is the view of the case taken by the officers of the . . . court."

This conclusion of law, at first sight, was certainly startling, and it looked as if a revolution in the methods of doing criminal business had been rather summarily accomplished. The cause of so great a disturbance was sought, and immediate relief was found when a little clause in section 5, of the act, reading as follows: "All fines or forfeitures imposed and paid in any district, police or municipal court, shall, where no other provision is made by law, be paid to the city or town in which the offence was committed," in connection with section 106 of chapter 27, Public Statutes, was assigned as the cause of the revolution.

Section 106 is this, in substance: "Where no other provision is specially made, he (the town treasurer) shall prosecute for all fines and forfeitures which inure to his town or to the poor thereof." Looking in the margin, and to Crocker's notes, it did not appear that this section had ever been construed by the courts, and that an original question had been presented, which very likely had been correctly passed upon in the proclamation. However, I soon learned that the profession generally did not take that view of it, and did not propose to put a "construction of subtlety" upon a great remedial statute which would almost paralyze it. It was not forgotten that the substance of chapter 440 was sent by the joint special committee to every judge (except those of the supreme court), every clerk of a court, high or low, every trial justice, every sheriff, and to many other persons learned in the law and engaged in its administration, in the Commonwealth; and that not one of them, in their replies, or in the hearings before the com-



mittee, had suggested that the proposed bill contained any such abyss as that pointed out; nor that the bill ran the gauntlet of the judiciary committee of the Senate and of the two branches, without any suggestion of amendment. I soon satisfied myself, at least, that chapter 440 was not subject to the great reproach brought against it, and was gratified to know that complaints in the courts, in general, were being made exactly as before this chapter was enacted.

To those who inquired of me, the reply was given, that no question seemed possibly to arise until the fine was "imposed and paid" in the inferior court, since by the same statute it is provided that all fines paid after commitment, or in the superior court, should be paid over to the counties, also all fines paid to trial justices; and I advised that prosecutions go on as before, and leave defendants to raise such questions as they should be advised, when the supreme court could settle all controversy.

The decisions upon chapter 28, section 26, Public Statutes, did not seem to me conclusive, as they related to cases where the statutes themselves prescribed a fine only as the penalty, and it went to the city whenever and wherever paid or imposed. I then stumbled upon the case of *Com. vs. Carroll*, 145 Mass. 403, where the court say, "A complaint may be made by any one who is competent to make oath to it." It seemed that this opinion could well be relied upon until the Legislature could act, if necessary, or till the question should be fairly presented to the supreme court, in an actual case. Such case has now arisen, and comes before the full bench for argument Feb. 2, 1891. If the case does not go off on a technicality, we shall be likely to have the question settled. The case is from the District Court at Woburn, where complaint was made for selling liquor. A motion to quash was made because the town treasurer of Stoneham did not sign the complaint. The judge overruled the motion, and an appeal was taken to the superior court, where Mr. Justice Pitman sustained the lower court, and exceptions were duly taken. Lest this case does not settle the question, I give my views for what they may be worth.

In the first place, it is a practical impossibility that treas-



urers can prosecute for all violations of even section 19 of chapter 27, Public Statutes; and, in my judgment, it is only to that section, that section 106 of same chapter was intended to apply. So far as I can learn, no clerk nor judge can cite a case, until recently, where a town treasurer has signed a complaint even under section 19. There seems to have been an attempt to merge the question of the punishment of a criminal with that of the collection and disposition of money which might result from such punishment. "An interest in the penalty, when recovered, is a different thing from a right in the complainant or informer to bring an action for the penalty in his own name" (Smith *vs.* Look, 108 Mass. 140.) "Any person may make the complaint," say the court in that case. The question as to disposition of penalty does not arise until some penalty has been recovered. (Wheeler *vs.* Goulding, 13 Gray, 539.)

Second. The treasurer is not obliged to prosecute, and he can suspend the laws, in his discretion. (Wheeler *vs.* Goulding, *supra.*) Take by-law cases alone. By the census of 1885, we had eighteen towns of more than eight thousand inhabitants each, three of which are now cities. By-law suits are abundant, and in most cases arrests for their violation are made without warrants. Are officers to be mulcted in damages because the town treasurer refuses to follow up an arrest with a complaint, or is absent or sick? Again, is a town treasurer to be liable for malicious prosecution if it be determined there was no ground whatever for complaint? Is a town treasurer to be aroused at midnight to sign a complaint without examining any witnesses, or is he to hold an assize in his nightgown? Town treasurers are not hired for such duty, and cannot do it, and will not, without a most imperative statute, with compensation for the work, and a large bond to indemnify them for losses.

Third. Special provision is made by law for prosecutions for penalties. In 151 Mass. 60, it is just decided that granting jurisdiction to inferior courts for punishing crime is a special provision of law. These courts now have jurisdiction of almost everything below felony, and

the statutes abound in directions as to who shall complain. (See P. S., ch. 27, § 120; ch. 56, § 19; ch. 57, § 10; ch. 68, § 19; ch. 80, § 59; ch. 80, § 81; ch. 92, §§ 11, 12; ch. 91, §§ 54, 55, 60, 83; ch. 207, §§ 25, 29, 45, 56, 57, 58.) Under all these statutes, and many more, arrests are made without warrants, and the officers making arrests must follow with complaints made by them or for them. Substantial compliance with the law as to the complainant is enough. (*Gainey vs. Parkman*, 100 Mass. 316; *Papineau vs. Bacon*, 110 Mass. 319.)

Fourth. Tracing section 106, chapter 27, to its sources, we find, in Revised Statutes, chapter 15, section 63, the marginal reference to 11 William 3d, 66, and in Vol. 1, Province Laws, 449, we find the original statute, and for convenience of reference I copy it entire: —

#### AN ACT FOR RENDERING AN ACCOMPT OF FINES, ETC.

*Whereas*, by an act entitled “An Act for passing of sheriffs accompts,” amongst other things therein contained, it is enacted, — “That every clerk of the peace in each county within this province, and clerk of assize, shall deliver unto the sheriff of the county a perfect estreat of all fines, issues, amerciaments, recognizeances, moneys and forfeitures imposed, set, lost or forfeited in any sessions of the peace, court of assize and general goal delivery, or special court of oyer and terminer, by any person due to his majesty, within the space of thirty days next after ending of the said courts respectively, and within said time shall deliver unto the treasurer and receiver-general of this province a perfect schedule of all such estreats by him delivered to the sheriff, &c., but forasmuch as no provision has hitherto been made how fines or forfeitures accruing to any county or town, or the poor thereof, or how fines or forfeitures set by one or more justices out of court, shall be accounted for, — *Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Lieutenant-Governour, Council and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same.*

[SECT. 1.] That all clerks of the peace and clerks of assize be and hereby are, likewise, respectively enjoined and required, within the space of thirty days next after the ending of each sessions of the peace, court of assize and general goal delivery or special court of oyer and terminer, to render and deliver unto the treasurer of each county and town, respectively, a perfect schedule or accompt of all fines, amerciaments, moneys, and forfeitures, imposed, set, or for-

feited, in such court, and by law appropriated to the use of such county or town, or the poor thereof respectively, under the like penalty as in the afore-recited act is exprest for not returning such schedule to the treasurer and receiver-general.

*And further be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,*

[SECT. 2.] That all and every justice and justices of the peace, at the end of every six months shall render and deliver to the treasurer and receiver-general of this province for the time being, county and town treasurer respectively, a perfect schedule or accompt of all fines, amerciaments, moneys and forfeitures, imposed, set or forfeited before such justice or justices out of court, due to his majesty, or by law or town order particularly applied to the use of such county or town, or the poor thereof, respectively, on pain of forfeiting the sum of five pounds to his majesty, toward support of the government, or to such county or town respectively for the defreying of county or town charges, being duly convicted of neglect therein, to be sued for and recovered by the treasurer and receiver-general of the province or such county or town treasurer for the time being, any law, usage or custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. [*Passed March 12 ; published March 14, 1700-1.*]

Is there not much force in the argument that section 106 refers only to civil process to recover money in the hands of public officers, not duly paid over to towns? Until the supreme court construes that section, I shall take that view of it. It makes the law reasonable and consistent. As inferior courts have no power to *nol pros*, there is no danger that towns will lose revenue by collusive action of the complainant and the defendant, as suggested in the opinion in *Com. vs. Fahey*, 5 Cush. 408.

Fifth. It is a fair question to ask, whether 440 is not "a special provision of law," which in effect repeals sections 19 and 106 of chapter 27, and section 26 of chapter 28, Public Statutes, leaving the law to stand broadly as laid down in *Com. vs. Carroll*, *supra*, "A complaint may be made by any person who is competent to make oath to it."

The bill of rights possibly may be invoked, which in Art. xi gives free access to the courts whenever a subject has received an injury or wrong in his person, property or character. If such access is only through the consent or discretion of a town or city treasurer, or a city marshal

or police officer, how can it be said the remedy is full, complete or prompt?

In justice to the inferior courts, I ought to say that the requirement that town treasurers shall make complaints under chapter 440 has been exacted only in the second, third and fourth district courts of Plymouth, the district court of East Norfolk, and the central district court of Worcester. The learned judge of the central district court of Berkshire told me that he thought there was nothing in the point; but in some cases, where he anticipated an ugly contest, out of the greatest caution, he had asked town treasurers to sign complaints.

Other judges may have taken the same view, but I have no official information of the fact. The late clerk of the district court of East Norfolk, who is now a justice of the peace to issue warrants, informs me that he issues warrants to any proper complainant, returnable in the said East Norfolk court, and they are duly entertained. I have many letters from town treasurers, and other persons engaged in the enforcement of law; and it is clear that many prosecutions have not been brought which perhaps ought to have been, and I have no doubt that business in some of the courts has fallen off, by reason of the attitude taken by the justices thereof. It goes without saying, that all doubt should promptly be removed.

#### PAYMENT OF WITNESS FEES.

Chapter 440, section 6, provides that all witness fees shall be paid by the counties, as has been done heretofore. The non-payment of witnesses heretofore, in some courts, has been a great hardship and wrong. Chapter 180 of the Acts of 1888 made this payment imperative. When that statute was enacted, the witnesses in the municipal court of Boston, for criminal business, were paid by the treasurer of Boston, under a proper system, and this court was excepted from the provisions of chapter 180. By an oversight, that exception was not inserted in chapter 440. I recommend that the law be changed so it shall stand as in chapter 180 of 1888.



## PAYMENT OF FINES AFTER COMMITMENT.

Chapter 440 provides, in section 5, that all fines paid after commitment shall go to the counties, as heretofore. This was left so because the counties pay all witness fees, and because it was found, on computation, that the financial status of counties would not be materially disturbed, if fines paid on appeal, in the superior court, or after commitment, were allowed to go in their old channel. It is now suggested that these fines paid after commitment should inure to the towns and cities where the offences were committed, and which have paid the officers' fees in prosecution. The question is as broad as it is long. In such case the county tax upon the towns and cities would have to be increased in proportion as the revenue falls off. In the end, I doubt if much would be gained. I submit whether further time may not wisely be given to test the act, to fully adjust its machinery, and, from practical results, determine what amendments should be made. The principle of the act was that the financial condition of things would not be disturbed, except to greatly benefit the towns where little crime is committed. I fully believe, when in full operation, the county taxes will largely fall where they belong, — upon the large towns and cities of the Commonwealth.

## PAYMENT OF WITNESS FEES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

In most counties the witnesses in the supreme court are promptly paid. In Hampden this is not done in causes before the grand jury. Witnesses there are compelled in general to wait till the trial before the traverse jury. The result is apparent. Witnesses before the grand jury are found to be immaterial. Defendants plead guilty on arraignment, or by agreement afterwards, and witnesses are not summoned or needed. In the statement of the treasurer of Hampden for 1890 is an item of liabilities, "costs and fees in criminal cases, \$767.67." Much of this is fees due to witnesses, which ought not to be. The supreme court has decided that a witness is *prima facie* entitled to his fee, on certifying his travel and attendance. Obligated to attend for a small fee, this should be promptly paid.



## NEW DISTRICT COURTS.

I am not sure that it is within my province to recommend any change in the courts. Still, as I am convinced county taxes may be reduced by exchanging trial justices for courts, I venture one or two suggestions.

Middlesex has but two or three trial justices. No new courts need to be established there. Natick was formerly in the Framingham district court. It was taken out for reasons which I believe do not now exist. If it were to go back, and have a session of the district court there, it seems to me it would be an advantage. The police court of Marlborough might be made to include Hudson, with a session there, or made into a district court. The other small towns in the county can readily be adjusted to the central court at Concord, the police court at Lowell, and the other district courts. Whether a trial justice should be retained in the south-western corner is a fair question for consideration.

In Worcester, the towns around Fitchburg could be brought into the jurisdiction of the police court of that city, with a sitting at Leominster. Winchendon can go to the district court at Gardner. Whether a court can be established in the south-west corner of Worcester to public advantage, I am not sure. It is a fair question to consider. Much would depend on the means for rapid communication from town to town.

Norfolk I am satisfied may well be made into court districts, one for Dedham and Hyde Park, one for Canton and Stoughton, and one for, say, Walpole, for its western towns. The fees for the trial justices in that county amount to more than \$5,000, as we have seen. These would give three judges a salary of \$1,000 each, a clerk with a salary of \$500, and leave \$500 for incidental expenses.

In Essex, I think a court at Ipswich would be well established, and all the other towns gathered into the various police and district courts now existing.

Franklin County would thrive with a court covering the whole county, I believe, like that in Hampshire, which

works to the general satisfaction. If not, then let a court be fixed at Greenfield, with a session at Turner's Falls.

In Berkshire I think the session of the district court of Northern Berkshire, held at Adams, may well be discontinued, and the business transferred to North Adams. Communication by steam and electric cars is so ample that a great saving can be made. With the fees cut off, car fare is now the main item of expense. I desire to say that the session held at Adams is held by a special justice, and neither the justice nor clerk of the northern district court has any control over cases at Adams, except to file the papers as transmitted by the special justice. I am not sure but the same thing can be done to advantage with the sessions of the first district court of Bristol, held at Attleborough by a special, as at Adams.

By making the changes suggested there would be more than enough saved to compensate judges and clerks for increased labor. These establishments and consolidations would leave few trial justices, except in the island counties, where they will probably have to be retained.

I make these suggestions in criticism of the trial justice system, and not of the magistrates themselves. In the main, they have certainly done good work; but their term of office is so short, their method of compensation is so peculiar, their income as trial justices depending on the number of cases they have, and for other reasons not necessary to be stated, trial justices have not that independence which a judge should have, of all surroundings. A trial justice does much of his best service in refusing warrants; but for that he gets no pay, and the ill will of would-be complainants. To pay them a salary does not seem quite practicable.

#### POWER OF INFERIOR COURTS TO NOL PROS. OR PLACE ON FILE.

In examining the records of a trial justice, I found several cases with the entry endorsed on the back, "*nol prossed* by order of the district attorney." These were cases where defendants had been convicted by the magis-

trate, and appeals were duly taken; but, before entry in the superior court, the discovery was made that there was a misnomer of the vendee of liquor charged to have been sold illegally, and no papers were transmitted to the superior court. This seems irregular, and may have led to a miscarriage of justice. It seems as if in such case there is nothing for the trial justice to do but to send up the papers.

It has been decided that inferior courts cannot enter a *nolle prosequi* (Com. vs. Hart, 149 Mass. 7). A trial justice would naturally follow the suggestion of the district attorney; but where public rights are concerned, as well as the rights of the defendant, the officers making the arrest, and even of the magistrate himself, the positive requirements of the statutes may well be adhered to. What power the district attorney has before a trial justice is not settled. I only find this, "In cases before a trial justice the government has no officer to discharge the duties of prosecuting attorney" (in Com. vs. Rogers, 9 Gray, 280). In the cases mentioned, a leading rumseller had been convicted before the magistrate, and nothing more was heard of the case so far as any public record went; and there was "no small stir" over the matter.

In Com. vs. Maloney, 145 Mass. 205, it is decided that a trial justice cannot place a case on file, or continue it indefinitely, to be called for sentence, for cause. I understand this decision covers all inferior courts; for the statute injunction is that they shall conform their practice, so far as may be, to that of trial justices. And so it comes that in many courts where it is found wise and proper to terminate a case without a judgment against a defendant, the complaint is dismissed; although the defendant has pleaded guilty. This applies very generally to juvenile offenders. They come in and plead guilty, cases are continued to a day certain, to try the conduct of the accused, and then, if all is satisfactory, the complaint is dismissed. There seems to be a confusion here in the legal record. Many courts, I think, still place cases on file. Why should not inferior courts at least be given this power? If they can commit a boy during minority, it would seem they might well place a case on file. By special statute (chapter 359, Acts of

1885), the courts may place a liquor case on file, apparently. It seems absurd to dismiss a complaint to which a defendant has pleaded guilty.

I repeat, there is need of a learned commission to codify the criminal law, to readjust much of its machinery which is not adapted to modern times.

#### UNIFORM SYSTEM FOR VOUCHERS AND CERTIFICATES.

I recommend that some competent authority be designated to prescribe a uniform system of vouchers for officers' and witnesses' fees in all the courts, and for a uniform system of certificates to county and town treasurers. Section 77 of chapter 155 of the Public Statutes is not easy of enforcement, and there is no uniformity in the practice of different courts and magistrates. But for that statute I might perhaps now direct how receipts may be taken.

#### COMPENSATION OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The State pays the district attorneys. Why should the counties pay the assistants, as now provided by law, and as is now done, except in Suffolk, where the State now pays them?

#### DETAILED REPORTS BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

The treasurers' reports in detail, under the law of 1890, seem to me to be a great reform. Tax payers can now see where county money goes. The "dog money" will be traced with interest. Some legislation to define what are domestic animals seems to be necessary.

EDWARD P. LORING,

*Controller of County Accounts.*

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APPENDIX.

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TABLE No. 1.—Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890.  
RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Tax Collections.	Courts.	Sheriffs.	Jailers.	Masters of Houses of Correction.	Dog Licenses.	Interest.
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$15,000 00	\$454 21	\$61 28	-	\$732 87	\$3,092 60	-
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	75,000 00	7,751 38	1,116 82	-	2,061 57	8,787 90	\$233 16
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, . .	180,000 00	13,347 63	4,313 52	\$2,034 36	35,668 74	16,140 60	1,431 83
John S. Smith, . . . .	Dukes County,	7,796 10	127 60	135 45	-	-	433 70	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, . . .	205,000 00	27,932 67	4,552 71	448 85	23,816 69	23,745 70	1,456 59
C. Mason Moody, . . . .	Franklin, . .	33,092 93	833 02	235 25	-	1,325 49	4,346 60	72 92
M. Wells Bridge, . . . .	Hampden, . .	98,000 00	14,747 14	5,289 28	-	4,975 01	11,096 40	834 00
Lewis Warner, . . . .	Hampshire, .	42,000 00	2,035 66	563 79	725 89	1,786 12	5,404 20	111 44
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	270,000 00	38,544 27	22,734 12	2,775 03	82,108 98	40,602 60	632 66
Samuel Swain, . . . .	Nantucket, .	3,500 00	114 40	48 96	-	-	313 80	-
Chas. H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, . .	85,508 24	5,640 00	2,173 28	-	3,259 60	15,736 15	133 43
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	65,000 00	7,095 22	1,758 56	-	3,710 85	12,373 60	149 00
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	125,000 00	23,617 79	7,449 69	9,145 31	8,232 29	26,983 40	1,298 46
		\$1,204,897 27	\$142,240 99	\$50,432 71	\$15,129 44	\$167,679 21	\$169,057 25	\$6,353 49

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Continued.

RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Cities and Towns on Account of Highways and Bridges.	Louisa.	Clerks of Courts, Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1890.	Total Receipts.
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$300 00	\$18,500 00	\$288 25	\$71 14	\$361 16	\$38,861 51
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	150 00	30,000 00	1,197 65	406 40	28,234 89	154,939 77
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, .	45 00	70,000 00	2,537 55	987 47	122,487 70	448,994 40
John S. Smith, . . . .	Dukes County, .	-	5,300 00	51 95	3 00	683 91	14,531 71
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, .	-	70,000 00	3,880 72	295 44	110,059 58	471,188 95
C. Mason Moody, . . . .	Franklin, .	540 00	15,400 00	1,319 27	109 60	14,902 31	72,177 39
M. Wells Bridge, . . . .	Hampden, .	-	80,000 00	2,948 52	3,177 57	9,124 42	230,193 34
Lewis Warner, . . . .	Hampshire, .	-	20,000 00	933 65	79 35	1,213 17	74,856 27
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	-	200,000 00	5,842 37	929 55	67,112 98	740,282 26
Samuel Swab, . . . .	Nantucket, .	-	-	-	1 00	84 33	4,062 49
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, .	-	75,000 00	2,002 40	1,745 08	17,328 79	208,526 97
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	1,833 34	65,000 00	892 85	2,236 00	10,072 42	170,121 84
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	-	-	4,145 70	585 60	78,921 91	285,380 15
		\$2,808 34	\$658,200 00	\$26,040 88	\$10,627 20	\$40,587 57	\$2,914,117 05

TABLE NO. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Support of Prisoners.	Salaries.	Dog License Money re- funded and paid for Damages.	Highways and Bridges.	Building, Repairing and Furnishing County Buildings.	Paid on Principal of County Debt.
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$475 47	\$2,108 49	\$4,907 26	\$3,092 60	\$864 07	\$628 00	-
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	9,119 43	9,908 23	21,859 58	8,855 02	6,106 24	9,075 58	\$10,000 00
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, .	12,989 25	49,422 01	47,121 43	16,441 95	43,921 73	34,991 56	40,000 00
John S. Smith, . . . .	Dukes County, .	1,020 71	485 82	2,115 00	663 55	-	223 34	1,000 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, .	11,582 27	67,145 40	41,260 12	28,743 92	31,221 06	9,762 27	60,000 00
C. Mason Moody, . . . .	Franklin, .	2,801 63	1,841 23	7,862 00	4,368 03	1,844 61	466 92	2,000 00
M. Wells Bridge, . . . .	Hampden, .	18,478 47	14,905 52	34,525 79	10,048 58	2,316 45	5,165 19	-
Lewis Warner, . . . .	Hampshire, .	4,541 52	4,586 54	12,625 83	4,305 73	1,090 95	398 15	8,000 00
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	10,256 30	106,360 74	62,315 85	44,667 39	8,111 73	101,400 23	47,000 00
Samuel Swain, . . . .	Nantucket, .	-	451 43	1,387 65	24 00	121 00	427 27	-
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, .	1,595 65	11,070 91	16,390 06	16,783 70	14,676 23	5,138 63	-
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	2,392 36	4,772 68	20,656 67	12,964 24	8,616 24	33,242 43	10,000 00
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	-	25,992 03	58,971 72	26,967 67	340 05	3,296 31	-
		\$75,253 06	\$299,051 03	\$331,998 96	\$177,926 38	\$119,230 36	\$204,215 88	\$178,000 00

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Continued.  
EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Paid on Temporary Loans.	Expenses Criminal Prosecutions.	Expenses Terms of Court.	Medical Examiners and Inquests.	Copying, Recording and Indexing.	Printing and Stationery.	Law Libraries.
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$1,800 00	\$3,539 04	\$2,132 39	\$255 50	\$147 30	\$630 69	\$258 25
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	30,000 00	11,341 74	5,826 91	669 90	728 15	1,091 84	682 00
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, .	-	28,475 01	18,282 70	1,253 40	1,408 07	3,173 39	-
John S. Smith, . . . .	Dukes County, .	5,000 00	849 69	997 90	49 17	25 25	371 12	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, .	10,000 00	43,888 82	24,171 65	2,409 07	7,216 70	2,024 65	3,173 00
C. Mason Moody, . . . .	Franklin, .	15,400 00	7,545 91	5,270 55	243 10	-	892 76	800 00
M. Wells Bridge, . . . .	Hampden, .	95,000 00	20,891 81	11,131 96	1,404 43	-	-	2,425 37
Lewis Warner, . . . .	Hampshire, .	20,000 00	4,638 77	5,085 43	141 10	652 00	1,764 23	1,337 58
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	187,000 00	63,919 36	34,078 11	1,759 30	17,439 07	6,790 17	2,841 00
Samuel Swain, . . . .	Nantucket, .	-	310 16	744 02	8 10	55 00	165 68	-
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, .	75,000 00	28,793 62	8,765 56	602 70	771 77	2,203 61	-
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	35,000 00	11,583 06	9,790 55	1,152 54	1,827 59	792 56	-
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	-	36,835 15	28,268 55	1,483 70	1,596 88	2,429 93	3,907 00
		\$490,400 00	\$262,612 14	\$154,546 31	\$11,502 01	\$31,867 78	\$22,330 63	\$15,454 20

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Miscellaneous.	BALANCE IN TREASURY DEC. 31, 1890.			Total Expenditures.	Amount of County Debt, Dec. 31, 1890.	Salary of Treasurer.
			Cash.	Deposits in Bank on Interest.	Deposits in Bank not on Interest.			
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$830 01	\$578 27	-	\$374 17	\$38,861 51	\$5,000 00	\$500 00
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	4,360 65	812 12	\$24,502 38	-	154,939 77	200,000 00	1,500 00
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, .	11,807 35	-	139,691 55	15 00	448,994 40	342,500 00	1,800 00
John S. Smith, . . . .	Dukes County, .	293 00	185 62	-	1,251 49	14,531 71	16,251 20	300 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, .	7,646 06	938 74	116,909 40	-	471,188 95	310,000 00	2,200 00
C. Mason Moody, . . . .	Franklin, .	1,839 08	179 15	10,000 00	8,822 42	72,177 39	58,900 00	600 00
M. Wells Bridge, . . . .	Hampden, .	10,764 52	1,708 51	-	290 57	230,193 34	350,000 00	1,500 00
Lewis Warner, . . . .	Hampshire, .	4,398 54	11 38	1,278 49	-	74,856 27	94,000 00	800 00
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	3,750 84	-	43,592 17	-	740,282 26	155,000 00	2,500 00
Samuel Swain, . . . .	Nantucket, .	135 17	233 01	-	-	4,062 49	-	150 00
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, .	18,535 72	1,491 93	3,706 88	3,000 00	208,526 97	-	1,200 00
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	3,970 70	602 34	12,747 88	-	170,121 84	65,000 00	1,200 00
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	8,476 36	880 53	85,934 27	-	285,380 15	-	2,200 00
		\$76,808 00	\$7,621 60	\$438,363 02	\$13,753 65	\$2,914,117 05	-	-



TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890.*

RECEIPTS.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Fees accrued prior to July 1, 1888.	Sales of Writs.	Civil Entries.	Term Fees.	Executions.	Certificates and Affidavits.	Orders and Copies.	Naturalization.	Printing Law Cases.	Payments into Court under Statute and Rules of Court.	From Other Sources.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1889.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	-	\$3 75	\$204 00	-	-	\$28 25	\$19 25	\$6 00	\$101 00	-	\$15 00	-	\$377 25
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	-	15 85	6 87	-	-	215 68	49 75	-	118 00	\$925 00	203 80	\$538 54	2,753 62
Simeon Borden,	Bristol,	-	42 05	1,767 00	-	\$1 50	57 75	219 00	-	514 75	196 93	471 55	-	3,270 53
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes Co.,	-	55	-	-	-	-	5 40	1 00	15 00	100 00	-	-	166 95
Dean Peabody,	Essex,	-	49 20	2,775 00	-	16 50	319 49	559 89	-	1,192 00	9,071 02	130 40	2,030 94	16,144 14
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	-	6 82	366 00	-	-	175 23	74 60	162 00	7 00	12 50	534 27	50	1,338 92
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	\$68 93	38 80	1,767 00	\$23 55	-	246 75	297 55	418 00	39 00	2,329 73	15 00	4,825 34	10,069 65
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	12 19	10 45	501 00	3 20	1 00	183 00	110 75	59 00	110 25	1,000 00	17 05	60 95	2,068 84
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	32 90	47 15	4,020 00	38 40	-	131 52	818 70	-	749 90	12,950 00	20 25	1,147 45	19,956 27
Josiah F. Murphy,	Nantucket,	-	1 15	54 00	-	-	18 25	13 00	1 00	-	-	3 00	-	90 40
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk,	16 20	25 55	1,161 00	71 70	7 25	153 75	158 80	7 00	176 00	75 00	225 80	47 55	2,125 30
Edward E. Hobart,	Plymouth,	-	8 80	822 00	-	25	34 00	42 70	-	-	-	20 50	-	928 25
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	-	4 90	1,740 00	39 40	1 50	378 00	313 00	-	1,651 50	3,698 67	2,004 84	18,510 60	28,342 41
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	-	338 95	12,633 00	241 80	84 00	1,506 50	1,205 65	-	2,381 00	7,517 07	1,032 09	1,776 95	28,737 01
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00	-	16,720 00	185 55	6,300 00	23,211 55
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	255 30	41 50	2,550 00	45 60	11 00	241 65	393 15	455 00	-	435 77	620 20	1,976 80	7,055 97
		\$415 52	\$635 47	\$31,047 00	\$463 65	\$123 00	\$3,089 82	\$4,280 89	\$1,115 00	\$7,055 40	\$55,031 89	\$5,519 00	\$37,215 62	\$146,637 06

TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Paid County Treasury.	Paid from Amounts held under Statute, and by Order of Court.	Paid for Printing Law Cases.	Retained Half Excess Fees accrued prior to July 1, 1888.	Paid Other Parties.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1890.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable, . . . . .	\$288 25	-	\$89 00	-	-	-	\$377 25	\$1,000 00
Henry W. Taft, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	1,447 65	\$200 00	118 00	-	-	\$987 97	2,753 62	2,800 00
Simeon Borden, . . . . .	Bristol, . . . . .	2,558 85	-	514 75	-	-	196 93	3,270 53	4,000 00
Samuel Keniston, . . . . .	Dukes County, . . . . .	51 95	100 00	15 00	-	-	-	166 95	600 00
Dean Peabody, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	3,850 18	3,085 38	1,192 00	-	\$33 00	7,983 58	16,144 14	5,200 00
Edward E. Lyman, . . . . .	Franklin, . . . . .	1,325 92	5,613 24	51 00	\$34 46	-	13 00	1,338 92	1,800 00
Robert O. Morris, . . . . .	Hamden, . . . . .	2,829 12	1,000 00	-	6 09	-	1,541 83	10,069 65	3,500 00
William H. Clapp, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . . . .	993 65	12,481 70	-	16 45	-	69 10	2,068 84	2,300 00
Theodore C. Hurd, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	5,842 37	-	-	-	-	1,615 75	19,956 27	6,000 00
Josiah F. Murphy, . . . . .	Nantucket, . . . . .	90 40	-	176 00	-	-	-	90 40	600 00
Erastus Worthington, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	1,818 65	75 00	-	8 10	-	47 55	2,125 30	2,800 00
Edward E. Hobart, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	928 25	-	1,651 50	-	196 94	22,209 27	938 25	2,000 00
John Noble (Supreme Judicial), . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	4,284 70	-	2,381 00	-	51 00	9,294 02	28,342 41	6,500 00
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil), . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	17,010 99	18,420 00	-	-	-	3,300 00	28,737 01	6,500 00
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal), . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	1,491 55	1,850 77	-	-	-	462 85	23,211 55	6,000 00
Theodore S. Johnson, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	4,599 70	-	-	142 65	-	-	7,055 97	5,200 00
		\$49,412 18	\$42,826 09	\$6,188 25	\$207 75	\$280 94	\$47,721 85	\$146,637 06	-

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890.*

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defend- ante' Fines.	From Defend- ants' Costs.	From Defend- ants' Forfeit- ures.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail Depos- ited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.
William P. Reynolds, justice, Hyannis,*	\$77 01	\$72 00	-	-	-	-	\$8 86	\$27 00	-
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown,*	681 00	213 72	-	-	-	-	3 95	17 00	\$15 70
Henry Robinson, clerk, North Adams,	1,949 46	1,309 00	-	-	-	-	10 60	136 00	10 86
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield,	1,883 00	1,967 75	-	\$1 50	\$2 00	\$75 00	19 50	197 00	25 75
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington,	580 38	848 74	-	-	-	1,000 00	11 05	68 00	16 05
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	4,046 01	4,786 77	-	39 16	-	-	21 20	134 00	40 80
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	3,861 18	2,037 07	\$50 00	12 00	3 00	-	33 90	176 00	90 75
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton,	1,512 00	1,181 31	-	2 00	-	-	21 35	130 00	49 00
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury,	1,142 00	677 87	-	-	-	-	7 85	59 00	8 50
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem,	3,793 00	449 77	-	-	-	500 00	36 10	238 00	95 70
George Robinson, justice, Palmer,	477 62	437 86	-	-	-	125 00	11 55	67 00	4 00
A. S. Kneil, clerk, Westfield,	519 00	293 64	-	6 00	-	-	10 40	76 00	14 75
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	680 00	1,017 61	-	5 00	-	-	28 20	126 00	10 00
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	290 48	298 94	-	-	-	-	5 20	37 00	1 75
J. H. Keyes, justice, Concord,	514 00	274 68	-	-	-	300 00	7 70	37 00	8 25
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	1,297 00	691 76	-	6 50	3 00	-	20 65	142 00	104 70
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	3,505 50	1,744 82	-	12 00	-	400 00	48 45	460 00	249 39
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	5,145 22	921 38	-	10 50	-	500 00	40 15	409 00	340 00
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	2,586 63	1,126 25	-	1 50	-	500 00	20 91	103 00	43 07
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn,	2,063 01	1,151 55	35 00	12 50	-	-	10 85	76 00	21 00
J. F. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy,	2,426 69	2,557 95	-	3 00	-	-	21 95	188 00	160 70
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,*	1,941 50	2,139 82	-	-	-	-	4 00	20 00	36 25
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	1,222 01	476 84	-	-	-	-	2 15	20 00	1 25
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	553 50	322 48	-	-	-	-	3 05	14 00	3 25
A. A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	2,396 00	1,276 18	-	2 25	-	-	6 95	29 00	13 55
R. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	1,084 00	832 21	-	3 00	-	-	13 10	69 00	9 50
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	1,166 55	807 48	-	-	-	-	28 60	108 00	23 25
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	1,044 02	624 90	30 00	1 50	3 00	-	7 89	20 00	4 91
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester,	8,972 58	3,945 50	-	-	-	2,850 00	83 20	887 00	288 05
Clark Jilson, justice, Southbridge,	1,412 00	620 26	-	-	-	-	12 45	108 00	10 95
Edward C. Bates, justice, Westborough,	889 92	463 99	-	-	-	-	3 35	39 00	1 25
	\$60,312 27	\$35,570 10	\$115 00	\$118 51	\$11 00	\$6,350 00	\$594 11	\$4,197 00	\$1,702 93

\* Court established May 1, 1890.

TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890 — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

		Natural-ization.	Fees not payable to Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	From County Salary.	From County Criminal Coats.	City or Town — Coats in By-Laws.	From County Treasurer Advances for Fees.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1890.	Total Receipts.
William P. Reynolds, justice, Hyannis,*	First District Barnstable, .	—	—	—	\$500 00	\$121 41	—	\$35 50	—	\$841 78
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown,*	Second District Barnstable, .	—	—	—	666 66	—	—	—	—	1,568 03
Henry Robinson, clerk, North Adams,	Northern Berkshire, .	\$205 00	\$90 00	—	800 00	560 05	—	—	—	5,070 97
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield,	Central Berkshire, .	234 00	102 50	—	800 00	—	—	50 00	—	5,283 00
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington,	Southern Berkshire, .	56 00	63 75	\$114 60	500 00	—	—	—	\$100 75	2,494 32
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	Second District Bristol, .	682 00	227 05	—	1,800 00	9,066 51	—	—	554 99	22,908 49
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	Third District Bristol, .	474 00	212 50	—	1,000 00	3,889 46	—	—	1,494 52	13,331 38
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton,	First District Bristol, .	158 00	42 00	—	1,100 00	5,050 48	—	—	700 06	10,049 20
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury,	Second District Essex, .	—	46 00	—	1,200 00	19 15	—	—	172 66	3,933 03
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem,	First District Essex, .	181 00	107 70	—	1,300 00	93 45	\$2 60	—	1,224 90	8,022 22
George Robinson, justice, Palmer,	Eastern Hampden, .	—	31 00	—	1,200 00	50 00	—	—	6 99	2,411 02
A. S. Kneil, clerk, Westfield,	Western Hampden, .	28 00	62 50	—	500 00	—	—	—	—	1,510 29
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	Hampshire, .	91 00	50 00	—	1,000 00	—	—	—	22 00	3,029 81
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	First District Northern Middlesex, .	71 00	8 00	—	600 00	499 66	—	—	—	1,792 03
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord,	Central Middlesex, .	—	1 60	—	800 00	586 12	—	100 00	—	2,629 35
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	First District Southern Middlesex, .	37 00	84 25	5 00	800 00	1,865 72	—	—	315 52	5,373 10
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	First District Eastern Middlesex, .	33 00	63 50	—	1,300 00	4,017 20	—	—	1,966 25	13,800 11
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	Third District Middlesex, .	5 00	114 25	359 75	1,400 00	3,989 56	—	—	251 62	13,515 43
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	Second District Eastern Middlesex, .	39 00	205 70	—	621 38	2,682 65	—	100 00	862 83	8,892 92
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn,	Fourth District Eastern Middlesex, .	45 00	100 75	—	800 00	2,356 60	—	—	2,408 53	9,080 79
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy,	East Norfolk, .	148 00	17 00	384 90	705 79	3,868 24	—	—	—	10,482 22
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	Second District Plymouth, .	25 00	47 50	—	650 00	1,540 92	—	—	640 50	7,045 49
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	Fourth District Plymouth, .	7 00	20 00	—	500 00	451 24	—	—	117 75	2,818 24
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	Third District Plymouth, .	25 00	62 00	—	500 00	304 46	—	—	270 06	2,037 80
A. A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	Second District Southern Worcester, .	—	3 50	5 00	1,400 00	100 00	—	—	—	5,232 53
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	Second District Southern Worcester, .	182 00	56 00	—	600 00	—	—	—	24 38	2,873 19
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	First District Northern Worcester, .	93 00	77 00	—	800 00	—	—	—	283 60	3,387 48
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	Third District Southern Worcester, .	—	31 00	—	1,600 00	147 80	—	—	2 10	3,517 12
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester,	Central District Worcester, .	1,077 00	—	—	2,250 00	—	—	—	—	20,353 33
Clark Jilison, justice, Southbridge,	First District Southern Worcester, .	—	—	—	1,500 00	—	—	100 00	—	3,763 66
Edward C. Bates, justice, Westborough,	First District Eastern Worcester, .	—	—	—	1,000 00	72 40	22 63	—	—	2,492 54
		\$3,896 00	\$1,927 05	\$869 25	\$30,193 83	\$41,333 08	\$25 23	\$385 50	\$12,080 01	\$199,680 87

\* Court established May 1, 1890.

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Continued.  
EXPENDITURES.

	County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurer.	Complain- ants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.
William P. Reynolds, justice, Hyannis,	\$38 35		-	-	\$178 58	\$113 20
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown,	331 20	\$296 48	-	-	84 29	169 40
Henry Robinson, clerk, North Adams,	1,848 94	329 85	\$111 50	-	925 15	765 53
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield,	2,104 15	333 00	5 00	-	950 55	987 80
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington,	645 49	155 50	-	\$294 60	592 43	189 00
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	5,145 05	12,313 80	-	1,218 85	512 70	1,575 90
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	4,905 55	6,255 98	20 00	6 00	142 85	788 50
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton,	2,094 51	713 33	25 00	100 00	4,790 08	1,184 28
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury,	1,305 12	540 25	-	71 15	59 05	119 80
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem,	2,975 11	917 89	40 00	1,655 52	155 00	871 00
George Robinson, justice, Palmer,	347 36	73 62	-	25 00	442 54	186 28
A. S. Knell, clerk, Westfield,	582 15	226 27	10 00	5 00	62 27	62 10
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	1,088 96	-	21 00	-	273 44	594 41
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	329 97	23 75	6 50	-	567 61	224 30
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord,	381 62	143 65	29 40	300 00	613 04	325 03
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	1,581 77	326 46	15 00	-	1,808 58	441 30
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	4,240 40	-	200 00	661 33	4,023 06	1,483 40
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	5,196 98	5,491 25	-	641 40	113 15	558 40
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	2,797 04	2,942 11	75 00	529 63	1,171 51	341 74
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn,	3,127 40	2,988 92	30 00	-	426 05	329 75
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy,	2,379 37	40 00	77 42	-	6,024 84	1,237 80
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	2,701 10	248 00	25 00	-	2,933 24	436 15
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	1,314 76	82 70	15 00	30	780 27	95 20
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	789 82	36 50	5 00	2 03	460 26	161 30
A. A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	1,590 80	765 40	24 00	-	1,230 43	213 40
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	1,217 90	548 89	5 00	-	250 77	180 80
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	1,300 25	65 18	45 00	-	815 90	272 45
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	754 87	95 98	50 00	5 00	815 77	111 20
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester,	9,626 25	3,868 56	140 00	2,850 00	795 99	822 53
Clark Jilison, justice, Southbridge,	995 95	345 99	70 00	-	668 42	183 30
Edward C. Bates, justice, Westborough,	600 64	124 75	10 00	-	477 57	229 58
	\$64,388 83	\$40,494 06	\$1,054 82	\$8,365 81	\$33,145 39	\$15,254 83



TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Retained for Own Use.	Salary.	CASH BALANCE TO BE PAID.		Total Expenditures.
			Unclaimed. Fees.	Money subject to Order of Court.	
William P. Reynolds, justice, Hyannis, . . .	First District Barnstable, . . .	\$500 00	\$11 65	-	\$841 78
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . .	Second District Barnstable, . . .	666 66	-	-	1,598 03
Henry Robinson, clerk, North Adams, . . .	Northern Berkshire, . . .	800 00	-	-	5,070 97
D. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	Central Berkshire, . . .	102 50	-	-	5,283 00
W. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . .	Southern Berkshire, . . .	63 75	18 35	\$35 20	2,494 32
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	Second District Bristol, . . .	223 40	108 79	100 00	22,998 49
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	Third District Bristol, . . .	212 50	-	-	13,331 38
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton, . . .	First District Bristol, . . .	42 00	-	-	10,049 20
G. W. Gate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	Second District Essex, . . .	40 00	-	591 66	3,933 63
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem, . . .	First District Essex, . . .	107 70	-	-	8,022 22
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . .	Eastern Hampden, . . .	31 00	2 22	103 00	2,411 02
A. S. Kneil, clerk, Westfield, . . .	Western Hampden, . . .	62 50	-	-	1,510 29
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . .	Hampshire, . . .	52 00	-	-	3,029 81
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	First District Northern Middlesex, . .	8 00	-	31 90	1,792 03
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . .	Central Middlesex, . . .	-	36 61	-	2,629 35
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . .	First District Southern Middlesex, . .	84 25	315 74	-	5,373 70
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . .	First District Eastern Middlesex, . .	63 50	35 20	1,793 22	13,800 11
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . .	Third District Middlesex, . . .	114 25	-	-	13,515 43
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . .	Second District Eastern Middlesex, . .	205 70	189 75	19 06	8,892 92
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn, . . .	Fourth District Eastern Middlesex, . .	100 75	-	1,277 92	9,080 79
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	East Norfolk, . . .	17 00	-	-	10,482 22
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . .	Second District Plymouth, . . .	47 50	450 00	-	7,045 49
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . .	Fourth District Plymouth, . . .	20 00	-	10 01	2,818 24
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . .	Third District Plymouth, . . .	62 00	40 89	-	2,057 80
A. A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . .	Second District Southern Worcester, . .	3 50	-	5 00	5,232 53
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . .	Second District Eastern Worcester, . .	56 00	13 83	-	2,873 19
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . .	First District Northern Worcester, . .	77 00	-	11 70	3,387 48
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . .	Third District Southern Worcester, . .	31 00	-	53 30	3,517 12
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, . . .	Central District Worcester, . . .	-	-	-	20,353 33
Clark J. Jilson, justice, Southbridge, . . .	First District Southern Worcester, . .	-	-	-	3,763 66
Edward C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . .	First District Eastern Worcester, . .	-	-	50	2,492 54
		\$1,923 80	\$777 53	\$4,032 47	\$199,680 87
		\$30,193 83			

TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890.*  
**RECEIPTS.**

	From Defend- ants. Fines.	From Defend- ants. Costs.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail deposited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturalization.
John Brunning, Justice, Lee,	\$873 40	\$415 83	-	-	-	\$4 90	\$17 00	\$1 75	-
Keyes Daurforth, Justice, Williamstown,	210 00	111 30	-	-	-	1 00	21 00	-	\$15 00
Sumner D. York, clerk, Gloucester,	2,347 04	1,479 85	-	-	\$300 00	35 05	262 00	41 75	103 00
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill,	2,306 04	1,647 52	-	-	-	17 35	161 00	15 45	182 00
H. F. Hopkins, clerk, Lawrence,	6,480 50	897 75	-	-	800 00	28 30	172 00	15 75	904 00
H. C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn,	4,748 00	2,877 73	-	-	-	54 25	435 00	301 00	94 00
E. F. Bariletti, clerk, Newburyport,	1,539 51	591 37	-	-	-	2 90	40 00	5 50	114 00
L. E. Hitchcock, Justice, Chicopee,	1,016 00	561 72	\$7 50	-	-	14 05	39 00	6 00	-
A. A. Tyler, clerk, Holyoke,	4,812 00	2,028 56	4 50	-	920 00	52 65	232 00	32 25	587 00
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	5,043 00	2,595 42	-	-	4,710 00	71 40	494 00	147 25	360 00
J. F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	9,867 76	3,071 67	10 50	-	300 00	72 75	440 00	236 56	637 00
J. F. J. Outerson, clerk, Marlborough,	773 00	604 01	-	-	-	8 35	61 00	20 50	112 00
E. W. Cate, clerk, West Newton, <sup>1</sup>	794 00	466 20	0 00	\$1 00	-	3 25	29 00	18 75	10 00
H. L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton, <sup>2</sup>	1,957 00	400 64	1 50	-	50 00	4 70	43 00	28 00	42 00
H. A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville,	2,850 11	1,679 21	15 00	-	-	18 05	145 00	110 88	11 00
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline,	634 06	1,011 82	-	-	400 00	10 75	65 00	41 56	5 00
C. W. Robinson, clerk, Brockton, <sup>3</sup>	2,035 00	2,622 19	-	-	213 00	3 70	147 00	8 50	159 00
Warren Goddard, clerk, Brockton, <sup>4</sup>	288 00	7 90	-	-	-	5 45	36 00	1 75	66 00
A. A. Wilder, clerk, Chelsea,	2,671 00	1,759 66	3 00	-	200 00	20 00	205 00	27 20	7 00
W. G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	1,765 81	1,170 96	4 50	-	935 00	41 88	202 00	21 55	196 00
	\$53,271 23	\$26,001 31	\$52 50	\$1 00	\$8,928 00	\$470 73	\$3,246 00	\$1,081 95	\$3,605 00

<sup>1</sup> From Jan. 1 to June 15, 1890.<sup>2</sup> From June 16 to Dec. 31, 1890.<sup>3</sup> From Jan. 1 to Oct. 25, 1890.<sup>4</sup> From Oct. 25 to Dec. 31, 1890.

TABLE No. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890 — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	Fees not payable to Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	From County Salary.	From County Criminal Costs.	City or Towns. Costs in By-Laws.	From County Treasurer advanced for Fees.	Balance Jan. 1, 1890.	Total Receipts.
John Branning, justice, Lee.	-	-	\$800 00	-	-	\$50 00	-	\$2,162 88
Keyes Dauforth, justice, Williamstown.	-	-	300 00	\$24 25	-	-	-	683 55
Sumner D. York, clerk, Gloucester.	\$2 50	\$174 84	1,000 00	220 60	-	-	\$651 88	6,618 51
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill.	93 20	-	1,000 00	292 55	-	-	508 60	6,223 71
H. F. Hopkins, clerk, Lynn.	386 25	80 00	1,200 00	-	-	-	2,228 04	13,190 59
H. C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn.	287 00	-	1,000 00	275 70	\$71 20	-	3,708 59	13,852 47
E. F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport.	36 50	-	800 00	153 60	-	-	571 61	4,174 99
L. E. Hitchcock, justice, Chicopee.	64 00	-	1,000 00	-	-	-	1 22	2,709 49
A. A. Tyler, clerk, Holyoke.	266 75	-	1,300 00	455 91	14 85	-	-	10,706 47
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield.	-	38 88	1,400 00	-	-	-	257 30	15,117 25
J. F. Savage, clerk, Lowell.	387 10	-	1,800 00	11,268 25	14 61	-	2,369 36	30,475 56
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough.	57 50	-	500 00	706 84	-	-	-	2,843 20
E. W. Cate, clerk, West Newton. <sup>1</sup>	16 00	-	320 82	843 10	51 05	-	1,235 03	3,794 20
II. L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton. <sup>2</sup>	38 00	-	379 00	766 27	-	100 00	-	3,810 11
II. A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville.	300 00	-	1,000 00	2,889 18	112 04	112 94	1,638 67	10,882 08
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline.	29 50	-	569 43	586 94	25 00	-	1,202 48	3,379 06
C. W. Robinson, clerk, Brockton. <sup>3</sup>	153 50	-	-	1,872 17	-	-	-	8,416 54
Warren Goddard, clerk, Brockton. <sup>4</sup>	15 00	5 00	1,000 00	667 83	-	50 00	-	1,142 93
A. A. Wilder, clerk, Chelsea.	38 25	28 70	-	407 97	-	-	-	6,367 78
W. G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg.	408 25	87 60	800 00	425 55	-	-	1,010 28	7,009 38
	\$2,579 30	\$415 02	\$16,169 25	\$21,856 71	\$288 75	\$312 94	\$15,381 06	\$153,560 75

<sup>1</sup> From Jan. 1 to June 15, 1890.<sup>2</sup> From June 16 to Dec. 31, 1890.<sup>3</sup> From Jan. 1 to Oct. 25, 1890.<sup>4</sup> From Oct. 25 to Dec. 31, 1890.

TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Retained for own Use.	Salary.	CASH BALANCE TO BE PAID.		Total Expenditures.
									Unclaimed Fees.	Money subject to Order of Court.	
John Branning, justice, Lee, . . . . .	\$873 40	\$46 76	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$194 54	\$228 18	-	\$800 00	-	-	\$2,162 88
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown, . . . . .	272 25	-	-	-	86 15	25 15	-	300 00	-	-	683 55
S. D. York, clerk, Gloucester, . . . . .	2,679 33	1,857 63	45 00	475 19	71 30	372 52	\$2 50	1,000 00	\$115 04	-	6,618 51
E. B. George, clerk, Haverhill, . . . . .	2,253 30	766 24	-	20 00	999 96	915 35	93 20	1,000 00	175 65	-	6,223 71
H. F. Hopkins, clerk, Lawrence, . . . . .	6,213 69	834 31	101 00	680 00	146 67	644 40	386 25	1,200 00	-	\$2,984 27	13,190 59
H. C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn, . . . . .	4,782 65	4,437 37	10 00	10 00	61 37	465 10	287 00	1,000 00	-	2,798 98	13,852 47
E. C. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport, . . . . .	1,939 28	490 38	-	-	33 59	386 90	36 50	800 00	-	468 34	4,171 99
L. E. Hitchcock, justice, Chicopee, . . . . .	670 84	589 78	32 50	-	37 77	314 60	64 00	1,000 00	-	-	2,709 49
A. A. Tyler, clerk, Holyoke, . . . . .	5,366 25	1,009 05	10 00	767 50	1,114 47	827 45	266 75	1,300 00	-	-	10,706 47
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield, . . . . .	4,849 91	1,225 02	-	5,080 38	1,633 24	916 20	-	1,400 00	-	12 50	15,117 25
J. F. Savage, clerk, Lowell, . . . . .	10,934 24	11,494 39	58 05	402 60	176 61	1,538 22	387 10	1,800 00	-	3,684 35	30,475 56
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough, . . . . .	701 90	1,408 35	-	1 95	9 80	163 70	57 50	500 00	-	-	2,843 20
E. W. Cate, clerk, West Newton, . . . . .	1,815 06	1,492 59	-	10 00	3 48	117 10	16 00	320 82	-	19 15	3,794 20
H. L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton, . . . . .	1,235 64	1,434 50	-	427 31	42 07	231 77	38 00	379 00	-	21 82	3,810 11
H. A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville, . . . . .	2,652 85	6,335 85	95 00	9 03	-	489 35	300 00	1,000 00	-	-	10,882 08
H. M. Williams, clerk, Brookline, . . . . .	380 34	25 00	46 00	417 04	1,279 60	289 33	29 50	560 43	-	362 82	3,379 06
C. W. Robinson, clerk, Brockton, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2,675 17	2,600 00	10 00	213 00	323 27	251 10	153 50	-	-	2,190 50	8,416 54
Warren Goddard, clerk, Brockton, <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	110 28	755 56	10 00	7 00	200 29	37 30	15 00	1,000 00	17 50	-	1,142 93
A. A. Wilder, clerk, Chelsea, . . . . .	1,842 20	2,633 51	103 00	229 84	12 40	508 58	38 25	800 00	-	-	6,367 78
W. G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg, . . . . .	1,878 59	471 10	7 50	1,935 00	747 76	665 70	408 25	-	-	95 48	7,009 38
	\$54,127 17	\$39,907 39	\$528 05	\$10,695 84	\$7,174 34	\$9,388 00	\$2,579 30	\$16,169 25	\$308 20	\$12,638 21	\$153,560 75

<sup>1</sup> From Jan. 1 to Oct. 25, 1890.<sup>2</sup> From Oct. 25 to Dec. 31, 1890.

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890.*  
RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants. Fines.	From Defendants. Costs.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	For Copies.	From Complain- ants in Bastardy Process.	From Defendants in Bastardy Bonds.	Bail Fees, etc., not pay- able to Public Authority.
Boston (Criminal), Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk, . . . . .	\$41,454 62	\$2,597 91	-	\$44 50	\$76 50	\$14 00	\$89 25
Boston (Civil), John F. Brown, clerk, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 75
Brighton District, Henry Baldwin, justice, . . . . .	2,159 29	522 50	-	6 50	3 00	1 00	-
Charlestown District, Daniel Williams, clerk, . . . . .	5,861 01	812 14	-	-	-	-	218 00
Dorchester District, N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, . . . . .	3,325 03	741 74	-	-	-	-	407 75
East Boston District, W. S. Allen, clerk, . . . . .	4,140 01	595 06	-	-	1 50	1 00	354 00
Roxbury District, Alfred Williams, clerk, . . . . .	11,076 91	1,841 64	-	35 25	10 50	2 00	-
South Boston District, Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, . . . . .	7,233 52	2,116 07	\$168 00	35 00	6 00	-	950 00
West Roxbury District, Ed. W. Brewer, clerk, . . . . .	1,215 04	198 45	-	-	6 00	-	80
	\$75,465 43	\$9,425 51	\$168 00	\$121 25	\$103 50	\$18 00	\$2,103 55



TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Ball Deposited in lieu of Sureties.	From County Salary.	From County Treasurer. Witness Fees, etc.	From Parties in Civil Cases.	From Other Parties.	Balance Jan. 1, 1890.	Total Receipts.
Boston (Criminal), Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk,	\$15,692 00	\$3,000 00	-	-	-	\$500 00	\$63,468 78
Boston (Civil), John F. Brown, Clerk,	-	3,000 00	-	\$12,099 71	-	-	15,783 46
Brighton District, Henry Baldwin, justice,	-	1,200 00	-	46 20	-	-	3,938 49
Charlestown District, Daniel Williams, clerk,	904 00	1,300 00	-	182 90	-	-	9,338 05
Dorchester District, N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk,	500 00	900 00	-	48 30	-	576 06	6,498 88
East Boston District, W. S. Allen, clerk,	-	1,400 00	\$599 60	56 90	-	1,188 75	8,336 83
Roxbury District, Alfred Williams, clerk,	9,018 00	1,200 00	2,619 49	286 14	-	3,417 09	29,507 02
South Boston District, Frank J. Tuttle, clerk,	500 00	1,400 00	-	-	\$146 35	99 10	12,654 04
West Roxbury District, Ed. W. Brewer, clerk,	310 00	800 00	-	79 60	403 00	100 00	3,192 09
	\$26,984 00	\$14,200 00	\$3,219 09	\$13,399 75	\$549 35	\$5,881 01	\$152,717 64

TABLE No. 5. — Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Paid County Collector.	Paid Complaints or Informants.	Witness Fees.	Bail Money Returned to Defendants.	Bail Paid Clerk Superior Court.	Officers for Expenses.	Paid Other Persons.	Retained Fees, Bail, etc.	Salary.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1890.	Total Expenditures.
Boston (Criminal), Fred C. Ingalls, clerk, .	\$43,188 58	\$5 00	\$1,188 00	\$15,912 00	-	\$85 95	-	\$89 25	\$2,000 00	-	\$63,498 78
Boston (Civil), John F. Brown, clerk, .	12,099 71	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 75	3,000 00	-	15,783 46
Brighton District, Henry Baldwin, justice,	2,693 49	45 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00	-	3,938 49
Charlestown District, Daniel Williams, clerk, . . . . .	6,791 05	65 00	-	-	-	-	-	218 00	1,300 00	\$964 00	9,338 05
Dorchester District, N.T. Merritt, Jr., clerk,	3,273 61	10 00	321 80	500 00	-	10 48	\$19 40	407 75	900 00	1,056 04	6,498 83
East Boston District, W. S. Allen, clerk, .	5,868 23	15 00	599 60	-	-	-	-	354 00	1,400 00	100 00	8,336 83
Roxbury District, Alfred Williams, clerk, .	14,060 50	25 00	2,574 50	7,098 00	\$1,000 00	-	47 19	35 25	1,200 00	2,863 53	29,507 02
South Boston District, Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, . . . . .	9,769 04	-	-	-	-	-	-	985 00	1,400 00	500 00	12,654 04
West Roxbury District, Ed. W. Brewer, clerk, . . . . .	1,481 79	30 00	-	-	-	-	800 30	80	800 00	-	3,192 09
	\$90,826 00	\$195 00	\$4,683 70	\$23,510 00	\$1,600 00	\$96 43	\$866 89	\$2,173 80	\$14,200 00	\$5,486 62	\$152,717 64

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890.*  
RECEIPTS.

NAME.	Town.	County.	From Defendants. Fines.	From Defendants. Costs.	Civil Fees. Entries.	Civil Fees. Inquests.	Civil Fees. Poor Debtor Proceedings.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	Barnstable,	\$16 00	\$20 71	\$19 00	\$15 00	-
George Godfrey,	Chatham,	"	-	40 17	9 65	-	-
Shubael B. Kelley,	Hywheehport,	"	-	-	-	-	-
Theodore F. Bassett,	Hyannis,	"	-	5 45	-	-	-
Eben S. Whittemore,	Sandwich,	"	10 00	114 31	-	-	-
George T. Weyer,	Wellfleet,	"	21 00	34 21	-	-	-
George A. Shepard,	Sandisfield,	"	-	-	-	-	-
Henry J. Dunham,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire,	30 00	-	-	-	-
William C. Spaulding,	West "	"	18 00	-	6 00	-	-
Beriah T. Hillman,	Chilmark,	"	8 00	76 21	-	-	-
Charles J. Melvaine,	Edgartown,	Dukes County,	100 00	-	-	-	\$5 00
George H. Poor,	Andover,	"	57 00	213 29	9 00	-	-
Orlando B. Tenney,	Georgetown,	Essex,	86 00	159 19	-	-	-
Charles A. Sayward,	Ipawich,	"	151 00	158 79	-	-	-
Stephen Gilman,	Lynnfield,	"	-	186 78	-	-	-
William C. Fabens,	Marblehead,	"	455 60	-	1 00	-	5 00
William Nutting, Jr.,	Marblehead,	"	304 00	294 64	-	-	-
William M. Rogers,	Methuen,	"	47 03	127 95	-	-	-
Joseph T. Wilson,	Nahant,	"	35 00	135 34	-	-	-
Amos Merrill,	Peabody,	"	745 00	39 40	-	-	-
J. Scott Todd,	Rowley,	"	23 00	843 11	1 00	-	-
Henry W. Billings,	Conway,	"	5 00	30 63	-	-	-
Dexter F. Hager,	South Deerfield,	Franklin,	51 00	12 20	-	-	-
Fred L. Greene,	Greenfield,	"	174 50	84 82	6 00	-	-
Dana Malone,	Greenfield,	"	237 00	192 07	21 45	-	-
Erastus F. Gunn,	Montague,	"	3 00	174 10	14 75	-	-
Charles Fomeroy,	Northfield,	"	3 00	68 71	4 00	-	-
Rufus D. Chase,	Orange,	"	48 00	83 50	5 00	-	-
Vaniah M. Porter,	Rowe,	"	26 60	-	-	20 00	-
Samuel D. Bardwell,	Shelburne Falls,	"	6 00	91 96	13 00	-	-
William S. Dana,	Turner's Falls,	"	279 00	335 03	-	-	-

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Continued.

RECEIPTS.

NAME.	Town.	County.	From Defendants. Fines.	From Defendants. Costs.	Civil Fees, Entries.	Civil Fees, Inquests.	Civil Fees, Poor Debtor Proceedings.
Charles F. Grosvenor,	Ludlow.	Hampden,	\$12 20	\$42 80	—	\$22 00	—
George L. Hemenway,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex,	335 00	352 85	\$5 50	40 20	—
William Nutt,	Natick,	"	487 00	673 00	34 00	—	\$31 00
James F. Joslin,	Hudson,	"	346 00	641 80	—	—	—
Thomas B. Field,	Nantucket,	Nantucket,	16 00	115 70	5 00	—	—
Allen Coffin,	Nantucket,	"	8 00	48 00	—	—	—
Nathan A. Cook,	Bellingham,	"	6 00	27 51	6 00	—	—
Thomas E. Grover,	Canton,	Norfolk,	181 05	778 01	3 00	51 95	12 00
Alonzo B. Wentworth,	Dedham,	"	98 00	60 36	9 45	12 35	—
Thomas H. Wakefield,	Dorchester,	"	211 01	487 70	25 00	—	24 50
Robert W. Carpenter,	Foxborough,	"	329 84	—	—	—	—
George W. Wiggins,	Franklin,	"	140 00	97 51	—	—	—
Henry B. Terry,	Hyde Park,	"	104 00	363 40	68 30	—	—
Emery Grover,	Nedham,	"	234 00	380 84	4 00	—	10 00
John C. Laue,	Norwood,	"	131 00	74 87	6 00	—	5 00
Oscar A. Marden,	Stoughton,	"	162 50	552 80	19 00	10 60	6 00
Charles E. Washburne,	Wellesley,	"	68 00	371 97	—	—	2 00
Peter Daley,	Walpole,	"	13 00	43 98	5 00	—	—
Samuel Warner,	Wrentham,	"	157 00	239 29	10 00	—	—
Charles H. Follansby,	Barre,	Worcester,	5 00	15 76	2 00	—	—
George S. Duell,	Brookfield,	"	610 20	864 02	—	—	—
Henry A. Farwell,	Hubbardston,	"	—	—	3 00	—	—
Chauncy W. Carter,	Leominster,	"	49 00	161 41	4 00	—	—
Hamilton Mayo,	Leominster,	"	39 00	124 06	—	—	—
Sylvander Bothwell,	North Brookfield,	"	436 00	304 20	5 00	—	—
Luther Hill,	Spencer,	"	1,608 00	1,446 90	—	—	—
John W. Tyler,	Warren,	"	436 00	503 06	—	—	—
Horace W. Bush,	West Brookfield,	"	162 00	324 98	—	—	—
Frank B. Spalter,	Winchendon,	"	198 00	187 29	—	7 20	—
			\$9,525 53	\$12,795 69	\$323 65	\$200 75	\$100 50

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

NAME.	County.	Town.	FROM COUNTY TREASURER.				Civil Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Fees advanced by Justice.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1890.	Total Receipts.
			Justice Fees.	Officers' Fees.	Witness Fees.	Advanced for Fees.					
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	Barnstable,	\$129 65	\$107 80	-	\$75 00	\$9 00	-	-	\$28 80	\$461 16
George Godfrey,	Chatham,	"	-	11 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	78 62
Shubael B. Kelley,	Harwichport,	"	12 05	50 93	-	-	-	-	-	6 41	28 28
Theodore F. Basset,	Hyannisport,	"	35 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 73	97 89
Eben S. Whittemore,	Sandwich,	"	-	26 13	\$9 00	-	-	-	-	41 68	162 04
George T. Wyer,	Wellfleet,	"	42 40	-	3 30	-	5 34	-	-	-	165 42
George A. Shepard,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 40	8 64
Henry J. Dunham,	Stockbridge,	"	51 70	34 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	117 55
William C. Spaulding,	West "	"	15 40	-	19 60	-	-	\$0 50	-	-	135 71
Beriah T. Hillman,	Chilmark,	"	37 10	75 76	44 80	7 00	-	-	28 40	-	201 06
Charles J. McIlvaine,	Edgartown,	"	70 35	213 26	31 30	-	5 93	\$7 00	-	-	755 13
George H. Poor,	Andover,	Essex,	71 25	-	2 10	-	-	-	-	12 92	392 40
Orlando B. Tenney,	Georgetown,	"	23 60	-	14 70	-	-	-	-	26 75	309 84
Charles A. Sayward,	Ipswich,	"	11 00	-	13 90	-	-	-	-	34 96	397 64
Stephen Gilman,	Lynnfield,	"	-	-	-	-	1 25	-	8 80	5 00	15 05
William C. Fabens,	Marblehead,	"	78 39	-	28 20	-	30	-	9 16	-	872 29
William Nutting, Jr.,	Marblehead,	"	55 45	-	14 40	-	-	-	-	45 62	547 42
William M. Rogers,	Marblehead,	"	146 20	-	38 65	-	-	-	-	5 02	372 24
Joseph T. Wilson,	Marblehead,	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74 40
Amos Merrill,	Nahant,	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,296 93
J. Scott Todd,	Peabody,	"	512 50	-	44 15	-	-	-	-	146 27	168 03
Henry W. Billings,	Rowley,	"	51 50	-	49 80	-	-	-	-	13 00	17 50
Dexter F. Hager,	Coway,	"	-	-	-	-	4 00	-	2 69	6 20	261 81
Fred L. Greene,	So. Deerfield,	"	49 00	-	58 10	-	3 70	-	-	63 50	993 13
Dana Malone,	Greenfield,	"	340 26	-	143 20	-	-	-	-	-	680 31
Erastus F. Gunn,	Greenfield,	"	154 56	-	99 90	-	-	-	-	-	213 61
Charles D. Chase,	Montague,	"	70 65	-	43 90	-	-	-	1 10	5 00	33 58
Charles Pomeroy,	Northfield,	"	10 59	-	4 20	-	6 83	-	-	-	191 50
Rufus D. Porter,	Orange,	"	-	8 04	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 27
Vanish M. Porter,	Rowe,	"	-	-	29 60	5 40	1 67	-	-	-	275 75
Samuel D. Bardwell,	Shelborne Falls,	"	120 95	-	-	-	-	-	32 84	-	1,105 04
William S. Dana,	Turner's Falls,	"	314 86	-	75 00	-	-	-	-	101 10	-



TABLE NO. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Continued.  
RECEIPTS.

NAME.	County.	Town.	FROM COUNTY TREASURER.				Civil Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Fees advanced by Justice.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1890.	Total Receipts.
			Justice Fees.	Officers' Fees.	Witness Fees.	Advanced for Fees.					
Charles F. Grosvenor,	Ludlow,	Hampden,	\$4 60	—	\$2 50	—	—	—	\$0 60	—	\$84 70
George L. Hemenway,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex,	137 35	\$256 42	44 60	—	—	\$17 50	—	\$118 60	1,308 02
William Nutt,	Natick,	"	612 80	712 85	66 00	—	\$22 00	26 90	—	17 70	2,665 85
James T. Joslin,	Hudson,	"	164 95	319 72	55 95	—	—	—	11 60	—	1,557 72
Thomas B. Field,	Nantucket,	Nantucket,	—	—	—	—	4 25	—	—	26 80	167 75
Allen Coffin,	Nantucket,	"	63 80	102 81	32 45	—	—	—	—	33 15	288 21
Nathan A. Cook,	Bellingham,	"	73 90	137 87	26 10	—	—	—	—	—	276 88
Thomas E. Grover,	Canton,	Norfolk,	1,227 25	1,994 73	63 12	—	—	6 15	—	—	4,317 26
Alonzo B. Wentworth,	Dedham,	"	185 70	245 10	35 20	—	—	—	—	233 04	939 20
Thomas H. Wakefield,	Dedham,	"	166 50	190 39	52 50	—	32 15	—	—	—	1,193 00
Robert W. Carpenter,	Foxborough,	"	98 55	152 99	21 60	—	—	—	25	112 00	734 98
George W. Wiggin,	Franklin,	"	112 45	209 20	1 20	\$10 00	6 00	—	—	67 21	633 57
Henry B. Terry,	Hyde Park,	"	391 10	517 43	24 70	—	—	—	—	149 50	1,638 23
Emery Grover,	Needham,	"	186 50	214 33	43 90	—	1 00	2 00	—	26 11	1,077 68
John C. Lane,	Norwood,	"	81 89	135 77	33 95	—	1 50	—	—	—	481 58
Oscar A. Marden,	Stoughton,	"	382 55	794 78	25 00	—	2 25	31 00	—	89 91	2,061 79
Charles E. Washburne,	Wellesley,	"	59 95	119 35	21 00	—	6 25	—	—	16 40	662 92
Peter Daley,	Walpole,	"	72 46	36 59	20 10	—	—	—	—	90 37	281 50
Samuel Warner,	Wrentham,	"	248 61	431 60	101 10	—	—	—	—	74 36	1,261 96
Charles H. Follansby,	Barre,	Worcester,	14 20	4 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 36
George S. Duell,	Brookfield,	"	250 75	2 86	62 60	—	30 25	—	—	1 20	1,821 88
Henry A. Farwell,	Hubbardston,	"	—	—	27 20	—	—	3 75	—	—	6 75
Chamney W. Carter,	Leominster,	"	58 10	—	37 65	—	—	—	—	—	299 71
Hamilton Mayo,	Leominster,	"	90 00	—	35 36	—	—	—	20	—	291 81
Sylvander Bothwell,	No. Brookfield,	"	48 16	44 58	35 36	—	10 00	—	—	29 00	912 30
Luther Hill,	Spencer,	"	206 55	404 07	139 90	—	—	—	169 87	—	3,966 29
John W. Tyler,	Warren,	"	77 30	—	35 70	—	—	—	—	—	1,052 06
Horace W. Bush,	W. Brookfield,	"	78 05	61 24	25 10	—	—	—	1 60	—	652 97
Frank B. Spalter,	Winchendon,	"	117 85	—	175 00	—	—	—	—	—	685 34
			\$7,617 28	\$7,075 98	\$1,979 28	\$97 40	\$153 67	\$244 42	\$265 71	\$1,746 41	\$42,726 27

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	PAID COUNTY TREASURER.		PAID CITY or Town Treas-urer.	PAID OFFICERS.	PAID WITNESSES.	PAID COMPLAINTS or Informants.	PAID OTHER PERSONS.	FEES RETAINED FOR OWN USE.	CASH BALANCE TO BE PAID.			Total Expenditures.
	Fines.	Unclaimed Fees.							Officers.	Witnesses.	County, City, or Town.	
Smith K. Hopkins, Barnstable, . . .	-	\$0 45	-	\$179 06	\$92 70	-	-	\$181 90	-	\$0 50	\$7 05	\$461 16
George Godfrey, Chatham, . . .	-	28 80	-	21 37	-	-	-	27 85	-	-	-	78 62
Shubael B. Kelley, Harwichport, . .	-	-	-	11 23	-	-	-	12 05	-	-	-	23 28
Theodore F. Bassett, Hyannis, . . .	\$5 00	1 41	-	53 43	60	-	-	37 45	-	-	-	97 89
Edmezer S. Whittemore, Sandwich, .	10 00	-	-	64 87	37 73	-	-	49 44	-	-	-	162 04
George T. Wyer, Wellfleet, . . .	60 28	-	-	38 14	9 60	\$57 40	-	-	-	-	-	165 42
George A. Shepard, Sandwich, . . .	-	-	-	-	3 30	-	-	5 34	-	-	-	8 64
Henry J. Dunham, Stockbridge, . . .	29 00	-	-	34 45	1 40	-	-	51 70	1 00	-	-	117 55
Wm. C. Spaulding, West Stockbridge, .	3 00	-	\$10 00	26 16	38 50	-	\$5 00	47 05	6 00	-	-	135 71
Beriah T. Hillman, Chilmark, . . .	8 00	32 00	-	79 16	44 80	-	-	37 10	-	-	-	201 06
Charles J. Melville, Edgartown, . . .	82 00	-	6 00	327 00	89 30	-	100 00	150 83	-	-	-	755 13
George H. Poor, Andover, . . .	57 52	-	7 53	56 13	32 10	-	-	142 83	-	10 70	6 33	392 46
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown, . .	66 00	3 00	15 00	68 44	17 70	-	-	91 55	-	-	37 45	309 84
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, . . .	154 00	-	8 00	71 74	29 01	-	-	113 60	-	-	21 29	337 64
Stephen Gilman, Lynnfield, . . .	5 00	-	-	-	4 80	-	50	4 75	-	-	-	15 05
William C. Fabens, Marblehead, . . .	395 00	-	16 50	115 03	82 10	-	1 00	210 00	\$6 46	19 20	27 00	872 29
William Nutting, Jr., Marblehead, . .	197 00	-	23 50	45 02	48 00	-	-	108 40	3 07	4 43	118 00	547 42
William M. Rogers, Methuen, . . .	48 02	60	6 00	59 23	39 65	5 00	-	200 36	-	3 70	9 68	372 24
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant, . . .	20 00	1 10	-	8 70	20 80	15 00	-	8 80	-	-	-	74 40
Amos Merrill, Peabody, . . .	643 00	-	320 89	11 52	70 75	-	-	1,064 60	-	-	185 27	2,296 03
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, . . .	29 00	-	-	20 78	51 00	-	-	68 15	-	-	-	168 93
Henry W. Billings, Conway, . . .	5 00	-	-	3 90	3 60	-	-	4 70	-	-	30	17 50
Dexter F. Hager, Deerfield, . . .	10 00	-	-	39 77	78 30	41 00	-	92 74	-	-	-	261 81
Frederick L. Greene, Greenfield, . . .	202 60	26 50	13 94	103 35	130 80	-	30	486 26	4 08	3 90	21 40	993 13
Dana Malone, Greenfield, . . .	237 00	-	-	88 35	111 80	-	-	243 16	-	-	-	680 31
Erastus F. Gunn, Montague, . . .	3 00	-	-	27 71	62 10	-	-	120 80	-	-	-	213 61
Charles Fomeroy, Northfield, . . .	3 00	-	-	8 04	4 20	-	-	17 42	92	-	-	33 58
Rufus D. Chase, Orange, . . .	48 00	-	-	38 25	53 10	-	-	52 15	-	-	-	191 50
Vanah M. Porter, Rowe, . . .	3 80	-	-	8 10	7 70	-	-	8 67	-	-	-	28 27
Samuel D. Bardwell, Shelburne Falls, .	6 00	-	-	39 85	46 60	-	-	152 60	-	30 70	-	275 75
William S. Dana, Turner's Falls, . . .	260 70	-	-	199 29	179 70	-	-	450 41	-	-	14 94	1,105 04

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	PAID COUNTY TREASURER.		PAID OFFICERS.	PAID WITNESSES.	PAID COMPLAINTANTS OR INFORMANTS.	PAID OTHER PERSONS.	FEES RETAINED FOR OWN USE.	CASH BALANCE TO BE PAID.			Total Expenditures.
	Fines.	Unclaimed Fees.						Officers.	Witnesses.	County, City, or Town.	
Charles F. Grosvenor, Ludlow.	\$12 20	-	\$30 95	\$3 10	-	-	\$38 45	-	-	-	\$84 70
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton.	342 00	-	426 13	108 40	\$25 00	-	359 45	-	-	\$47 04	1,308 02
William Nutt, Natick.	435 70	-	1,030 05	130 60	10 00	-	1,057 20	-	-	-	2,665 55
James T. Joslin, Hudson.	283 60	-	606 72	167 65	20 00	\$1 00	458 75	-	-	-	1,557 72
Thomas B. Field, Nantucket.	16 00	-	44 75	49 20	-	-	52 60	-	-	5 20	107 75
Allen Coffin, Nantucket.	8 00	-	132 21	49 45	-	-	96 75	-	\$1 80	-	288 21
Nathan A. Cook, Bellingham.	6 00	-	151 58	30 30	-	-	89 00	-	-	-	276 88
Alonzo E. Grover, Canton.	111 98	-	2,270 61	71 42	20 00	6 15	1,540 98	\$274 35	-	21 77	4,317 26
Thomas H. Wentworth, Dedham.	275 00	-	189 07	23 40	-	-	240 00	41 26	-	10 00	939 20
Robert W. Carpenter, Foxborough.	116 01	-	146 84	128 60	-	-	478 00	-	-	151 26	1,193 00
George W. Wiggins, Franklin.	141 34	-	209 96	57 60	20 00	-	173 75	44 67	-	87 66	734 98
Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park.	125 00	\$1 80	237 24	29 45	5 00	-	164 90	38 38	5 80	25 00	633 57
Emery Grover, Needham.	243 00	-	695 53	35 40	-	-	650 90	-	-	13 40	1,638 23
John C. Lane, Norwood.	133 00	-	406 82	104 80	-	-	320 85	7 11	-	103 10	1,077 68
Oscar A. Marden, Stoughton.	131 00	-	173 29	42 65	-	-	134 64	-	-	-	481 58
Charles E. Washburne, Wellesley.	25 60	-	1,082 19	198 90	-	-	651 95	53 75	-	49 40	2,061 79
Peter Daley, Walpole.	18 00	-	347 12	47 70	-	-	200 10	-	-	1 00	662 92
Samuel Warner, Wrentham.	13 00	-	166 56	23 88	-	-	69 90	4 38	3 78	-	281 50
Charles H. Rollinsby, Barre.	214 00	-	548 43	138 55	-	-	360 98	-	-	-	1,261 96
George S. Duell, Brookfield.	-	-	10 46	5 00	-	-	20 90	-	-	5 00	41 36
Henry A. Farwell, Hubbardston.	609 00	2 40	486 68	92 90	-	-	630 90	-	-	-	1,821 88
Chauncey W. Carter, Leominster.	-	-	70 66	39 95	-	-	6 75	-	-	-	6 75
Hamilton Mayo, Leominster.	49 00	-	57 16	37 35	-	8 30	140 10	-	-	-	299 71
Sylvander Bothwell, North Brookfield.	39 00	-	194 70	49 30	-	-	203 30	-	-	-	291 81
Luther Hill, Spencer.	295 00	-	1,270 46	250 80	7 50	-	837 03	-	-	170 00	912 30
John W. Tyler, Warren.	1,600 50	-	225 71	80 80	8 50	-	369 55	-	-	-	3,906 29
Horace W. Bush, West Brookfield.	416 50	-	239 47	63 20	-	-	188 30	-	-	-	1,052 06
Frank B. Spalter, Winchendon.	162 00	-	76 84	171 90	-	-	209 80	-	28 80	-	652 97
	198 00	-									685 34
	\$8,611 35	\$98 06	\$13,376 26	\$3,623 99	\$234 40	\$122 25	\$14,078 56	\$478 43	\$119 31	\$1,141 54	\$42,726 27

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890.*  
RECEIPTS.

SHERIFFS.	County.	From Defendants. Fines and Costs.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From County Treasurer. Salary.	From County Treasurer.	From Other Parties.	Balance Jan. 1, 1890.	Total Receipts.
Joseph Whitcomb, . . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$61 28	-	\$500 00	\$70 00	-	-	\$631 28
John Crosby, . . . . .	Berkshire, .	1,116 82	-	1,600 00	100 00	-	-	2,816 82
Andrew R. Wright, . . . . .	Bristol, . .	2,806 36	\$1,009 13	1,500 00	1,091 30	-	\$512 54	6,919 33
Jason L. Dexter, . . . . .	Dukes County, .	135 45	-	325 00	396 97	-	-	857 42
Horatio G. Herrick, . . . . .	Essex, . .	4,530 56	22 15	2,000 00	190 46	-	-	6,743 17
George A. Kimball, . . . . .	Franklin, . .	235 25	-	800 00	52 31	-	-	1,087 56
Simon Brooks, . . . . .	Hampden, .	1,599 06	788 22	1,500 00	58 08	-	-	3,945 36
Jairus E. Clark, . . . . .	Hampshire, .	563 79	-	800 00	160 07	-	-	1,523 86
Henry G. Cushing, . . . . .	Middlesex, .	22,734 12	-	2,500 00	150 00	-	-	25,384 12
Josiah F. Barrett, . . . . .	Nantucket, .	48 96	-	300 00	110 33	\$42 48	-	501 77
Augustus B. Endicott, . . . . .	Norfolk, . .	1,776 84	106 65	1,200 00	3,064 12	-	-	6,147 61
Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . . .	Plymouth, .	1,672 87	-	900 00	-	-	-	2,572 87
John B. O'Brien, . . . . .	Suffolk, . .	23,499 95	-	3,000 00	58 50	495 28	-	27,053 73
Samuel D. Nye, . . . . .	Worcester, .	6,812 78	-	2,500 00	215 52	-	-	9,528 30
		\$67,594 09	\$1,926 15	\$19,425 00	\$5,717 66	\$537 76	\$512 54	\$95,713 20

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

SHERIFFS.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid Officers.	Paid Other Persons.	Retained for Salary.	Retained Fees.	Balance Jan. 1, 1890.	Total Expendi- tures.
Joseph Whitcomb, . . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$61 28	-	\$70 00	\$500 00	-	-	\$631 28
John Crosby, . . . . .	Berkshire, .	1,116 82	-	-	1,600 00	\$100 00	-	2,816 82
Andrew R. Wright, . . . . .	Bristol, .	4,313 52	\$961 30	130 00	1,500 00	-	\$14 51	6,919 33
Jason L. Dexter, . . . . .	Dukes County, .	135 45	-	124 91	325 00	272 06	-	857 42
Horatio G. Herrick, . . . . .	Essex, .	4,552 71	-	190 46	2,000 00	-	-	6,743 17
George A. Kimball, . . . . .	Franklin, .	235 25	-	52 31	800 00	-	-	1,087 56
Simon Brooks, . . . . .	Hampden, .	2,387 28	-	58 08	1,500 00	-	-	3,945 36
Jairus E. Clark, . . . . .	Hampshire, .	563 79	-	130 07	800 00	30 00	-	1,523 86
Henry G. Cushing, . . . . .	Middlesex, .	22,734 12	-	150 00	2,500 00	-	-	25,384 12
Josiah F. Barrett, . . . . .	Nantucket, .	48 96	21 17	89 16	300 00	42 48	-	501 77
Augustus B. Endicott, . . . . .	Norfolk, .	1,883 49	2,782 50	281 62	1,200 00	-	-	6,147 61
Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . . .	Plymouth, .	1,672 87	-	-	900 00	-	-	2,572 87
John B. O'Brien, . . . . .	Suffolk, .	23,950 23	-	103 50	3,000 00	-	-	27,053 73
Samuel D. Nye, . . . . .	Worcester, .	6,812 78	-	215 52	2,500 00	-	-	9,528 30
		\$70,468 55	\$3,764 97	\$1,595 63	\$19,425 00	\$144 54	\$14 51	\$95,713 20



TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890.*

RECEIPTS.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	From De- fendants, Fines and Costs.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Ma- terials, etc.	Salary from County Treasurer.	From County Treasurer.	From all Other Sources.	Forfeit- ures.	Balance Jan. 1, 1890.	Total Receipts.
Simeon F. Letteney, Barnstable,	\$452 75	\$85 08	\$37 85	\$148 19	\$350 00	-	-	-	-	\$1,073 87
John Crosby, Pittsfield,	931 83	4 00	1,339 23	24 03	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	3,299 09
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton,	2,235 98	3 50	149 01	-	800 00	\$208 46	-	\$100 00	\$363 05	3,800 00
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford,	4,882 82	1 75	4,747 55	27,702 80	1,200 00	634 74	\$30 24	-	3,186 83	42,366 73
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown,	-	310 00	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	-	510 00
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich,	945 09	-	3,000 00	326 78	1,200 00	-	-	-	1,197 85	6,069 72*
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence,	2,564 72	109 50	4,802 64	368 84	1,000 00	337 75	-	-	-	11,879 78
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport,	449 86	-	-	-	870 00	-	-	-	108 83	1,428 69
Samuel R. Hathaway, Salem,	3,129 84	112 65	3,702 99	105 60	1,200 00	378 29	821 00	-	2,315 34	11,765 71
N. D. Allen, Greenfield,	260 25	-	1,007 21	84 83	700 00	-	-	-	-	2,052 20
Simon Brooks, Springfield,	2,884 09	75	4,887 03	86 01	1,000 00	-	110 00	-	-	8,967 88
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton,	725 89	3 00	1,401 58	174 54	1,000 00	-	192 00	-	-	3,497 01
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell,	2,758 81	1 75	10 97	10 97	1,000 00	4,126 38	-	-	3 50	7,901 41
John M. Fiske, Cambridge,	9,727 66	1,304 83	68,181 98	1,449 51	2,500 00	-	1,500 00	-	-	84,663 98
Frederick F. Parker, Nantucket,	-	-	903 31	-	45 84	313 44	-	-	-	359 28
Augustus B. Endicott, Dedham,	2,731 04	36 99	-	103 60	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	4,774 94
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth,	2,608 14	-	-	-	750 00	-	-	-	-	3,358 14
John B. O'Brien, Boston,	4,794 31	675 72	-	60 02	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	6,530 05
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg,	2,520 56	-	4,553 69	1,002 61	1,400 00	-	-	-	-	9,536 86
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester,	6,624 75	139 38	2,559 58	117 06	1,400 00	-	-	-	-	10,640 77
	\$51,208 39	\$2,788 90	\$101,073 65	\$31,825 39	\$19,615 84	\$6,019 06	\$2,653 24	\$100 00	\$7,175 40	\$225,136 20

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1890* —

Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	To County Treasurer.	Materials and Supplies.	Incidental Expenses.	Retained for Salary.	Retained for Board of Prisoners.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1890.	Total Expenditures.
Simeon F. Letteney, Barnstable,	\$716 62	-	\$7 25	\$350 00	-	-	\$1,073 87
John Crosby, Pittsfield,	2,299 09	-	-	1,000 00	-	-	3,299 09
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton,	2,069 77	\$44 16	264 30	800 00	-	\$681 77	3,860 00
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford,	35,353 92	543 75	136 23	1,200 00	-	5,132 82	42,366 73
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown,	-	-	-	200 00	\$310 00	-	510 00
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich,	5,469 72	-	-	1,200 00	-	-	6,669 72
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence,	9,207 67	-	357 75	1,000 00	-	1,314 36	11,879 78
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport,	448 85	-	-	870 00	-	109 84	1,428 69
Samuel R. Hathaway, Salem,	8,411 21	-	378 29	1,200 00	-	1,776 21	11,765 71
N. D. Allen, Greenfield,	1,352 29	-	-	700 00	-	-	2,052 29
Simon Brooks, Springfield,	7,967 88	-	-	1,000 00	-	-	8,967 88
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton,	2,497 01	-	-	1,000 00	-	-	3,497 01
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell,	2,775 03	4,126 38	-	1,000 00	-	-	7,901 41
John M. Fiske, Cambridge,	82,108 98	-	55 00	2,500 00	-	-	84,663 98
Frederick F. Parker, Nantucket,	-	304 64	8 80	45 84	-	-	359 28
Augustus B. Endicott, Dedham,	3,774 94	-	-	1,000 00	-	-	4,774 94
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth,	2,608 14	-	-	750 00	-	-	3,358 14
John B. O'Brien, Boston,	5,445 05	-	85 00	1,000 00	-	-	6,530 05
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg,	8,136 86	-	-	1,400 00	-	-	9,536 86
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester,	9,240 77	-	-	1,400 00	-	-	10,640 77
	\$130,883 81	\$5,018 93	\$1,292 62	\$9,615 84	\$310 00	\$9,015 00	\$225,136 20

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# FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

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FEBRUARY, 1892.

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OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE ACCOUNTS OF COUNTY OFFICERS,  
OFFICERS OF INFERIOR COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES,  
No. 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1892.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report.

I have nothing new to suggest in the way of legislation, unless it be to recommend that in case of the defalcation or absconding of a county treasurer, the county commissioners, or some other officer, be authorized to take summary possession of the office, books and papers of such delinquent treasurer, and hold them until a new appointment can be made, or until any question or charge of dishonesty or defalcation can be investigated. Fortunately in this Commonwealth, there have been few cases where any authority not given in the statutes has been found necessary. But in the case of the late treasurer of Franklin county, who, in June last, confessed himself to be a defaulter to the amount of over sixteen thousand dollars, I could not fail to see that the present law in some respects is defective.

That confession was made in the midst of an examination of the accounts of that officer by me, and the county commissioners were in session at the time. If the treasurer had absconded, instead of confessing and promptly resigning and standing by to aid, by all the means in his power, in straightening out his affairs, and in the instalment of his successor, the condition of things to which I desire to call attention would have existed. The treasurer of Franklin kept the office in his store. If he had locked that store

and gone to Canada, the derelict treasury would have been recovered only by a trespass. He gave a large bond. In his absence, who could have taken possession of the county funds, books and papers without risk of discharging the bondsmen? With no law and no precedent to guide me at Greenfield, I at once notified the county commissioners and the bondsmen of the treasurer of his default; with his consent held possession of the books and papers until the commissioners could appoint a successor and allow the latter to qualify by giving bonds. If the treasurer had refused to open his store or the county safe, had refused to resign, and declined to abscond, what could have been done under the law? It is provided that if the office of county treasurer "becomes vacant by the death, removal from the county, or incapacity of the treasurer, or otherwise, the county commissioners shall appoint a successor." (Public Statutes, chapter 10, section 17).

If there be no constitutional objection, I recommend that power be given to the supreme judicial court to remove a county treasurer, when, in their judgment, the public good requires it, as may now be done with clerks of courts, clerks of inferior courts, sheriffs, registers of probate, commissioners of insolvency and district attorneys,—every county officer except the judge of probate, county commissioners and registers of deeds.

Upon the merits of the Greenfield defalcation I have something to say. It staggered me at first, as it did the entire community of Franklin county. The frank avowal that for fifteen years the county funds had been used by the treasurer in his own private business; that he had successfully escaped detection by me for four years, the savings bank commissioners for more than ten years, the board of examiners and the county commissioners during his whole term, was indeed amazing. The boards of examiners were relieved from the duty of examining the accounts of county treasurers by chapter 380 of the Acts of 1890, and the same chapter required me to certify to the correctness of their accounts whenever I made an examination. I examined in Franklin the week after the act took effect, and more carefully than ever before went over

the accounts, under a sense of the new responsibility devolved upon me. The balance then on hand was found to be very small and was duly certified on the cash book. I visited Greenfield again in June, 1891, but a little earlier than in 1890. My attention was engaged by the fact that the first entry on the receipt side was a large loan, and that the entries of cash received from towns for dog licenses, due by law and usually paid June 1, were not entered on the cash book for many weeks after that date. I went through the examination without asking any questions about the loan and the "dog money," and called upon the treasurer to show me his balance,—say nine thousand dollars. Then it was that he made the confession of his default. He could not show the balance called for by the books as they then stood, but had, say, one thousand dollars. On being asked by me "if that was all of it," he said no, and took from his safe a memorandum book in which he had entered his dog money for June, 1891, and from that charged himself upon his cash book with about two thousand dollars of dog funds, and with the proceeds of a note given by the county commissioners to effect a temporary loan to the amount of some five thousand dollars, given months before, so that the real balance he should have exhibited was about seventeen thousand dollars, and not nine thousand dollars, as stated above. Investigation showed that the treasurer had tided himself over the examination of 1890 by the same means, viz.: by not entering the temporary loan referred to and the dog funds of 1890 till after I had visited him. Had there been any practicable means of informing myself that there had been any temporary loans, or that the towns had paid what was due June 1 for dog licenses, (town clerks being frequently delinquent in this matter of prompt payment to the counties), I could not escape reproach and condemnation. But the fact was the records of the county commissioners did not contain one scrap of evidence that the county of Franklin had borrowed a cent of money in 1890 or 1891. And unless the treasurer saw fit to charge himself with the money or send to the clerk of the court a duplicate of the receipt given by him when he received the same, as



required by Public Statutes, chapter 23, section 12, I could not know that he had borrowed money except by inquiring of everybody who had money to loan, and, as to payment of dog money, I must have inquired of town clerks whether they had paid the same.

The fact is, the looseness with which county business was done in Franklin county, put a premium on defalcation, and gave the facilities for the precise condition of things that I have described, and about which I have been scolding for four years.

In the second report from this office, at page 58, may be found these words: "And this brings me to what I regard as the greatest irregularity and the most dangerous one that is to be found in the transaction of county business, to wit: the fact that the clerks of the county commissioners do not in fact attend the meetings of the boards, nor keep the records of the proceedings. The books are filled with litigation caused by the fact that these records are not properly kept. There is an explosion every little while over the question; it enters into political campaigns, and yet nothing is done which furnishes a complete remedy."

This was said in 1889. The next year a bill passed the Legislature which is compulsory upon the commissioners, in the absence of their clerk from any regular meeting, to appoint one of their own number clerk *pro tem.*, and have a record made by a sworn officer (chapter 198, Acts of 1890.) At present there is no excuse for not having full records of all regular meetings of county commissioners.

The duplicate receipts now required by law would be a great check if the law was complied with. I still think it would be wise to provide that the duplicate should be sent to this office, and not to the county clerk. A package could be forwarded at the end of each week, without much expense or labor, and I could know, with substantial accuracy, whether cash was being properly paid over and receipted for by the various treasurers.

#### NO LOSS TO FRANKLIN COUNTY.

There will be no loss to the county by the defalcation at Greenfield. The deficiency has already been made good



to within \$2,200, and the county has some pledge of the bondsmen of the late treasurer for the amount at an early day.

#### NATURALIZATION.

I take the liberty to renew some of the recommendations contained in the report of last year.

By the returns from the police court at Williamstown, it appears that that court is still exercising the jurisdiction of naturalization, although the court has no clerk. This is the fourth time I have called the attention of the Legislature to what seems to me a great practical question. If this smallest of the inferior courts can exercise this great power of making citizens of aliens, then nine other inferior courts of the State have the same power. And more than this: if they have jurisdiction they are bound to exercise it, and persons living in their respective districts cannot go to other inferior courts which do have a clerk. Worcester county will best illustrate what is meant. In that county are four district courts not having clerks. The justices of those courts do not believe they have power to naturalize, and for several years persons residing in the territory within the jurisdiction of those courts went to the central district court of Worcester to be naturalized. When Attorney-General Waterman gave his opinion that the court at Williamstown, by appointing a clerk, could naturalize, the central court declined to entertain petitions for naturalization from persons residing outside of its territorial jurisdiction. But the other courts not having clerks did not take up the work. The result is that a cloud rests upon the citizenship of perhaps thousands of people in the Commonwealth, from no fault of their own.

And there is much inconvenience, to say nothing of expense, by compelling persons to go to the superior court, or to the United States courts, when, if the court at Williamstown is right, there is a competent tribunal close at hand. I am not urging any extension of the power of inferior courts in this behalf, but of a determination of the question as to what courts have this great power.

I think the opinion of the justices of the supreme judicial court may well be required. Since my last report, the

supreme court of Maine has given an opinion that the municipal court at Lewiston has no power to naturalize. The court there has no clerk except a recorder appointed by the judge, precisely like the courts not having clerks in this State. Dean, Pet. 83 Maine 489.

### JURISDICTION OF SPECIAL JUSTICES OF COURTS.

The supreme court of Massachusetts has again decided that, in general, a special justice sitting in a case, must account on the record for the absence of the standing justice. This has been the law since the case of *Dike vs. Story*, 7 Allen 351, but special justices have not, apparently, received notice of the decision. I still find vouchers for expenses of inquests held by special justices with nothing on the record to show why the standing justice did not do that work.

Would it not be well to revamp section 25 of chapter 154 of the Public Statutes, and remove from it what the highest court calls "obscure," and "complex?" (*Dike vs. Story supra*. Com. *vs. Fay*, 151 Mass. 381, and case just decided in 154 Mass.)

### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TRADING WITH THEMSELVES.

I am not yet able to see why state and city officers should be forbidden to trade with the State or the cities, while county officers are skipped. In Hampden county, the chairman of the commissioners is apparently one of the largest, if not the largest, dealers in supplies to the county institutions, his bills aggregating as much as \$1,000 a year in some years. I mention Hampden, because it would not be just to the other counties where I believe the evil, if it be one, does not longer exist. The keeper of a jail or house of correction or truant school ought to have open to him the "markets of the world." He may buy as agent of the commissioners, or the commissioners may furnish all supplies. The law is this: "The county commissioners shall, without extra charge or commission to themselves or to any other person, procure or cause to be procured all necessary supplies for the jails and houses of correction, to

be furnished and purchased under their direction, and at the expense of the county." (Section 53, chapter 220, Public Statutes.)

In these days of doubtful politics it is easy to see why a master of an institution would wish to conciliate the county commissioners or the chairman; and if he knows he is to buy of the chairman, who may or not be present and acting (both or either of them) when the bills are approved, he is not apt to fear much cutting down in the bills of goods he has ordered. The commissioners with their knowledge of the wants of the public institutions under their charge, have great advantage over all competitors. The record in Hampden does not show that, when the chairman's bills are up for the approval of the board, a special commissioner is called in who might testify that he would have sold fifty barrels of flour to the jail for a quarter of a dollar less a barrel than charged by the chairman. I had hoped the detailed report of the county treasurers would cure this evil, but it is probable the people do not yet appreciate the new document now required by law. A statute in aid of the report I am sure would be of public utility.

#### BONDS OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

As the money now received by clerks and justices of inferior courts and trial justices is mainly payable to cities and towns, and not to counties, it is important to inquire whether the bonds, as now conditioned, are broad enough to cover all contingencies.

#### EXAMINATION OF BONDS.

Chapter 32 of the Acts of 1885 provides for the examination annually of all official bonds which are in the custody of the treasurer and receiver-general, but I do not find any law requiring any examination of the official bonds which are in the custody of county treasurers. As these are far more numerous than any other official bonds, it would seem important that they should be examined at least once a year.

It may not be impertinent to call attention to the act of 1885 *supra*, and to section 6 of chapter 26 of the Public

Statutes, which requires the superior court to examine the bonds of medical examiners once a year. It is doubtful, I suppose, whether the duty imposed upon the court by these statutes is judicial, and therefore constitutional. If constitutional, the examination made by the court must be a judicial one, on evidence properly brought before the court. A justice could hardly be required to go from the county seat, say at Barnstable, to Provincetown, to look at the books of the assessors, or inquire as to the financial status of a surety on the bond of a medical examiner. The increased burden laid upon that court would perhaps justify a release from the work of examining sureties on bonds.

#### RECEIPT FOR PRISONER UPON THE MITTIMUS.

It will greatly facilitate examining accounts if the officer in charge of a penal or reformatory institution be required to give a receipt, on the original warrant of commitment, for a prisoner. Ordinarily, the presence or absence in the files of a mittimus determines whether or not a defendant has been committed. The record may show that the order of the court was "committed," when the defendant did not go down. He may have paid the officer at the station, or on the way to prison. The officer's receipt would show the fact at a glance, and then it would require collusion on the part of the clerk or magistrate, the committing officer, and the officer in charge of the institution, to accomplish the most obviously easy way of cheating, if any one making up the records of the courts desired to cheat.

#### UNIFORM BLANKS.

The time has come I think to say a word about uniform blanks in the inferior courts, and before trial justices. That these should be practically uniform goes without saying, and yet there is apparently a greater variety now than ever before, although chapter 285 of the Acts of 1888 provided for uniform blanks and dockets, to be approved by the attorney-general.

The act is well nigh a dead letter. I find the printing bill in inferior courts in one of the large counties is \$781.45,



not to include what was paid for “supplies,” which in some cases I apprehend means printing. Chapter 285 should be made effectual some way.

County commissioners, who now approve bills for incidental expenses of courts, might refuse to pay for printing unless the forms have the *imprimatur* of the attorney-general upon them.

It should seem that all superfluous forms and fees have been cut off, and that now is a favorable time to provide the most simple, and at the same time the best, form of blanks. I do not see why this should not be done in all the courts, high and low. A small committee from the clerks most conversant with criminal business, to advise with the attorney-general, would readily accomplish the desired work.

#### UNIFORM VOUCHERS.

I repeat from last year's report the following : —

“I recommend that some competent authority be designated to prescribe a uniform system of vouchers for officers' and witnesses' fees in all the courts, and for a uniform system of certificates to county and town treasurers. Section 77 of chapter 155 of the Public Statutes is not easy of enforcement, and there is no uniformity in the practice of different courts and magistrates. But for that statute I might, perhaps, now direct how receipts may be taken.”

This may seem a small matter; but when it is remembered that the vouchers which this office encounters in examining the several officers, whose receipts and expenditures approximate \$6,000,000, are hundreds of thousands in number and infinite in form and variety, it will appear how essential is some degree of uniformity.

#### AUDITORS' BILLS.

Question has been made in some of the counties as to the proper disposition of the bills of auditors and masters, after their presentation to the court for allowance. It has seemed to me that the original bills should be transmitted to the treasurer, with or without the order of the court for payment. The provisions of sections 7, 8 and 9 of chapter



23, Public Statutes, seem broad enough to require this. If not, then chapter 206 of the Acts of 1890 ought to cover the case. But it is denied in one quarter that an auditor's bill is an "incidental expense" of a court. (See section 23, chapter 153, Public Statutes.) I do not see why such bills are not "incidental" to a sitting of the court, as much as an officer's bill, or that of the chaplain, or for meals of jurors, or for expert witnesses. (Clark petition, 104 Mass. 537.) And all these are approved by the court.

#### ORDER OF THE COURT FOR PAYMENT.

It would seem, too, that in all cases there should be an order of the court for payment. Section 23, chapter 153, Public Statutes, *supra*, specifically provides that the court "shall receive, examine and allow" all bills, and shall "order payment thereof." In the majority of counties, at present, no order of payment is made, but the original bills are dumped into the treasury by the clerks, or by the parties holding the bills. In Middlesex, I am informed by the clerk that auditors sometimes take their bills into Suffolk, and get them allowed by some justice, and then the bill is presented to the treasurer of Middlesex, without knowledge of the clerk of the court.

There is no express statute, and no uniform practice, requiring a record to be kept of bills allowed and paid by county treasurers upon the orders of the courts. If the court, and not a justice, must allow these bills, why is not the clerk the proper certifying officer of the court, and why should not a record be kept of every judicial or ministerial act of the court? The fact that in Worcester county an auditor's bill was presented to one justice, and by him cut down twenty-five per cent., and then was presented to another justice at the next sitting of the court, in the form of an original bill for the full amount charged in the first bill, and was allowed and paid, shows the importance of having some kind of a record of the incidental expenses of the courts. The facts in the Worcester case referred to are being investigated by the superior court.

Some light may be thrown upon the question by the dictum of Chief Justice Gray in *Fessenden v. Nickerson*,

125 Mass. 316. The question there being whether the parties or the county should pay an auditor's bill, the court said: "An order should be entered determining the compensation of the auditor, and directing that it be paid by the county, and a copy of that order transmitted by the clerk to the treasurer."

This dictum and the language of the statute above referred to certainly lay a good foundation for a "court pay roll," so appropriate in Hampden and some other counties. Let all the bills of a sitting of the court be duly entered on the roll, and be presented to the justice with the original bills duly approved by the sheriff, district attorney, or other proper officer. The court could then "receive, examine and allow" the bills, and the clerk could draw the order for payment, "enter" it, as Judge Gray says, and transmit a copy of it, with the original bills, to the treasurer. The courts might, perhaps, determine this matter by general rule or order. Something certainly ought to be done.

#### PAYMENT OF STENOGRAPHERS.

It seems that stenographers are to be paid by the counties "upon the certificate of the presiding judge as to (such) attendance." (Act of 1885, chapter 291.) Here is an act of the judge and not of the court. It is doubtful if the legislature intended any method of certification or payment of these latest incidental expenses of the courts, different from those already provided for in the statutes. One broad paragraph could regulate the whole business, and at the same time simplify matters considerably.

#### PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

These are all paid by the counties, except in Suffolk, where the State pays them. The office is regarded as a State office like that of district attorney, who is paid by the State. There should at least be uniformity. I have not been able to ascertain why the State should pay the assistants in Suffolk, and not in the other districts.

## RECENT LEGISLATION.

Chapter 440 of the Acts of 1890, which abolished costs, as such, cast upon towns and cities the expense of criminal prosecutions in the inferior courts, and gave in return the fines paid in said courts, has now been in operation fifteen months. In 1891 the act was extended to trial justices; and fines imposed in the inferior courts and before trial justices and paid after commitment, were given to towns and cities where the offenses were committed. Owing to the passage of the so-called "Drunk Law" (Chapter 427, Acts of 1891), which took effect July first of that year, it is difficult to speak with much accuracy of the effect of chapter 440, so far as revenue is concerned.

I believe, however, that chapter 440 meets with general approval among those, not financially interested, who have most to do with the administration of criminal law. How much revenue has been taken from the counties by reason of this act cannot be stated, because the chief source of revenue was removed by taking away the power to impose a fine for drunkenness. One objection to the law was that it would tend to reduce pecuniary penalties for crimes and misdemeanors. That proves to be true only in a few courts, and the responsibility for such result is upon the court. Every magistrate is bound to impose such penalty as shall be fitting to the offense committed.

It cannot truly be said that the legislature has expressed itself as in favor of cutting off the costs or expense of criminal prosecutions. Chapter 440 simply provides that the question shall be determined by the court, in presence of the officer and of the defendant, where, if one cent shall determine whether the imprisonment resulting from non-payment of fine shall be 40 or 90 days, the court shall declare the sentence, and not leave it to the clerk to foot up and announce the fine and costs in accordance with some iron rule of the fee system. When chapter 440 was before the legislative committee, the clerk of one of our inferior courts suggested to me that the word "may" should be made "shall", in that part of section 3 which says the



court *may* impose a fine large enough to include the whole or any part of the expense of prosecution. “For,” said he, “our judge is a crank, and never will impose anything that the statute does not require.” But the word *shall* is not very appropriate when applied to a judge in respect to his doing his obvious duty, and was not inserted in the law.

What is a justice of the superior court to infer when he reads upon a complaint, appealed from some court or magistrate, that the sentence below was \$50 for a liquor nuisance? He examines the papers and finds there was a search warrant (and the general court in 1888 said \$10 might be added arbitrarily for such warrant), that the expense for officers’ and witness’ fees was \$15, and yet the fine is the minimum allowed by law. The case is tried on appeal and \$10 more of expense accrues, and the defendant is again convicted. If the justice feels that he ought not to throw away the \$35, and imposes a fine of \$100, it will at least be said that both magistrates could not be right, and the attorney for the defendant may say his client is punished for exercising his constitutional right of appeal. I think this matter will settle itself. As the fines go to cities and towns, if these fall off too much there will be a clamor that will reach even the ears of a crank on the bench.

I have a statement in writing from a magistrate, certifying his opinion that the abolition of the court fee (\$2.35) would not take any money out of the county treasury. If that memorandum were exhibited to him now, I apprehend the penalty for misdemeanors in his court would be slightly increased in all cases.

There is a general acquiescence in the principle and the policy of the act in question. The Legislature is absolute in the matter of costs, and that distribution which imposes a large share of the burden upon cities and towns is local option carried to its legitimate end. If the sale of liquor be a great source of crime, it is only fair to place the tax resulting from that crime upon the municipality that tolerates such sale.

## CONSTRUCTION OF CHAPTER 440.

The alleged weak spots in this act arise mainly, I think, from misconstruction. A year ago a case was pending in the supreme court, which settled the point that town treasurers need not sign complaints any more than they had done before the enactment of this law.

Another point has been taken in about the same localities, to wit: That in appeal and grand jury cases, the county, and not the town where the offence was alleged to have been committed, should pay the expenses of prosecution in the lower courts.

It seems to me there can be no doubt when the chapter is carefully examined. Section 2, as amended, provides that in a criminal case, tried in any police, district or municipal court, or before a trial justice, the fees and expenses of officers shall be paid by the city or town where the offence was committed. How is it material that there is an appeal or holding to the grand jury? The case is tried and disposed of, so far as the lower tribunal is concerned. It is just as important that the officers should be promptly paid, in such cases as well as those where sentences are complied with.

I do not see how section 8 can be disposed of so easily. "All fees and expenses" not paid at the end of a trial, "shall be certified at the end of each month to the treasurer of the city or town liable therefor, and such treasurer shall pay the same to the parties entitled thereto." In some counties officers had to wait more than six months to get their fees in such cases.

By section 10 it is provided that the fees paid or certified to towns in the lower courts shall be noted in the papers that go up to the higher court; but this is only for information there, so that the fine can be made large enough to cover all expenses in both courts. This is the construction I put upon the law, and is the construction put upon it everywhere, I believe, except in Norfolk and Plymouth counties. In the southeastern district, the district attorney has taken the other view of the law, and certified for payment to the county treasurers the fees noted on appeal and grand jury



cases from the inferior courts, although those fees had in most cases already been paid by the process described in section 8 *supra*. The clerks of some of the courts were surprised to receive checks from the county treasurer for fees they did not understand to be due. Some of them sent them back to the county treasurer, others paid them over to the towns which had already paid the same bills.

The amounts paid, illegally, as I think, by the treasurers of Plymouth and Norfolk, are several hundred dollars. Whether it can be recovered I do not know. The Public Statutes provide that where a treasurer pays money to a county officer without authority of law he shall be personally liable. (Chapter 23, section 10.) Whether a trial justice is a county officer has not yet been determined by judicial authority in this State.

The treasurers of the counties named were informed by me in a printed circular, early last year, that "all costs and expenses that accrue before trial justices are to be paid or certified to towns for payment, by the trial justices."

Another consideration is of some importance. One of the selectmen of a town inquires whether a "county case" is not made out "where a trial justice refuses to take jurisdiction and sends the case to the grand jury?" I answer no. The statute was intended to cut off, or greatly restrain, this practice. Trial justices will be compelled to take jurisdiction and find out whether there is any case before incurring expense in a higher court. If trial justices can throw the expenses of doubtful cases upon the counties by declining jurisdiction, they will clog the superior court.

This same selectman states another case which should be remedied at once. I have repeatedly called the attention of the Legislature to it.

"In case of a warrant issued by a trial justice twenty miles away from the town where the defendant and witnesses reside, and wherein a trial justice resides, and the precept reads as usual 'to bring the defendant before the subscriber or some other trial justice in said county,' and said town is liable for the costs, why should not the officer arraign the man before the local trial justice instead of taking him twenty miles off and more than quadrupling the expense?"

This intelligent selectman might have stated a stronger case still, and asked why an officer should have power to arrest a man without a warrant in Hyde Park and carry him before a magistrate in Bellingham for trial? The Legislature alone has power to prevent this evil.

#### FINES TO TOWNS AND CITIES.

Last year an act was passed giving to towns and cities the fines imposed in the inferior courts and paid after commitment. There is much to be said, since that act was passed, in favor of compelling the towns and cities to pay their witnesses.

But as such a law would restore the old condition of things in respect to the non-payment of witnesses, I do not recommend any change in this regard. But here is further justification of the law compelling towns and cities to pay all expenses in the lower courts.

#### ILLEGAL SENTENCES.

It seems to me that some courts and magistrates have imposed illegal sentences, in some cases.

I find on examination of warrants of commitment that fines and costs are still imposed, and in other cases fines and expenses in separate sums. For instance, for illegal sale of liquor the penalty in one case was a fine of \$50 and \$1.40 expenses. I apprehend that defendant might have been discharged on *habeas corpus*. The fine should have been \$51.40, in one lump, if the court was looking for the minimum. The expense is to be stated separately only where the maximum fine is deemed an inadequate penalty for the offence committed.

Sooner or later hair splitting will cease, and a round sum will be imposed as a fitting penalty for every offence. It is to be hoped also that, sooner or later, there will be in the Commonwealth a nearer approach to uniformity of sentence in all the courts, especially in crimes of avarice, like liquor nuisances, gambling houses and houses of ill-fame.

It is easy to excuse the minimum sentence where sudden temptation, passion or hunger lead to misdemeanor. But

where avarice inspires the commission of the offences that lead to so many other crimes and to so much misery and suffering, the public will better be satisfied, in my judgment, with the maximum rather than the minimum punishment.

#### REVENUE FROM THE INFERIOR COURTS.

The question of revenue from the inferior courts will inevitably be discussed by those who desire the repeal or material amendment of the law of 1891 relating to drunkenness.

For convenience I give a table showing the fines and costs received in the year 1890 and the fines and expenses in 1891: —

	1890.	1891.
From Police Courts, . . . . .	\$79,272 54	\$75,946 97
From Municipal Courts, . . . . .	85,890 94	63,184 85
From District Courts, . . . . .	95,882 37	82,150 48
Totals, . . . . .	\$261,045 85	\$221,282 30
Loss, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$39,763 55
FROM TRIAL JUSTICES.	1890.	1891.
Fines and Costs, . . . . .	\$22,221 22	\$16,509 23
Loss, . . . . .	. . . . .	5,711 99

The shrinkage is only \$45,000 in round numbers, and more than half of this is in Boston, where alone are municipal courts.

#### ARRESTS IN 1891.

From the report of the prison commissioners, it appears that in 1891 there were 87,114 arrests in the State, an increase over 1890 of 6,270.

Of this increase Boston furnished 3,640, or about 60 per cent. When we keep in mind the fact that chapter 427, Acts of 1891, which took away the pecuniary penalty for drunkenness, has been in force since July first, it will be

apparent that the law which abolished costs, as such, has not materially affected the revenue that comes from the criminal courts.

#### FINES IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The board of police of Boston report that "the average amount of fines imposed by the courts (during the decade) was \$94,597.16; in 1891 it was \$133,169.47, or \$38,572.51 more than the average."

From what has gone before it is evident that in the higher court there is not that seeking after the minimum which appears in some of the inferior courts.

#### OMISSIONS IN THE NEW DRUNK LAW.

There is no provision in chapter 427 of the Acts of 1891 for paying officers, whose compensation comes solely from fees, in cases where persons arrested by such officers are discharged by probation officers under the statute.

Consequently there is great confusion and lack of uniformity in the matter of payment of these officials. An amendment of the act seems necessary. To help, in drafting, I suggest the following:—

Where an officer, whose only compensation for services in criminal proceedings comes from the taxable fees, makes an arrest for drunkenness, and the person arrested is discharged by a probation officer without being brought into court or before a trial justice, the officer making such arrest shall be entitled to the same fees as in cases where persons arrested are taken into court, or before a trial justice, and complained against. If the arrest be made without a warrant, the officer making the same shall make a sworn statement in writing of his fees, in the nature of a return upon a precept, which statement shall be left with the probation officer, who shall deliver the same to the court or trial justice having jurisdiction. Where trial justices, as probation officers, discharge, without complaint, persons arrested for drunkenness, they shall be entitled to the same compensation as in cases where there are trials.

#### PAYMENT OF DOG DAMAGES.

The method of payment of dog damages and the fees of the appraisers, as done at present, is vexatious and unsatis-



factory. The treasurer is bound to pay claims within ten days from the time they are allowed. He pays by check, on a schedule received from the county commissioners, showing name of claimant, place of residence, and amount of claim. The treasurer sends out his checks, and waits for their return. There may be half a dozen post-offices in the town or city in which resides the person to whom the check is sent. There may be half a dozen men of the same name in the town or city, and the treasurer has no means of identification. The check may fall into the wrong hands, the real owner may hold it in his pocket weeks or months, and the treasurer has nothing to show for the check he has drawn except the stub on his check book, the check alone, when endorsed and returned, being the evidence of payment.

I therefore recommend that the law be amended so that a schedule of dog damages and appraisers' fees, as prepared by the county commissioners, shall be sent to each city and town treasurer in a county by the county treasurer, together with a check for the amount due persons in each city and town, and that the city and town treasurers shall disburse the same to the proper persons.

Being on the ground, the local treasurers will be able to identify all claimants, and more promptly pay this fast-increasing class of creditors.

#### THE TABLES.

Some comparative statements from the tables are interesting. The treasurers have collected in taxes \$56,000, in round numbers, more than last year. They have received from the courts \$120,000 less than last year. This is because fines mainly go to the cities and towns. Sheriffs pay \$16,000 less than last year, and of this shrinkage \$12,000 is in Middlesex. This may come from less criminal business, smaller fines, or more imprisonment. This column varies greatly from year to year. The jailors shrink only \$3,000. The houses of correction fall off \$21,000, mainly in Plymouth, Bristol, Essex and Middlesex; the latter losing \$12,000, mainly I suppose from the legislative blow at the brush department in that county.



Berkshire, Hampshire and Worcester show an increase, — Worcester a large one.

I believe the houses of correction are nearly full, — the increase coming largely from commitments for drunkenness under the law of 1891.

Dog licenses yield \$4,000 less than last year. The clerks of the courts pay over about the same sums, notwithstanding the loss from "orders and copies" by recent legislation, for which they are not to blame.

The total receipts of the treasurers exceed those of last year by \$182,000. Some items of expenditure may be noticed. Interest has increased by \$2,000. This is from increase of temporary loans (\$35,000) for new county buildings and truant schools.

For support of prisoners \$6,000 less than last year has been paid.

The dog damages and dog money refunded to cities and towns appears to be \$13,000 less, but this has no significance, some treasurers paying over in December, and others carrying forward a balance to the new year.

Highways, bridges and land damages have increased by \$125,000, mainly in the Connecticut River counties.

The building and repairs of county buildings are \$4,000 less than last year, notwithstanding that new court houses are in process of erection at Taunton, Fall River and Brockton.

Of county debts \$33,000 more than last year has been paid. The expenses of criminal prosecutions have fallen off \$104,000. This is largely because cities and towns now pay their own officers' fees and salaries.

Expenses of terms of court are \$12,000 less. This refers to the superior court.

Medical examiners' bills have slightly increased, as have those for printing and stationery, and for copying, recording and indexing.

Last year there was a miscellaneous column of \$77,000. This year that column is reduced to \$9,000, and new details inserted.

The balances on hand at the end of the year aggregate \$461,000, as against \$458,000 last year.

## CLERKS OF COURTS.

The item of interest here is the fact that civil entries have yielded \$4,293 more than last year; *i. e.*, there have been 1,431 entries more than in 1890. The increase is distributed all over the State, except in Nantucket and Worcester, where there is a trifling loss.

It is remarkable that the largest increase is in the extremities of the State, Barnstable and Berkshire leading, with Dukes County next. Of the large counties, Middlesex leads, Plymouth gains handsomely, while the superior court of Suffolk shows a gain of 16 per cent.

The new writs, I apprehend, are mainly for tort. There is evidently an increase of litigation. It is not so clear that there is an increase of business.

## CRIMINAL BUSINESS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The criminal business in the superior court, for two years, will be shown by the following table. The year 1889 is taken because a change of criminal law took place in 1890 (chapter 440).

	1889.	1891.	Reduction.
Pleas of guilty, . . . . .	1,901	1,722	179
Jury trials, . . . . .	1,412	1,201	211
Verdict of guilty, . . . . .	862	745	117
Verdict of not guilty, . . . . .	464	403	61
Disagreements of jury, . . . . .	86	53	33
Nol prossed or quashed, . . . . .	687	550	137
Placed on file, . . . . .	1,092	810	282
Sentenced, . . . . .	2,227	1,973	254

Prosecutions and sentences in the inferior courts for the same years:—

	1889.	1891.	Reduction.
Prosecutions, . . . . .	83,562	73,911	9,651
Sentences, . . . . .	66,703	56,397	10,306

*Commitments.*—1889, 34,094; 1890, 33,290; 1891, 27,795. A reduction from 1890 of 5,495.

Here is a reduction of 211 jury trials, of 117 convictions, and of 254 sentences in the higher court, and in the lower courts a reduction of 9,651 prosecutions and of 10,306 sentences.

So it appears that, notwithstanding the new law relating to drunkenness, there has been a great falling off in criminal business. But for that law the reduction would be surprising.

Unless a better reason can be given, I shall attribute much of this reduction to chapter 440 of the Acts of 1891, which has caused a careful examination of complaints before making arrests.

EDWARD P. LORING,

*Controller of County Accounts.*

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# APPENDIX.

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TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891.*  
 RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Tax Collections.	Courts.	Naturalization.	Sheriff.	Jailers.	Masters of Houses of Correction.	Dog Licenses.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable,	\$18,000 00	\$486 70	-	\$30 50	\$116 33	\$232 35	\$3,034 20
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	75,000 00	2,512 47	\$455 00	3,873 37	-	2,227 32	8,327 20
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	170,000 00	1,266 76	1,492 00	2,484 53	1,764 50	30,075 97	15,522 60
John S. Smith,	Dukes County,	7,503 55	413 00	5 00	500 00	-	-	426 60
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	222,890 00	3,758 01	1,458 00	4,426 70	465 34	19,385 95	22,889 70
E. A. Newcome,	Franklin,	33,064 73	495 96	-	620 00	-	1,260 53	4,163 50
M. Wells Bridge,	Hampden,	98,000 00	2,158 02	1,200 00	3,249 63	-	4,756 11	10,449 00
Lewis Warner,	Hampshire,	42,000 00	427 49	238 00	755 00	65 63	1,197 57	5,334 80
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	270,000 00	5,319 58	1,205 00	10,545 26	2,849 87	70,729 83	37,885 80
Samuel Swain,	Nantucket,	3,500 00	7 50	-	100 00	-	-	290 70
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	103,403 73	1,760 20	203 00	1,689 91	-	3,299 91	15,874 40
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	65,000 00	786 52	399 00	1,622 38	813 73	1,179 27	13,191 60
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	150,000 00	3,481 13	2,091 00	4,739 41	6,313 38	12,369 06	27,811 00
		\$1,260,362 01	\$22,873 34	\$8,746 00	\$34,636 60	\$12,388 78	\$146,713 87	\$165,201 10



TABLE No. 1. *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891 — Continued.*

## RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Cities and Towns on Account of Highways and Bridges.	Loans.	Clerks of Courts, Fees.	Miscellane- ous.	Truant Schools.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1891.	Total Receipts.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable,	-	\$300 00	\$14,000 00	\$355 50	\$763 57	-	\$952 44	\$38,271 59
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	\$205 98	-	25,000 00	1,372 58	545 80	-	25,314 50	144,834 22
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	1,833 66	-	20,000 00	2,287 27	2,161 23	-	139,706 55	388,595 07
John S. Smith,	Dukes County,	-	-	1,500 00	66 00	6 00	-	1,437 11	11,837 26
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	1,827 06	-	130,000 00	3,895 10	426 98	\$1,457 39	117,848 14	530,728 37
E. A. Newcome,	Franklin,	-	570 93	8,500 00	827 67	114 51	-	19,066 57	68,684 40
M. Wells Bridge,	Hampden,	146 73	1,699 16	198,000 00	2,351 86	1,290 88	-	1,999 08	325,300 47
Lewis Warner,	Hampshire,	103 42	-	63,000 00	891 20	52 20	-	1,289 87	115,355 18
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	741 45	15,446 15	231,000 00	6,918 14	1,466 64	-	43,592 17	697,699 89
Samuel Swain,	Nantucket,	-	-	-	68 75	1 00	-	233 01	4,200 96
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	64 91	-	113,000 00	1,748 05	108 75	5,033 05	8,198 81	256,384 72
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	123 03	5,725 00	90,000 00	1,147 55	12,186 60	-	13,350 22	205,524 90
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	1,245 54	-	10,000 00	3,328 22	537 61	-	86,814 80	308,731 15
		\$6,291 78	\$23,741 24	\$904,000 00	\$25,257 89	\$19,661 77	\$6,490 44	\$459,803 27	\$3,096,168 18

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Support of Prisoners.	Salaries.	Dog License Money re-funded and paid for Damages.	Highways and Bridges and Land Damages.	Building, Repairing and Furnishing County Buildings.	Paid on Principal of County Debt.
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$279 44	\$1,655 83	\$5,624 91	\$3,047 20	\$1,181 24	\$682 71	-
George H. Tucker, . . . . .	Berkshire, .	8,637 77	9,384 26	22,594 27	6,375 36	769 82	2,331 72	\$10,000 00
George F. Pratt, . . . . .	Bristol, . .	13,212 50	45,307 87	47,196 92	15,145 57	799 66	51,039 96	20,000 00
John S. Smith, . . . . .	Dukes County, .	619 12	332 44	2,039 60	426 60	200 00	-	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . . .	Essex, . . .	12,003 35	62,125 63	41,439 75	22,370 16	26,496 09	16,182 26	100,000 00
E. A. Newcome, . . . . .	Franklin, . .	2,295 69	2,945 94	7,882 00	2,989 52	1,703 58	2,796 29	14,900 00
M. Wells Bridge, . . . . .	Hampden, . .	17,920 04	9,883 38	34,695 95	10,425 60	135,081 30	2,609 43	4,000 00
Lewis Warner, . . . . .	Hampshire, .	4,917 53	4,112 39	12,932 87	4,982 50	29,168 71	1,610 35	8,000 00
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . . .	Middlesex, .	10,475 68	116,042 87	64,649 19	41,910 46	23,130 98	40,666 70	55,000 00
Samuel Swain, . . . . .	Nantucket, .	-	102 83	1,404 64	426 30	-	524 64	-
Charles H. Smith, . . . . .	Norfolk, . .	2,439 83	14,873 91	18,423 14	16,269 39	5,894 30	6,006 55	-
Albert Davis, . . . . .	Plymouth, .	4,392 98	4,582 50	20,934 44	12,748 08	15,563 92	72,697 32	-
Edward A. Brown, . . . . .	Worcester, .	55 00	21,859 22	59,845 33	27,813 98	-	2,825 20	-
		\$77,248 93	\$293,209 07	\$339,683 01	\$164,930 72	\$244,989 60	\$199,973 13	\$211,900 00

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Paid on Temporary Loans.	Expenses Criminal Prosecutions.	Expenses Terms of Court.	Medical Examiners and Inquests.	Auditors and Masters.	Sheriff For Custody of Prisoners.	Expenses of District and Police Courts.
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$11,000 00	\$2,129 73	\$1,744 43	\$260 18	\$237 50	\$20 00	\$352 41
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	25,000 00	8,251 98	7,227 74	668 00	331 00	100 00	2,105 67
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, . .	-	15,480 61	13,472 54	1,558 90	1,508 93	-	3,234 75
John S. Smith, . . . .	Dukes County, .	1,500 00	865 11	956 61	19 00	66 42	25 00	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, . .	30,000 00	22,528 07	19,569 05	1,945 80	1,744 85	-	-
E. A. Newcome, . . . .	Franklin, . .	8,500 00	5,667 04	4,107 68	326 60	-	40 00	-
M. Wells Bridge, . . . .	Hampden, . .	65,000 00	7,599 36	14,580 31	1,446 10	729 00	50 00	1,733 31
Lewis Warner, . . . .	Hampshire, .	30,000 00	3,880 24	5,369 38	242 00	238 81	30 00	509 50
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, . .	201,000 00	37,314 44	26,840 80	3,324 00	5,645 75	150 00	-
Samuel Swain, . . . .	Nantucket, . .	-	191 30	1,248 35	7 60	-	-	-
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, . .	113,000 00	24,379 97	12,187 19	646 40	3,364 62	-	-
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, . .	30,000 00	7,394 21	13,242 22	414 50	482 50	20 00	-
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, . .	10,000 00	22,926 37	17,387 88	1,519 30	2,606 15	200 00	8,241 79
		\$525,000 00	\$158,608 43	\$142,934 18	\$12,378 38	\$17,065 53	\$635 00	\$16,177 43

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891* — Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

Treasurer.	County.	Copying, Recording and Indexing.	Printing and Stationery.	Law Libraries.	Fuel, Light, etc., County Buildings.	Tenant School.	Commitment of Insane Persons.	Miscellaneous.
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$236 00	\$529 50	\$355 50	\$537 73	-	\$96 89	\$428 79
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	633 80	964 59	408 00	-	\$3,230 18	1,201 43	-
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, .	5,100 56	2,481 22	411 90	5,834 22	4,371 14	1,016 01	601 90
John S. Smith, . . . .	Dukes County, .	-	234 05	-	391 48	-	27 91	196 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, .	6,345 00	2,908 80	3,458 00	10,057 36	20,597 92	3,744 91	44 00
E. A. Newcome, . . . .	Franklin, .	-	860 84	1,239 98	1,289 03	-	433 52	* 4,517 53
M. Wells Bridge, . . . .	Hampden, .	-	1,048 70	725 15	8,701 47	3,176 50	1,102 19	432 92
Lewis Warner, . . . .	Hampshire, .	1,132 50	1,631 30	1,168 39	1,801 78	497 47	359 86	1,158 02
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	17,971 07	7,193 61	3,205 00	5,311 54	-	-	387 77
Samuel Swain, . . . .	Nantucket, .	50 00	145 35	-	56 41	-	-	-
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, .	673 60	2,549 00	-	4,296 69	9,322 14	1,162 80	721 84
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	1,030 00	2,036 71	164 35	5,523 37	950 10	1,009 95	937 50
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	1,979 03	2,583 32	4,184 65	6,797 08	39,574 33	2,333 84	-
		\$34,290 56	\$25,066 99	\$15,320 92	\$50,508 16	\$81,728 78	\$13,089 31	\$9,426 27

\* Included under Miscellaneous is \$2,200.00 deficit in the Accounts of the last preceding Treasurer.

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891* — Concluded.

EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	BALANCE IN TREASURY DEC. 31, 1891.			Total Expenditures.	Amount of County Debt, Dec. 31, 1891.	Salary of Treasurer.
		Cash.	Deposits in Banks on Interest.	Deposits in Banks not on Interest.			
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$899 87	-	\$7,111 73	\$8,011 60	\$8,180 00	\$500 00
George H. Tucker, . . . . .	Berkshire, .	355 00	\$34,203 73	-	144,834 22	100,000 00	1,500 00
George F. Pratt, . . . . .	Bristol, . .	-	135,195 01	15 00	388,605 07	342,500 00	1,800 00
John S. Smith, . . . . .	Dukes County, .	36 44	-	3,021 48	11,857 26	10,586 00	300 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . . .	Essex, . . .	821 39	120,345 08	-	530,728 37	310,000 00	2,200 00
E. A. Newcome, . . . . .	Franklin, . .	320 00	-	5,808 20	68,084 40	46,920 20	600 00
M. Wells Bridge, . . . . .	Hampden, . .	1,722 25	-	2,637 51	325,300 47	402,100 44	1,500 00
Lewis Warner, . . . . .	Hampshire, .	81 00	1,000 08	-	115,355 18	110,000 00	800 00
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . . .	Middlesex, .	-	33,380 03	-	607,090 89	130,000 00	2,500 00
Samuel Swain, . . . . .	Nantucket, . .	43 54	-	-	4,200 06	-	150 00
Charles H. Smith, . . . . .	Norfolk, . .	163 44	17,000 01	3,000 00	256,384 72	-	1,200 00
Albert Davis, . . . . .	Plymouth, . .	1,390 61	10,000 64	-	265,624 00	134,873 00	1,200 00
Edward A. Brown, . . . . .	Worcester, . .	698 33	75,300 35	-	308,731 15	-	2,200 00
		\$6,343 57	\$433,046 23	\$22,553 08	\$81,006 108 18	-	-



TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891.*  
**RECEIPTS.**

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Fees accrued prior to July 1, 1888.	Sales of Writs.	Civil Entries.	Term Fees.	Executions.	Certificates and Affidavits.	Orders and Copies.	Naturalization.	Printing Law Cases.	Payments into Court under Statute of Court.	From Other Sources.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1891.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	-	\$5 75	\$306 00	-	-	\$17 25	\$17 50	\$5 00	\$181 00	\$6,104 26	\$1 00	-	\$533 50
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	-	24 61	1,005 00	-	-	164 38	13 40	-	84 50	599 32	244 74	\$987 97	8,628 86
Simcon Borden,	Bristol,	-	32 30	1,785 00	-	-	36 50	69 40	-	341 75	500 00	335 37	106 93	3,396 57
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes Co.,	-	-	57 00	-	-	1 50	7 50	5 00	-	600 00	-	-	671 00
Dean Peabody,	Essex,	\$9 60	64 15	3,234 00	-	\$13 80	233 50	367 70	3 00	554 00	2,979 71	63 10	7,983 58	15,526 14
Edward B. Lyman,	Franklin,	-	9 45	1,423 00	-	0 75	142 17	71 25	149 00	46 90	500 00	1 40	13 00	1,356 92
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	64 30	40 00	1,842 00	\$6 00	-	188 00	162 70	98 00	131 00	2,696 70	-	1,541 83	6,770 53
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	3 20	11 50	516 00	-	0 75	127 00	52 90	70 00	165 75	500 00	19 25	69 10	1,535 45
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	6 10	50 05	4,836 00	48 50	-	162 45	528 64	-	1,289 45	6,268 86	-	1,615 75	14,805 80
Josiah F. Murphy,	Nantucket,	-	1 25	39 00	-	-	10 00	5 50	-	-	-	3 00	-	58 75
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk,	-	16 35	1,338 00	4 75	1 50	104 45	233 25	21 50	160 00	300 00	37 75	47 55	2,265 10
Edward E. Hobart,	Plymouth,	-	13 30	1,062 00	-	-	24 00	28 50	-	-	-	-	-	1,127 80
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	-	5 65	1,743 00	3 20	1 25	231 00	153 00	-	896 00	10,688 36	3,428 39	22,209 27	39,359 12
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	-	378 90	14,628 00	29 40	66 50	1,399 25	305 25	-	2,248 95	33,434 36*	1,717 20	-	54,207 81
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	145 00	51 00	-	18,800 00	-	3,300 00	22,296 00
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	40 90	36 25	2,526 00	10 60	3 00	216 75	377 95	551 00	-	1,767 04	85 62	462 85	6,077 96
		\$124 10	\$689 51	\$35,340 00	\$102 45	\$87 55	\$3,078 20	\$2,539 44	\$653 50	\$6,099 30	\$55,238 61	\$5,936 82	\$58,427 83	\$178,617 31

\* Balance of Special Deposits.

TABLE No. 2.—Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891—Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

Clerk of Court.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Remained half excess fees accrued prior to July 1, 1888.	Paid for Printing Law Cases.	Paid from Amount held under the State and by Order of the Court.	Paid other Parties.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1891.	Total Expenses.	Salary.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$355 60		\$178 00			\$002 28	\$533 50	\$1,000 00
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	1,009 08		87 00	\$0,210 50		358 70	8,428 86	2,800 00
Samuel Borden,	Bristol,	258 57		341 75	437 40			3,300 57	4,000 00
Samuel Kenison,	Dukes County,	71 00						071 00	000 00
Dean Fenbody,	Essex,	4,004 05	\$4 80	554 00	3,007 15		4,000 14	15,520 14	5,200 00
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	843 92					543 00	1,350 92	1,800 00
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	340 40	32 15	150 45	1,900 40		2,873 04	6,770 53	3,500 00
William H. Chapp,	Hampden,	957 20					570 05	1,526 45	2,300 00
Theodore G. Ford,	Middlesex,	918 14	3 05		4,873 80		3,010 75	14,805 80	6,000 00
Joseph W. Morphey,	Nantucket,	58 75				\$0 50		58 75	600 00
Erasmus Worthington,	Norfolk,	1,748 05		100 00	200 00		147 55	2,205 10	2,800 00
Edward E. Hobart,	Plymouth,	1,127 80					1,127 80	1,127 80	2,000 00
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	3,053 55		800 00	21,625 73	1,011 04	11,371 87	39,359 12	6,500 00
Joseph A. Wilbur (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	18,458 50		2,248 95	17,350 00	00 00	33,434 30	54,287 81	6,000 00
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	1,493 00					3,450 00	22,200 00	6,000 00
Theodore B. Johnson,	Warren,	3,803 22	20 45		891 39		1,209 00	6,077 05	5,200 00
		\$40,823 73	\$02 05	\$4,025 15	\$57,425 64	\$1,087 44	\$04,003 30	\$178,017 31	-

TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891.

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defend- ants for Fines.	From De- fendants for Expenses.	From De- fendants for Forfeitures.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail Depos- ited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Natural- ization.
William P. Reynolds, justice, Barnstable, . .	\$156 20	\$113 44	-	\$3 00	-	-	-	\$25 00	\$17 20	-
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . .	403 00	88 07	-	7 50	-	-	\$3 50	32 00	26 85	-
Henry S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams, . .	3,572 38	-	-	-	-	-	14 15	116 00	4 75	\$274 00
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . .	2,259 50	185 08	-	6 00	\$3 00	-	18 25	243 00	32 00	112 00
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . .	489 97	373 90	-	-	-	\$350 30	9 45	47 00	8 90	38 00
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . .	5,335 00	1,388 91	-	16 50	-	1,000 00	19 85	125 00	48 73	604 00
O. W. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . .	3,577 65	193 85	\$60 00	12 00	-	-	24 85	288 00	41 50	830 00
T. J. Cobb, clerk, Taunton, . .	3,448 35	78 60	-	4 50	-	200 00	23 55	154 00	33 75	439 00
A. M. Alger, clerk, Amesbury, . .	1,064 84	18 50	-	-	-	-	17 10	94 00	5 25	-
G. W. Gate, justice, Salem, . .	3,137 31	-	-	-	-	-	34 25	255 00	75 65	121 00
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem, . .	703 25	5 15	-	-	-	31 00	10 35	73 00	10 75	-
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . .	866 81	-	-	6 00	-	-	10 77	87 00	14 75	57 00
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . .	1,743 00	-	-	5 00	3 00	-	31 35	109 00	18 25	152 00
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . .	1,217 53	-	-	-	-	-	6 95	33 00	3 50	79 00
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . .	512 50	29 92	-	-	-	400 00	8 17	36 00	22 50	-
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . .	1,937 00	492 46	-	-	1 00	250 00	19 50	104 00	40 50	123 00
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . .	3,115 00	176 55	-	12 00	-	2,080 00	62 80	534 00	400 68	71 00
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . .	9,691 91	4 50	-	-	-	-	79 05	400 00	392 00	1 00
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . .	3,083 32	7 40	-	8 50	-	700 00	23 68	133 50	10 25	75 00
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . .	3,803 50	2 40	22 50	5 00	-	-	11 20	113 00	32 75	124 00
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn, . .	4,124 75	2 82	-	7 50	-	-	26 40	189 00	121 72	206 00
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . .	807 98	10 20	-	1 50	-	200 00	4 55	23 00	2 75	19 00
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . .	2,164 00	1,336 50	-	1 50	2 00	-	6 00	46 00	19 25	29 00
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . .	423 50	165 97	-	3 00	-	-	2 56	18 00	5 25	62 00
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . .	1,441 70	-	-	-	-	-	4 65	5 00	-	26 00
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Warcham, . .	1,207 10	-	-	4 50	1 00	-	28 70	78 00	13 25	174 00
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . .	1,252 95	284 54	-	-	-	-	23 95	94 00	17 00	170 00
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . .	939 95	9 74	5 06	1 50	-	-	5 03	30 00	3 88	-
Clark Jilson, justice, Southbridge, . .	2,282 00	-	-	-	-	-	9 83	55 00	8 30	-
A. A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . .	2,179 00	208 56	-	3 00	-	-	3 35	29 00	11 75	-
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . .	807 18	49 06	-	-	-	-	10 50	48 00	5 75	-
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, . .	9,882 03	-	-	-	-	2,800 00	69 05	857 00	249 35	966 00
	\$77,800 16	\$5,226 30	\$87 56	\$108 50	\$10 00	\$8,511 00	\$623 36	\$4,653 50	\$1,698 76	\$4,632 00

TABLE No. 3—Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891—Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

		Rees not pay- able to Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Costs, Wit- ness Fees.	From County other Crim- inal Costs.	City or Town —Costs in By-Laws.	Other Moneys.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1891.	Total Receipts.
William P. Reynolds, justice, Barnstable,	First District Barnstable,	—	—	\$1,000 00	\$119 95	—	—	—	\$11 65	\$1,446 44
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown,	Second District Barnstable,	\$3 65	—	1,000 00	456 21	—	—	—	—	2,020 78
Henry S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams,	Northern Berkshire,	18 00	—	800 00	900 00	—	—	—	—	5,639 28
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield,	Central Berkshire,	71 25	—	800 00	477 60	—	—	—	—	4,207 68
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington,	Southern Berkshire,	55 25	—	500 00	450 25	\$48 45	—	—	53 55	2,533 41
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	Second District Bristol,	121 00	—	1,800 00	1,637 12	4 03	\$17 80	—	208 79	12,346 73
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	Third District Bristol,	205 50	60 00	1,000 00	633 30	11 56	—	—	998 39	7,686 60
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton,	First District Bristol,	43 00	83 80	1,000 00	952 10	13 47	—	—	—	6,574 21
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury,	Second District Essex,	36 00	—	1,200 00	—	—	—	—	—	3,027 35
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem,	First District Essex,	77 75	25 50	1,300 00	527 90	—	—	—	591 66	5,554 36
George Robinson, justice, Palmer,	Eastern Hampden,	1 00	37 71	1,200 00	223 50	68 69	—	—	105 22	2,469 62
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield,	Western Hampden,	62 00	—	500 00	270 25	—	5 20	—	—	1,879 78
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	Hampshire,	60 00	25 00	1,000 00	751 80	—	—	—	—	4,488 20
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	First District Northern Middlesex,	9 25	—	600 00	370 00	—	—	—	46 90	2,366 13
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord,	Central Middlesex,	—	—	800 00	444 64	153 98	—	—	36 61	2,444 32
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	First District Southern Middlesex,	49 75	7 00	800 00	151 40	123 30	—	—	315 74	4,434 65
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	First District Eastern Middlesex,	66 75	48 30	2,000 00	147 55	100 00	—	—	1,793 22	10,607 85
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	Third District Eastern Middlesex,	176 00	4 20	1,400 00	9 10	—	—	—	—	12,247 76
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	Second District Eastern Middlesex,	276 85	—	849 99	100 00	12 68	10 00	—	191 75	5,602 92
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn,	Fourth District Eastern Middlesex,	132 50	—	800 04	—	—	—	—	1,277 92	6,384 81
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy,	East Norfolk,	68 00	—	700 00	950 00	819 52	—	—	372 66	7,678 37
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton,	Southern Norfolk,	20 00	—	250 00	400 00	55 66	—	—	—	1,794 64
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	Second District Plymouth,	24 00	—	650 00	216 15	59 39	—	—	—	4,553 79
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	Third District Plymouth,	75 35	—	1,400 00	117 10	79 16	—	—	40 89	1,482 78
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	Fourth District Plymouth,	32 00	—	566 66	507 00	106 49	—	\$69 48	117 75	2,419 73
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	Second District Eastern Worcester,	54 50	5 50	800 00	206 35	—	—	—	13 83	2,476 73
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	First District Northern Worcester,	78 50	—	800 00	351 00	—	—	—	11 70	3,083 64
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	Third District Southern Worcester,	5 00	—	1,600 00	100 90	—	—	—	53 30	2,754 36
Clark Jilson, justice, Southbridge,	First District Southern Worcester,	—	—	1,500 00	433 20	—	—	—	—	4,288 35
A. A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	Second District Southern Worcester,	3 50	—	1,400 00	225 00	—	—	—	5 00	4,068 16
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough,	First District Eastern Worcester,	23 00	—	1,000 00	145 00	—	42 90	—	50 00	2,181 39
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester,	Central District Worcester,	—	—	2,250 00	100 00	—	—	—	—	17,173 43
		\$1,949 35	\$405 61	\$32,266 69	\$11,937 17	\$1,656 38	\$75 90	\$69 48	\$6,266 53	\$157,978 25



TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891 — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurers.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.
William P. Reynolds, justice, Barnstable, . . .	\$40 35	\$114 43	-	-	\$155 21	\$136 45
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . .	357 27	309 89	\$7 50	-	135 98	210 14
Henry S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams, . . .	692 90	2,010 59	48 60	\$33 00	1,400 99	666 60
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	514 25	1,802 45	60 00	-	379 73	580 00
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . .	151 80	489 97	-	-	373 99	453 35
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	925 00	5,742 89	10 00	478 60	315 11	2,180 60
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	1,321 78	3,632 02	60 00	60 00	42 35	915 80
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton, . . .	662 15	3,421 00	20 00	283 80	86 78	937 50
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	331 35	1,218 82	-	26 50	42 97	118 60
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem, . . .	121 00	2,802 81	-	25 50	324 50	902 80
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . .	95 85	26 62	10 00	131 00	715 49	248 95
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . . .	118 08	712 10	10 00	2 21	149 91	316 23
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . .	298 50	1,700 78	30 44	525 00	868 70	868 70
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	108 25	583 96	24 15	-	590 42	357 90
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . .	93 02	296 00	5 00	411 78	369 87	409 11
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . .	311 22	1,073 33	60 00	257 00	1,171 19	659 40
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . .	912 64	3,765 05	15 00	1,503 80	772 77	976 70
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . .	444 40	9,462 87	-	53 00	99 14	581 55
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . .	27 00	2,298 96	75 00	500 00	657 63	361 05
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn, . . .	153 80	3,949 09	23 50	-	91 91	496 78
J. F. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	1,024 80	1,187 89	-	-	3,642 78	1,054 90
B. E. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . . .	50 20	412 00	-	200 00	450 93	339 30
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . .	126 50	2,101 00	32 50	-	1,231 49	377 20
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . .	57 96	418 50	-	12 00	173 81	172 55
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . .	101 95	1,121 76	95 00	0 30	358 41	143 65
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . .	299 85	977 62	-	9 88	324 70	196 75
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . .	418 65	449 62	9 65	-	1,078 22	249 00
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . .	40 41	151 64	5 06	-	798 05	108 60
Clark Jilson, justice, Uxbridge, . . .	57 91	1,315 24	-	-	966 76	448 44
A. A. Putman, justice, Southbridge, . . .	47 10	1,522 06	63 58	5 00	801 92	185 30
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . .	127 90	513 49	5 00	2 00	361 55	148 45
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, . . .	1,320 02	8,288 40	40 00	2,800 00	1,553 63	921 38
	\$11,353 86	\$63,902 91	\$709 98	\$7,859 47	\$19,631 95	\$16,743 73



TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Amount Retained for Own Use.	Salary.	CASH BALANCE.		Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers Certified to City or Town Treasurers.
			Fines and Unclaimed Fees.	Money to be paid, or subject to Order of Court.		
William P. Reynolds, justice, Barnstable, . . .	-	\$1,000 00	-	-	\$1,446 44	\$102 15
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . .	-	1,000 00	-	-	2,020 78	70 45
Henry S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams, . . .	\$18 00	800 00	\$28 60	-	5,699 28	23 77
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	71 25	800 00	-	-	4,207 68	183 68
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . .	55 25	500 00	15 25	\$15 20	2,533 41	961 21
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	125 03	1,800 00	-	709 00	12,346 73	4,236 58
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	205 50	1,000 00	429 15	-	7,686 60	223 41
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton, . . .	43 00	1,100 00	-	-	6,574 21	2,862 91
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	36 00	1,200 00	-	-	3,027 35	-
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem, . . .	77 75	1,300 00	-	53 11	5,354 36	324 50
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . .	1 00	1,200 00	-	-	2,469 62	516 32
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . . .	62 00	500 00	-	40 71	1,879 78	208 63
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . .	60 00	1,000 00	-	9 25	4,488 20	1,073 43
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	9 25	600 00	73 20	-	2,366 13	275 68
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . .	1 60	800 00	57 94	-	2,444 32	108 70
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . .	49 75	800 00	52 76	-	4,434 65	405 72
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . .	68 25	2,000 00	530 34	63 30	10,607 85	5 01
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . .	176 00	1,400 00	10 00	20 80	12,247 76	-
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . .	376 85	849 99	-	456 44	5,602 92	8 79
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn, . . .	132 50	800 04	737 19	-	6,384 81	216 71
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	68 00	700 00	-	-	7,678 37	1,141 06
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . . .	20 00	250 00	72 15	-	1,794 64	1,032 76
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . .	24 00	650 00	11 10	-	4,553 79	-
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . .	75 35	500 00	43 66	28 95	1,482 78	147 53
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . .	32 00	565 66	-	-	2,419 73	49 85
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . .	54 50	600 00	13 43	-	2,476 73	405 96
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . .	78 50	800 00	-	-	3,083 64	238 60
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . .	5 00	1,600 00	45 60	-	2,754 36	497 44
Clark Jilison, justice, Southbridge, . . .	-	1,500 00	-	-	4,288 35	2,582 04
A. Putman, justice, Uxbridge, . . .	3 50	1,400 00	-	39 70	4,068 16	1,248 55
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . .	23 00	1,000 00	-	-	2,181 39	-
E. T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, . . .	-	2,250 00	-	-	17,173 43	705 35
	\$1,952 83	\$32,266 69	\$2,120 37	\$1,436 46	\$157,978 25	-

TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891.*  
 RECEIPTS.

	From Defend- ants. Fines.	From Defend- ants. Ex- penses.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy	Bail deposited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturalization.	Fees not pay- able to any Public Au- thority.
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee, . . . . .	\$788 06	-	-	-	-	\$9 10	\$67 00	\$14 11	-	-
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown, . . . . .	646 38	-	-	-	-	0 50	21 00	0 50	\$12 00	-
Samner D. York, clerk, Gloucester, . . . . .	4,148 48	\$111 33	-	-	-	33 00	286 00	39 50	334 00	\$127 50
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill, . . . . .	3,857 81	-	-	-	-	26 60	178 00	8 00	52 00	350 25
Henry F. Hopkins, clerk, Lawrence, . . . . .	6,440 12	-	-	-	\$300 00	23 70	143 00	39 50	511 00	177 75
Henry Q. Oliver, clerk, Lynn, . . . . .	6,001 00	59 80	-	-	-	83 40	687 00	100 25	162 00	12 50
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport, . . . . .	1,512 00	22 15	-	\$1 00	-	5 40	56 00	8 90	84 00	-
Loranus E. Hitchcock, justice, Chicopee, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	411 00	5 22	-	-	-	2 55	12 00	0 50	-	-
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee, <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,009 00	-	\$6 00	3 00	-	14 45	50 00	4 60	71 00	160 00
Albert A. Tyler, clerk, Holyoke, <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	2,108 00	22 58	-	-	-	17 45	71 00	10 25	6 00	32 00
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke, <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	3,224 03	25 00	-	-	-	59 50	191 00	54 00	502 00	337 40
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield, . . . . .	5,721 52	503 44	-	-	100 00	60 50	483 50	177 50	282 00	-
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell, . . . . .	12,587 27	241 04	9 00	-	5,529 00	85 80	497 00	142 01	792 50	329 85
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough, . . . . .	4,420 00	3 60	10 50	-	5,800 00	10 70	67 00	8 50	109 00	92 50
H. L. Whiteley, clerk, West Newton, . . . . .	2,314 00	2 00	-	-	-	25 15	265 00	89 40	80 00	125 00
Henry A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville, . . . . .	4,087 50	-	-	-	450 00	22 85	193 00	124 50	7 00	402 00
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline, . . . . .	1,250 00	574 30	-	-	-	15 95	80 00	69 77	17 00	32 75
Warren Goddard, clerk, Brockton, . . . . .	3,873 06	94 22	-	-	1,100 00	36 82	195 00	52 95	480 00	450 52
Augustus A. Wilder, clerk, Chelsea, . . . . .	5,629 00	-	1 50	-	2,160 00	19 15	170 00	30 10	6 00	21 00
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburgh, . . . . .	3,019 00	235 08	4 50	-	500 00	36 25	191 00	15 50	281 00	315 25
	\$74,047 21	\$1,899 76	\$31 50	\$4 00	\$15,939 00	\$588 85	\$3,903 50	\$990 34	\$3,788 50	\$2,999 27

<sup>1</sup> From Jan. 1 to April 1, 1891.<sup>2</sup> From April 1, 1891.<sup>3</sup> From Jan. 1 to April 24, 1891.<sup>4</sup> From April 24, 1891.

TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	Money paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Costs. Wit. ness Fees.	From Coun- ty for Sundry Expenses.	From City or Towns. Costs in By-Laws.	Forfeitures.	Other Money.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1891.	Total Receipts.
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee.	-	\$673 26	\$119 92	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,071 45
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown.	-	300 00	43 40	-	-	-	-	-	1,023 76
Sumner D. York, clerk, Gloucester.	50 00	1,000 00	637 90	-	-	-	-	\$115 04	6,755 25
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill.	-	1,000 00	239 99	-	-	-	-	175 06	5,005 50
Henry F. Hopkins, clerk, Lawrence.	-	1,200 00	494 45	-	-	-	-	2,984 27	12,480 29
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn.	324 00	1,000 00	649 55	\$24 92	-	-	-	2,798 98	12,068 65
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport.	-	800 00	219 40	-	-	-	-	408 34	3,189 69
Loramus E. Hitchcock, justice, Chicopee.	-	249 99	-	-	-	-	-	-	681 20
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee. <sup>1</sup>	375 00	118 05	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,811 10
Albert A. Tyler, clerk, Holyoke. <sup>2</sup>	-	411 65	165 50	-	-	-	-	-	2,804 43
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke. <sup>3</sup>	-	888 35	203 60	-	-	-	-	-	5,604 88
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield.	14 60	1,400 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,282 73
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell.	-	1,800 00	1,409 00	504 90	-	-	-	12 50	27,890 92
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough.	-	500 00	100 00	-	-	-	-	3,084 34	5,321 80
H. L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton.	-	700 00	100 00	-	-	-	-	793 69	4,944 24
Henry A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville.	123 50	1,000 00	600 00	7 10	-	-	-	-	6,567 45
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline.	22 80	932 68	490 05	-	-	-	-	362 82	2,902 69
Warren Goddard, clerk, Brockton.	36 00	1,000 00	233 30	76 29	-	-	-	17 50	7,821 89
Augustus A. Wilder, clerk, Chelsea.	126 00	1,000 00	316 70	-	-	-	-	-	9,306 05
Wyclon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95 48	6,135 79
	\$1,071 90	\$16,473 98	\$6,023 36	\$613 21	-	-	-	\$11,508 62	\$139,995 78

<sup>1</sup> From Jan. 1 to April 1, 1891.<sup>2</sup> From April 1, 1891.<sup>3</sup> From Jan. 1 to April 24, 1891.<sup>4</sup> From April 24, 1891.

TABLE No. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	To County Treasurer.	To City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Amount Retained for own Use.	Salary.	CASH BALANCE.		Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers City and Town Treasurers.
									Fines and Unclaimed Fees.	Money to be paid, or subject to Order of Court.		
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee,	\$49 65	\$772 36	-	\$0 05	\$29 33	\$146 80	-	\$673 26	-	-	\$1,671 45	\$441 02
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown,	34 50	465 22	-	-	109 19	114 85	-	300 00	-	-	1,023 76	465 00
Sumner D. York, clerk, Gloucester,	980 65	3,718 55	-	50 00	16 86	548 50	-	1,000 00	\$440 69	-	6,755 25	-
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill,	264 60	3,479 89	-	129 00	248 92	415 65	\$127 50	1,000 00	-	-	5,665 56	41 29
Henry F. Hopkins, clerk, Lawrence,	1,136 00	7,932 57	\$85 00	536 60	41 37	779 50	350 25	1,200 00	-	\$425 00	12,486 29	12 63
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn,	1,256 65	5,975 40	-	30 00	13 07	652 55	177 75	1,000 00	2,863 23	100 00	12,068 65	-
E. F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	178 10	1,771 61	-	30 00	73 44	332 52	12 50	1,000 00	-	-	3,189 69	7 42
L. E. Hitchcock, justice, Chicopee,	6 95	367 84	-	20 00	13 38	23 10	-	249 99	21 52	-	3,681 26	-
C. J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee,	102 00	1,902 22	35 00	15 00	48 78	175 10	160 00	375 00	-	-	2,811 10	-
Albert A. Tyler, clerk, Holyoke,	104 70	1,957 72	-	-	172 86	165 50	52 00	411 65	-	-	2,864 43	-
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	806 50	2,756 92	-	-	492 11	203 60	357 40	888 35	-	-	5,604 88	-
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	1,000 70	5,413 51	-	100 00	309 76	435 00	-	1,400 00	-	243 03	14,282 73	-
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	3,751 66	13,212 04	45 80	5,480 73	707 81	1,500 15	322 85	1,800 00	1,227 26	-	27,890 92	-
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough,	111 15	4,396 10	42 50	5,323 35	-	168 20	92 50	500 00	11 35	-	5,321 80	-
H. L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton,	85 00	2,528 97	-	189 90	-	292 80	125 00	700 00	722 57	-	4,944 24	-
Henry A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville,	347 35	3,882 00	309 00	7 10	-	529 30	402 00	1,000 00	20 00	300 00	6,567 45	3,882 00
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline,	163 86	1,266 75	-	27 26	-	574 24	33 75	500 00	-	336 73	2,902 59	-
Warren Goddard, clerk, Brockton,	764 77	3,884 44	71 40	1,000 00	87 73	530 35	450 52	932 68	-	100 00	7,821 89	912 05
Augustus A. Wilder, clerk, Chelsea,	226 75	5,501 50	107 50	2,203 00	-	233 30	21 00	1,000 00	-	13 00	9,306 05	5,501 50
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	528 28	2,486 11	5 00	521 48	674 27	405 40	315 25	1,000 00	-	200 00	6,135 79	172 39
	\$11,899 82	\$73,671 72	\$701 20	\$15,633 47	\$3,036 88	\$8,226 41	\$3,000 27	\$16,730 93	\$5,306 62	\$1,788 46	\$139,995 78	-

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891.*

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants. Fines.	From Defendants. Expenses.	Copies.	Complain- ants in Bastardy Process.	Defendants in Bastardy. (Bonds.)	Naturali- zation Fees.	Ball Fees, etc., not pay- able to Public Authority.	Ball Money deposited in Lieu of Sureties.
Fred C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston, . . . . .	\$34,809 01	\$13 70	\$13 75	\$72 00	\$21 00	-	\$75 00	\$24,215 00
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil), Boston, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 50	-
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	2,990 63	27 00	-	-	-	-	198 00	-
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	5,566 29	-	4 00	7 50	3 00	-	700 00	-
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	4,010 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	210 00
Alfred Williams, clerk, Roxbury, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	8,125 23	12 00	22 25	22 50	1 00	\$2 00	-	2,498 00
Giles H. Kitch, clerk, Roxbury, <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	453 00	-	0 50	1 50	2 00	-	-	420 00
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	1,979 31	38 53	-	-	-	-	118 50	800 00
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	2,534 04	18 70	-	7 50	3 00	-	351 25	2,600 00
Henry Baldwin, justice, Brighton, . . . . .	2,568 01	38 80	1 00	-	-	-	-	-
	\$63,035 52	\$149 33	\$41 50	\$111 00	\$30 00	\$2 00	\$1,469 25	\$30,803 00

<sup>1</sup> From January 1 to December 4.<sup>2</sup> From December 4 to December 31.



TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	Salary from County.	From County for Witness Fees, etc.	From Parties in Civil Cases.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From Other Parties.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1891.	Total Receipts.
Fred C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston, . . . . .	\$3,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	\$62,219 46
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil), Boston, . . . . .	3,000 00	-	\$13,447 90	-	-	-	16,474 40
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	1,400 00	\$564 50	86 75	-	-	\$100 00	5,367 48
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	1,400 00	-	-	\$60 00	\$139 20	500 00	8,379 99
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	1,300 00	-	75 70	-	-	-	5,595 70
Alfred Williams, clerk, Roxbury, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1,110 00	1,773 82	306 30	-	-	2,866 58	16,739 68
Giles H. Rich, clerk, Roxbury, <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	90 00	-	-	-	26 55	-	993 55
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	800 00	-	96 65	-	469 33	-	4,302 32
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	900 00	-	119 45	-	-	1,056 04	7,649 98
Henry Baldwin, justice, Brighton, . . . . .	-	-	27 20	10 00	-	-	2,645 01
	\$3,000 00	\$2,338 32	\$14,159 95	\$70 00	\$635 08	\$4,522 62	\$130,367 57

<sup>1</sup> From January 1 to December 4.<sup>2</sup> From December 4 to December 31.

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891 — Concluded.*

## EXPENDITURES.

	Paid Collector.	Paid Complaints or Informants.	Retained for Salary.	Retained Fees, Bail, etc.	Bail Money returned to Defendants.	Bail paid Clerk of Superior Court.	Witness Fees.	Officers' Expenses.	Other Persons.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1891.	Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers certified to City and Town Treasurers.
Fred C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston, .	\$33,430 85	\$12 50	\$3,000 00	\$75 00	\$23,875 00	-	\$1,595 10	\$230 91	-	-	\$62,219 46	-
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil), Boston, .	13,447 90	-	3,000 00	26 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,474 40	-
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, .	2,782 08	37 30	1,400 00	198 00	-	-	564 50	-	\$285 00	\$100 00	\$5,367 48	-
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, .	5,779 99	-	1,400 00	700 00	500 00	-	-	-	-	-	8,379 99	-
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, .	4,085 70	-	1,300 00	-	210 00	-	-	-	-	-	5,595 70	-
Alfred Williams, clerk, Roxbury, <sup>1</sup> .	10,822 33	28 00	1,110 00	22 25	2,148 00	\$650 00	1,794 15	94 61	34 60	35 74	16,739 08	\$63 42
Giles H. Rich, clerk, Roxbury, <sup>2</sup> . . .	377 76	-	90 00	0 50	-	-	-	-	225 29	300 00	993 55	-
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, .	2,065 09	41 30	800 00	118 50	800 00	-	371 60	-	105 83	-	4,302 32	-
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, .	3,357 79	-	900 00	351 25	2,460 00	200 00	285 05	62 54	21 70	11 65	7,649 98	-
Henry Baldwin, justice, Brighton, . .	2,645 01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,645 01	29 31
	\$78,795 20	\$119 10	\$13,000 00	\$1,492 00	\$29,993 00	\$850 00	\$4,610 40	\$388 06	\$672 42	\$447 39	\$130,367 57	-

<sup>1</sup> From January 1 to December 4.<sup>2</sup> From December 4 to December 31.

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891.*

RECEIPTS.

NAME.	Town.	County.	From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Expenses.	Civil Fees, Entries.	Civil Fees, Inquests.	Civil Fees, Poor Debtor Proceedings.
George A. Shepard,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire,	\$5 00	\$3 75	\$0 85	-	-
William C. Spaulding,	West Stockbridge,	"	137 88	75 81	4 00	-	-
Charles J. McIlvaine,	Edgartown,	Dukes County,	693 50	38 85	6 00	-	-
George H. Poof,	Andover,	Essex,	288 00	7 53	-	-	-
George L. Weil,	North Andover,	"	12 00	-	-	-	-
Orlando B. Tenney,	Georgetown,	"	49 00	67 85	-	-	-
Charles A. Sayward,	Ipswich,	"	166 00	32 64	1 00	\$10 00	-
Stephen Gilman,	Lynnfield,	"	-	7 58	-	-	-
William C. Fabens,	Marblehead,	"	152 00	6 68	-	-	-
William Nutting, Jr.,	Marblehead,	"	601 00	5 00	-	-	-
William M. Rogers,	Methuen,	"	214 00	88 44	-	-	-
Joseph T. Wilson,	Nahant,	"	104 00	63 85	-	10 50	-
Amos Merrill,	Peabody,	"	591 75	200 00	-	-	-
J. Scott Todd,	Kowley,	"	36 00	18 75	-	-	-
Dexter F. Hager,	Deerfield,	Franklin,	28 00	-	1 00	-	-
Parker D. Marth,	Deerfield,	"	15 00	-	3 00	-	-
Fred. L. Greene,	Greenfield,	"	249 08	16 00	15 00	-	-
Dana Malone,	Greenfield,	"	733 28	40 52	12 50	-	-
Erastus F. Gunn,	Montague,	"	1 00	4 40	-	-	-
Charles Pomeroy,	Northfield,	"	-	-	-	-	-
Edward Bicknell,	Orange,	"	50 00	-	2 50	-	-
Vaniah M. Porter,	Charlemont,	"	-	-	24 69	-	-
Samuel B. Bardwell,	Shelburne Falls,	"	15 00	-	15 00	33 70	-
William S. Dana,	Turner's Falls,	"	295 18	-	-	-	-
Charles F. Grosvenor,	Ludlow,	Hampden,	-	-	-	-	-
George L. Hemenway,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex,	269 00	56 42	1 00	-	-
James T. Joslin,	Hudson,	"	517 00	218 20	-	-	-
William Nutt,	Natick,	"	799 70	555 23	25 00	8 20	-
Thomas B. Field,	Nantucket,	"	1 00	-	-	-	-
Allen Coffin,	Nantucket,	"	8 00	48 00	-	-	-
Rufus G. Fairbanks,	Medway,	Norfolk,	546 00	144 73	27 00	19 00	-
Nathan A. Cook,	Bellingham,	"	303 00	57 72	8 00	-	-
Thomas E. Grover,	Canton,	"	221 97	182 41	-	-	-
							\$8 00







Thomas H. Wakefield, . . .	Dedham, . . .	664 35	448 03	135 47	-	62 65	-	61 66	151 01	2,323 80
A. B. Wentworth, . . .	Dedham, . . .	19 00	27 20	1 20	-	1 00	-	-	26 26	74 66
Henry H. Gallison, . . .	Franklin, . . .	25 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 19	60 72
George W. Wiggin, . . .	Franklin, . . .	127 35	85 46	-	-	-	-	-	13 40	325 00
Henry B. Terry, . . .	Hyde Park, . . .	497 50	359 06	18 80	25 00	-	-	-	151 62	1,287 16
R. W. Carpenter, . . .	Foxborough, . . .	86 92	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 21	394 98
Emery Grover, . . .	Needham, . . .	263 56	177 35	121 80	-	2 50	4 00	-	-	922 80
John C. Lane, . . .	Norwood, . . .	79 56	99 25	45 70	-	9 50	-	-	103 15	460 32
Oscar A. Marden, . . .	Stoughton, . . .	405 95	781 63	50 00	-	-	4 00	-	1 00	1,711 91
Charles E. Washburne, . . .	Wellesley, . . .	150 86	87 49	44 60	-	25	-	-	-	403 87
Peter Daley, . . .	Walpole, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 66
Samuel Warner, . . .	Wrentham, . . .	115 74	165 22	43 95	-	-	-	-	-	689 70
Matthew Walker, . . .	Barre, . . .	10 00	-	29 60	-	4 00	22 47	-	-	229 13
John Mulcahy, . . .	Brookfield, . . .	-	-	11 00	-	-	-	-	-	248 94
John F. Green, . . .	Hardwick, . . .	18 00	-	35 00	-	-	18 00	-	-	132 60
Henry A. Farwell, . . .	Hubbardston, . . .	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	2 80
Chauncey W. Carter, . . .	Leominster, . . .	223 60	-	42 50	-	-	-	-	-	438 40
Hamilton Mayo, . . .	Leominster, . . .	95 00	-	22 30	-	-	-	-	-	396 90
Sylvander Bothwell, . . .	No. Brookfield, . . .	173 50	72 09	23 94	37 00	6 50	20 12	-	170 00	1,484 22
Luther Hill, . . .	Spencer, . . .	507 00	191 09	22 46	-	-	96 28	-	-	2,797 83
John W. Tyler, . . .	Warren, . . .	185 00	-	4 80	25 00	-	-	-	-	842 31
Horace W. Bush, . . .	W. Brookfield, . . .	205 00	-	54 60	-	5 00	-	-	-	650 94
Frank B. Spalter, . . .	Winchendon, . . .	191 50	-	175 00	-	-	-	-	28 80	722 90
		\$9,656 98	\$4,369 07	\$2,175 16	\$252 24	\$151 88	\$310 60	\$1,411 66	\$1,727 21	\$37,359 48

TABLE No. 6. — Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891 — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	PAID COUNTY TREASURER.		City or Town Treasurers.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Fees retained by Justice.	CASH BALANCE TO BE PAID.			Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers Certified to City or Town Treasurers.
	Fines.	Unclaimed Fees.							Officers.	Witnesses.	County, City, or Town.		
George A. Shepard, Sandisfield.	-	-	\$2 50	\$1 50	-	\$2 50	-	\$9 10	-	-	-	\$15 60	-
Wm. C. Spaulding, West Stockbridge.	\$3 00	\$2 40	19 68	108 90	\$22 40	17 35	\$2 00	79 50	-	-	\$21 16	276 39	-
Charles J. Melvaine, Edgartown.	413 00	-	-	253 94	286 20	287 50	601 00	144 93	-	-	-	1,986 57	-
George H. Poor, Andover.	39 40	-	210 45	8 41	46 00	10 00	-	155 60	-	\$9 60	-	479 46	-
George L. Weil, North Andover.	-	-	-	13 20	9 20	-	-	-	-	-	\$14 60	37 00	-
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown.	39 00	15 70	24 00	39 15	27 10	-	-	49 70	-	12 95	-	207 60	\$28 18
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich.	64 00	-	30 12	66 09	70 50	5 00	-	177 50	-	-	31 39	444 60	39 33
Stephen Gilman, Lynnfield.	-	-	-	3 98	60	-	-	3 00	-	-	-	7 58	-
William C. Fabens, Marblehead.	150 20	-	3 00	8 17	5 54	-	-	116 01	-	6 27	-	289 19	-
William Nutting, Jr., Marblehead.	240 00	-	365 50	4 47	31 20	12 50	-	285 40	-	2 63	101 00	1,042 70	6 75
William M. Rogers, Methuen.	38 23	-	146 66	40 53	41 00	-	-	175 00	-	-	27 70	469 12	5 09
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant.	-	-	104 00	30 20	11 40	-	-	22 25	-	-	-	167 85	-
Amos Merrill, Peabody.	371 00	-	234 24	9 16	47 30	-	-	915 00	-	-	147 42	1,724 12	10 68
J. Scott Todd, Rowley.	-	-	-	45 25	12 50	-	-	89 50	-	-	-	147 25	-
Dexter F. Hager, Deerfield.	11 00	-	17 00	8 89	17 99	-	-	39 70	-	-	-	94 58	-
Parker D. Martin, Deerfield.	-	-	2 24	22 18	6 15	-	500 00	19 75	-	-	18 85	569 17	17 48
Fred. L. Greene, Greenfield.	158 98	3 90	24 01	97 37	137 20	-	-	479 45	-	-	56 85	968 76	-
Dana Malone, Greenfield.	134 36	-	83 95	368 46	242 80	15 00	43 03	697 37	\$1 00	19 70	-	1,604 67	253 74
Erastus F. Gunn, Montague.	1 00	-	-	10 00	10 20	-	-	43 50	-	6 30	-	71 00	8 88
Charles Pomeroy, Northfield.	-	-	-	14 11	5 10	-	-	6 00	-	-	-	25 21	-
Edward Bicknell, Orange.	-	-	-	28 08	49 70	-	-	2 50	-	30 30	21 92	132 50	11 54
Vanah M. Porter, Charlemont.	-	-	-	-	10 40	-	-	47 19	-	4 20	-	61 79	16 21
Sam'l D. Bardwell, Shelburne Falls.	-	-	-	8 20	7 20	-	-	94 40	-	-	-	109 80	34 38
William S. Dana, Turner's Falls.	24 26	-	215 41	48 59	215 60	-	250 00	544 80	-	67 56	-	1,366 22	-
Charles F. Grosvenor, Ludlow.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 10	-	-	92	14 10	8 93
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton.	149 06	-	84 39	191 53	44 70	10 00	-	222 50	-	14 70	-	717 80	-
James T. Joslin, Hudson.	53 80	-	163 98	521 44	105 60	5 00	17 61	442 60	-	-	-	1,310 03	219 02
William Nutt, Natiek.	135 30	-	17 39	1,215 82	296 80	10 00	11 20	1,330 16	-	25 00	40 00	3,056 67	220 98
Thomas B. Field, Nantucket.	1 00	-	-	9 50	5 40	-	-	12 00	-	-	-	52 90	-
Allen Coffin, Nantucket.	8 00	-	-	132 21	49 45	-	-	96 75	-	1 80	-	288 21	-

Rufus G. Fairbanks, Medway, . . .	21 00	520 00	428 29	83 90	5 00	-	438 75	-	20 70	-	1,517 64	275 88
Nathan A. Cook, Bellingham, . . .	202 00	101 00	103 47	24 34	-	-	58 50	-	-	-	489 31	33 57
Thomas F. Grover, Canton, . . .	-	-	793 27	22 75	-	-	179 55	1 27	-	-	906 84	-
Thomas H. Wakefield, Dedham, . . .	214 00	582 54	312 40	125 70	-	51 66	898 00	-	27 38	102 12	2,323 80	64 13
A. B. Wentworth, Dedham, . . .	10 00	37 46	6 00	1 20	-	-	20 00	-	-	-	74 66	-
Henry H. Gathison, Franklin, . . .	-	-	9 74	29 64	-	-	3 00	-	-	-	60 72	58 65
George W. Wiggin, Franklin, . . .	85 00	-	82 89	21 90	-	-	127 35	-	-	18 34	325 00	-
Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park, . . .	47 00	-	445 25	20 10	-	-	676 80	-	23 50	61 00	1,287 16	11 00
Robert W. Carpenter, Foxborough, . . .	-	13 51	175 08	29 40	-	-	73 70	-	-	87 80	394 98	38 76
Emery Grover, Needham, . . .	156 00	29 00	175 08	29 40	-	-	292 06	-	19 65	-	922 80	142 67
John C. Lane, Norwood, . . .	10 00	91 61	250 63	97 85	-	-	102 50	-	-	-	460 32	105 79
Oscar A. Marden, Stoughton, . . .	4 26	159 14	104 57	79 85	-	-	539 95	-	-	16 70	1,711 91	-
Charles E. Washburne, Wellesley, . . .	117 81	8 00	784 21	63 10	-	8 94	168 11	173 20	-	-	403 87	30 50
Peter Daley, Walpole, . . .	-	13 12	175 74	40 70	-	-	3 00	3 00	-	6 20	25 66	-
Samuel Warner, Wrentham, . . .	28 00	-	11 06	3 60	-	-	151 99	-	-	3 00	689 70	135 36
Mathew Walker, Barre, . . .	35 40	154 58	270 85	71 28	10 00	-	44 90	-	22 62	-	229 13	33 97
John Mulcahy, Brookfield, . . .	-	17 00	64 13	15 08	-	30 00	-	-	-	-	248 94	-
John F. Green, Hardwick, . . .	-	158 32	67 12	23 50	-	-	18 00	-	2 90	-	132 60	-
Henry A. Farwell, Hubbardston, . . .	-	23 13	22 97	32 10	15 00	18 50	2 50	-	-	-	2 50	-
Chauncey W. Carter, Leominster, . . .	12 00	90 00	4 50	44 30	40 00	-	247 60	-	-	-	438 40	48 15
Hamilton Mayo, Leominster, . . .	172 00	17 00	37 20	35 70	-	-	134 20	-	-	80	396 90	20 12
Sylvander Bothwell, N. Brookfield, . . .	351 00	356 00	322 44	45 78	10 00	-	249 00	-	-	150 00	1,484 22	58 28
Luther Hill, Spencer, . . .	240 00	629 00	1,111 21	89 12	-	-	728 50	-	-	-	2,797 83	358 28
John W. Tyler, Warren, . . .	124 83	66 83	284 65	12 20	26 00	-	308 00	-	-	19 80	842 31	263 38
Horace W. Bush, West Brookfield, . . .	24 00	26 15	197 00	73 30	-	20 00	307 50	-	-	2 99	650 94	95 42
Frank B. Spalter, Winchendon, . . .	58 50	72 00	88 95	215 00	7 50	16 55	253 50	-	10 90	-	722 90	70 77
	\$3,943 13	\$4,913 91	\$9,462 95	\$3,116 62	\$488 35	\$1,570 49	\$12,342 22	\$178 47	\$328 66	\$963 42	\$37,359 48	-

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891.*

## RECEIPTS.

SHERIFFS.	County.	From Defendants. Fines and Costs.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From County Treasurer. Salary.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1891.	Total Receipts.
Joseph Whitcomb, . . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$30 50	-	\$500 00	\$70 00	-	-	\$600 50
John Crosby, . . . . .	Berkshire, .	3,573 37	-	1,600 00	100 00	-	-	5,273 37
Andrew R. Wright, . . . . .	Bristol, .	2,293 90	\$266 12	1,500 00	20 00	-	\$14 51	4,094 53
Jason L. Dexter, . . . . .	Dukes County, .	50 00	-	325 00	125 95	\$132 81	-	653 76
Horatio G. Herrick, . . . . .	Essex, .	4,436 70	10 00	2,000 00	127 22	-	-	6,573 92
George A. Kimball, . . . . .	Franklin, .	570 00	-	800 00	107 22	-	-	1,477 22
Simon Brooks, . . . . .	Hampden, .	1,454 78	724 77	1,500 00	57 92	-	-	3,737 47
Jairus E. Clark, . . . . .	Hampshire, .	355 00	400 00	950 00	30 00	113 23	-	1,848 23
Henry G. Cushing, . . . . .	Middlesex, .	10,530 15	-	2,500 00	150 00	35 11	-	13,215 26
Josiah F. Barrett, . . . . .	Nantucket, .	100 00	-	300 00	280 73	46 98	-	727 71
Augustus B. Endicott, . . . . .	Norfolk, .	1,689 91	-	1,200 00	2,900 38	-	-	5,790 29
Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . . .	Plymouth, .	1,622 38	-	900 00	20 00	-	-	2,542 38
John B. O'Brien, . . . . .	Suffolk, .	19,276 71	-	3,000 00	30 00	101 63	-	22,408 34
Samuel D. Nye, . . . . .	Worcester, .	2,945 16	355 00	2,500 00	291 13	-	-	6,091 29
		\$48,928 56	\$1,755 89	\$19,575 00	\$4,310 55	\$449 76	\$14 51	\$75,034 27

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

SHERIFFS.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid Officers.	Paid Other Persons.	Retained.	Retained for Salary.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1891.	Total Expendi- tures.
Joseph Whitcomb, . . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$30 50	-	-	\$70 00	\$500 00	-	\$600 50
John Crosby, . . . . .	Berkshire, .	3,573 37	-	-	100 00	1,600 00	-	5,273 37
Andrew R. Wright, . . . . .	Bristol, .	2,484 53	-	-	20 00	1,500 00	\$80 00	4,094 53
Jason L. Dexter, . . . . .	Dukes County, .	50 00	-	\$125 95	152 81	325 00	-	653 76
Horatio G. Herrick, . . . . .	Essex, .	4,436 70	-	127 22	-	2,000 00	10 00	6,573 92
George A. Kimball, . . . . .	Franklin, .	570 00	-	67 22	40 00	800 00	-	1,477 22
Simon Brooks, . . . . .	Hampden, .	2,179 55	-	-	57 92	1,500 00	-	3,737 47
Jairus E. Clark, . . . . .	Hampshire, .	755 00	-	113 23	30 00	950 00	-	1,848 23
Henry G. Cushing, . . . . .	Middlesex, .	10,545 26	-	20 00	150 00	2,500 00	-	13,215 26
Josiah F. Barrett, . . . . .	Nantucket, .	100 00	-	280 73	46 98	300 00	-	727 71
Augustus B. Endicott, . . . . .	Norfolk, .	1,689 91	\$2,689 88	210 50	-	1,200 00	-	5,790 29
Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . . .	Plymouth, .	1,622 38	-	-	20 00	900 00	-	2,542 38
John B. O'Brien, . . . . .	Suffolk, .	19,373 34	-	35 00	-	3,000 00	-	22,408 34
Samuel D. Nye, . . . . .	Worcester, .	3,300 16	-	-	291 13	2,500 00	-	6,091 29
		\$50,710 70	\$2,689 88	\$979 85	\$978 84	\$19,575 00	\$100 00	\$75,034 27



TABLE No. 8. — Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891.

## RECEIPTS.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	From Defend- ants. Fines and Costs.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Materials, etc.	Salary from County Treasurer.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance, Jan. 1, 1891.	Total Receipts.
Simeon F. Letteney, Barnstable,	\$167 88	\$38 25	\$48 25	\$145 85	\$350 00	—	—	—	\$750 23
John Crosby, Pittsfield,	872 25	2 00	655 20	29 07	1,000 01	—	—	—	2,558 53
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton,	1,163 72	19 00	—	63 05	800 00	\$224 63	\$184 29	\$681 77	3,136 46
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford,	1,172 53	2 50	24,854 53	366 74	1,200 00	550 56	68 00	5,132 82	33,356 68
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown,	—	114 50	—	—	200 00	—	—	—	314 50
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich,	1,251 16	—	4,506 73	1,177 58	1,200 00	—	—	21 91	8,157 38
Horatio G. Horrick, Lawrence,	2,985 61	116 50	4,301 10	227 78	1,000 00	—	—	1,314 39	9,945 38
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport,	412 50	—	—	35 00	377 66	—	—	109 84	935 00
Samuel E. Hathaway, Salem,	1,718 80	137 10	3,572 99	134 25	1,200 00	173 63	815 00	1,776 21	9,527 98
N. D. Allen, Greenfield,	456 58	101 90	1,374 88	185 63	700 00	—	—	—	2,818 99
Simon Brooks, Springfield,	1,346 08	52 80	4,530 00	153 52	1,000 00	—	—	—	7,082 40
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton,	105 63	1 50	883 06	118 51	1,000 00	—	192 00	—	2,300 70
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell,	2,005 71	10 25	1,058 42	157 49	1,000 00	—	—	—	4,231 87
John M. Fiske, Cambridge,	7,807 77	851 17	59,796 40	3,459 87	2,500 00	—	—	—	74,415 21
Frederick F. Parker, Nantucket,	—	157 52	3 50	—	50 00	35	3 00	—	214 37
Augustus B. Endicott, Dedham,	1,775 64	194 74	1,433 07	80 84	1,000 00	—	—	—	4,484 29
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth,	813 73	—	—	—	750 00	—	—	—	1,563 73
John B. O'Brien, Boston,	5,510 48	1,211 40	—	92 70	1,000 00	—	—	—	7,814 58
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg,	899 21	—	6,507 04	1,331 23	1,400 00	—	—	—	10,137 48
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester,	6,266 39	246 30	4,448 96	113 10	1,400 00	—	—	—	12,474 75
	\$36,731 67	\$3,257 43	\$117,974 13	\$7,872 21	\$19,127 67	\$958 17	\$1,262 29	\$9,036 94	\$196,220 51

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1891* —

Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid for Materials and Supplies.	Incidental Expenses.	Retained for Salary.	Paid City or Town Treasurers.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1891.	Total Expenditures.
Simon F. Letteney, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$400 23	-	-	\$350 00	-	-	\$750 23
John Crosby, Plimsfield, . . . . .	1,457 64	-	-	1,000 01	-	-	2,558 53
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton, . . . . .	1,796 31	-	\$224 63	800 00	\$104 17	-	3,136 46
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford, . . . . .	29,894 97	\$483 31	144 25	1,200 00	360 88	1,273 27	33,356 08
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, . . . . .	-	-	114 50	200 00	-	-	314 50
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . . . .	6,937 38	-	-	1,200 00	-	20 00	8,157 38
Horatio G. Herlick, Lawrence, . . . . .	5,630 65	-	-	1,000 00	-	3,315 33	9,945 38
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . . . .	465 34	-	-	377 65	57 00	35 00	935 00
Samuel R. Hathaway, Salem, . . . . .	6,818 52	-	176 46	1,200 00	100 00	1,233 00	9,327 98
N. D. Allen, Greenfield, . . . . .	1,745 73	-	-	700 00	-	373 26	2,818 99
Simon Brooks, Springfield, . . . . .	5,806 40	-	-	1,000 00	276 00	-	7,082 40
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton, . . . . .	1,200 70	-	40 00	1,000 00	-	-	2,300 70
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . . . . .	2,849 87	-	35 00	1,000 00	347 00	-	4,231 87
John M. Fiske, Cambridge, . . . . .	76,729 83	-	-	2,500 00	1,185 38	-	74,415 21
Frederick F. Parker, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	35	164 02	50 00	-	-	214 37
Augustus B. Endicott, Dedham, . . . . .	3,484 29	-	-	1,000 00	-	-	4,484 29
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . . . .	813 73	-	-	750 00	-	-	1,563 73
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . . . .	6,774 58	-	40 00	1,000 00	-	-	7,814 58
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg, . . . . .	8,737 48	-	-	1,400 00	-	-	10,137 48
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . . . .	10,227 53	-	130 00	1,400 00	717 22	-	12,474 75
	\$465,830 48	\$483 66	\$1,068 86	\$19,127 67	\$3,265 81	\$6,444 03	\$400,220 51



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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

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FEBRUARY, 1893.

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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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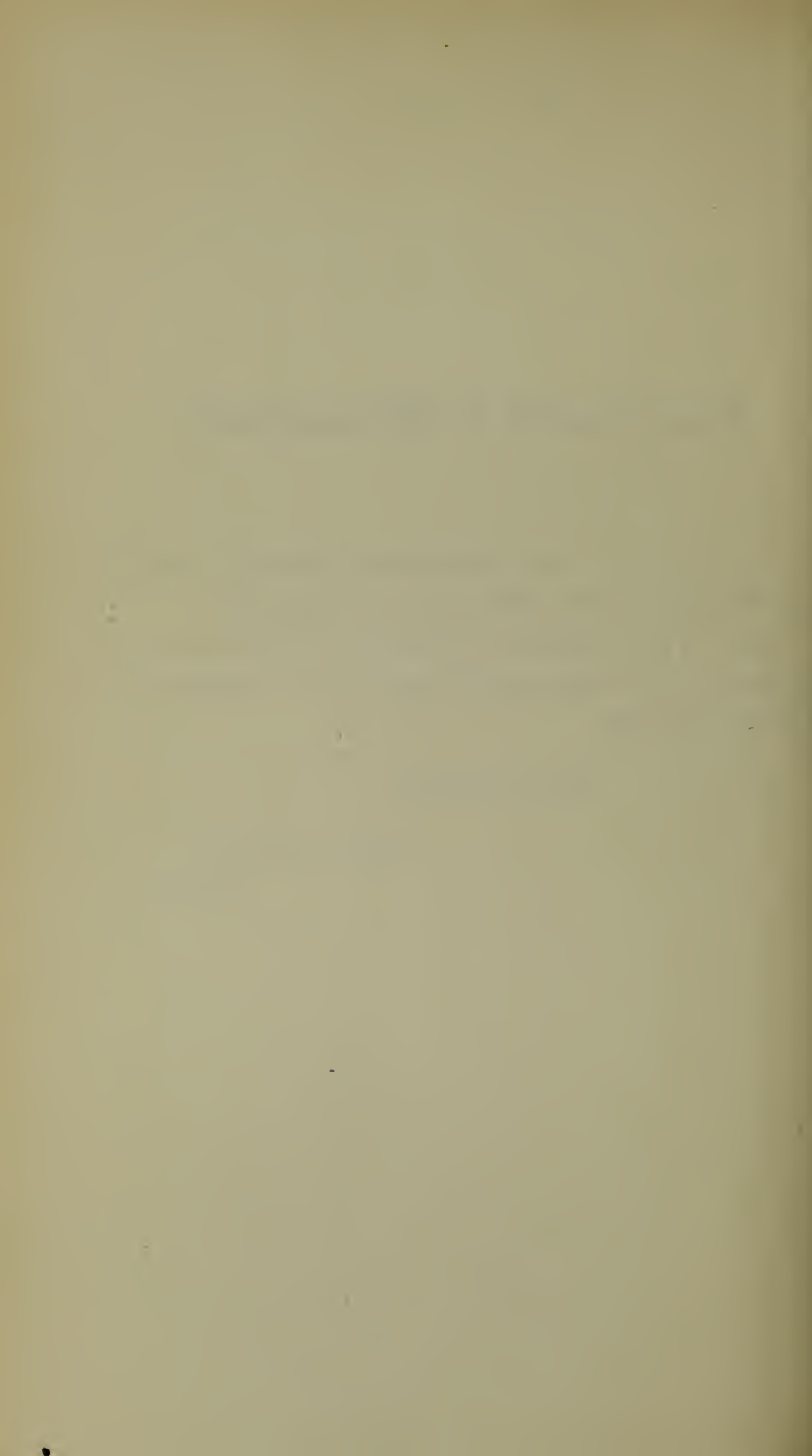
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1893.

HON. WILLIAM E. BARRETT, *Speaker, House of Representatives.*

SIR :—I have the honor to transmit, for the use of the Legislature, the sixth annual report of the Controller of County Accounts.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. OLIN,  
*Secretary.*



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS,  
No. 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1893.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report. Chapter 275 of the Acts of 1888 requires me to "give such statements, facts and explanations, and make such suggestions and recommendations to the General Court as in his [my] judgment will tend to a simple, uniform and economical method of accounting for public funds." During the nearly six years of my term of service, many suggestions and recommendations have been made, and much legislation has resulted therefrom. The office of controller was substantially a new one, and the field of operations had not been much explored. Not till 1879 was there any law which secured anything like a thorough examination of the accounts of county officers by any one man or board. The law of that year, adding to the duties of Savings Bank Commissioners those of examining the accounts of county officers, did not include in its scope the clerks of inferior courts and trial justices, and those of justices of courts having no clerks. The burden upon the Bank Commissioners became too great, and at their suggestion, in 1887, this office was created. It was intended to supply a long-felt want in our county system. It had been recommended by many governors, beginning with His Excellency Governor Banks. Governor Long spoke of its importance in each of his annual messages to the Legislature. The receipts of the various county officers, including inferior courts and trial justices, in 1891 amounted, in round numbers, to \$4,011,738.



This of course is but one side of the account, and it is the duty of the office to examine the vouchers for over \$8,000,000 once, at least, in each year. The act establishing the office (chapter 438 of 1887) enjoined uniformity and correctness in the method of keeping accounts, and the act of 1888 (above referred to) added simplicity and economy to the list of requirements. The act of 1887 also provided that the controller "may order such classification of receipts and expenditures as he sees fit." With this authority and with the aid of two most accomplished clerks, who have since been made deputy controllers to add to their dignity and power, the office has for five and a half years struggled with the problem of bringing simplicity, uniformity and economy to county business and county accounts. Some results are referred to with pride and satisfaction, and with the hope that reference to them may justify the office in asking for still further legislation in the line of its work.

Among the more important acts of recent legislation were those of 1888, compelling prompt payment of witnesses in all the courts, high and low; the preservation of dockets and record books of trial justices, and providing uniform blanks in the inferior courts; the act giving salaries to the clerks of courts, and abolishing clerks' term fees in both civil and criminal cases.

In 1890 a joint special committee was appointed to consider my report, and sixteen bills were enacted without a word of debate in either branch of the Legislature. Among these the more important were: the act to require county treasurers to make a detailed annual report; the act to correct the abuse of the so-called "lock-up fee;" the act requiring county commissioners to appoint clerks *pro tem.* in the absence of their clerks; the act relating to the record and certification of all orders from the county commissioners; the act requiring all public officers to deposit public funds in their names as trustees; the act fixing the time of payment of fines and forfeitures by sheriffs; the act abolishing the "court fee" in all criminal cases in the inferior courts; the act requiring "invoice books" for all county institutions; the act relating to the expense of

committing prisoners; the act abolishing the fees of trial justices in criminal cases, and giving them a fixed sum in each case, payable from the county treasury; the act relieving the board of county examiners from auditing the accounts of county treasurers, and requiring the controller to certify as to the accuracy of the same; and the act abolishing costs, by that name, in criminal cases in all courts; also abolishing fees of all salaried officers, compelling towns and cities where offences were committed to pay all officers' fees in the inferior courts, and giving to such towns and cities the fines paid in all such courts.

Of these many acts of legislation, chapters 257 of 1888 and 440 of 1890 were fundamental. The former was the practical abolition of the fee system as compensation for clerks of courts. It was the key to all reform in the methods of doing county business. There was a fee for entering a case, a fee for continuing it and a fee for getting it off the docket. The fee of twelve cents for a continuance took a certificate to the treasurer to collect it, and that certificate by statute was twenty-five cents. The clerks were not to blame; they administered the law as they found it, as the judges say. When they saw that I was driving at a system which would not reduce their compensation, they generally fell in with alacrity. "Some tears they shed, but wiped them soon." Now no one would return to the old system. The entry fee of three dollars paid in advance ends the financial part of the case, and no clerk or assistant has to give all his time to collecting twenty-five cents a term on each case in order to get an honest living. The passage of this act, together with chapter 440 of 1890, has revolutionized the methods of taxing, certifying and paying all expenses, civil and criminal, in county affairs. The pay roll or schedule is now the order, and one signature of the clerk takes the place of a hundred signatures under the old practice.

The policy of chapter 440 of 1890 is, I believe, generally acquiesced in. It was recommended in substance by Governors Banks and Andrew. It abolishes fees as compensation for regular officers, and compels towns and cities to pay their own local police bills. It brings home to the

municipality the largest item of expense in criminal prosecutions. It is local option. If a town or city maintains an inefficient force, it will suffer in crime, expense and reputation. If the search warrant is overworked, the expense falls locally. If it be neglected, the result is soon seen in increased lawlessness and consequent local expenditure of money. The town and city auditor has work he never had before, to wit, in examining the bills of police officers and constables. The public do not suffer. There remain the grand jury, the deputy sheriffs and the district police to act in case of dereliction of municipal officers or of great public exigency.

It is to be remembered that the county still pays witnesses in all cases. As some equivalent for the burden cast upon towns and cities by this act, it is provided that all fines imposed in the inferior courts, whether paid before or after commitment, inure to the town or city where the offence was committed.

This statute has been to the supreme court twice, on the point as to who shall make complaints. It is now decided, I believe, that anybody who can make oath to it may enter a complaint, and the statutes specifying particular persons as complainants are only directory. Some old cases are overruled. Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court states the rule as well as it can be, perhaps: "In the case of criminal charges, this right of making complaint is given to any man, for all are interested in the preservation of public order. It is not necessary that the complainant or prosecutor should show any private interest in himself." (*Stewart v. Sonneborn*, 8 Otto, 127.)

The machinery of this law may need readjustment from time to time. It is now settled, I believe, that expenses in the inferior courts (except witness fees) are to be paid in all cases in those courts, or certified to towns and cities, whether there be an appeal or not, or whether the case go to the grand jury or not. Practice has proved that now and then an exigency arises so that one hundred dollars per month for witness fees is not enough. A long preliminary hearing in a murder case, for instance, will swamp the funds on hand to pay witnesses. It may be well to author-



ize a special requisition, to be approved by the justice of the court where the exigency arises.

This brief recapitulation of some of the work of the office I trust will warrant the application for a little more legislation. With great deference, then, a few suggestions are made, the most of them being repeated from former reports : —

Forbid county officers from trading with the counties, or, what is the same thing in some cases, from trading with themselves.

This point should need no argument. The supreme court has given broad hints on this point. In *County of Bristol v. Gray*, 140 Mass. 59, a minority of the justices seemed to decide that the law already forbids a county commissioner from acting as an agent of the master of a house of correction in selling products of the prison, the expense of the commissioner to be paid by the county. If this be so, the reason is stronger for forbidding a county officer from selling supplies to a jail or furnishings to a court house. Why not apply the same law to county officers as to State and city officers? I incline to think the rule may well be made applicable to towns also. I have been told that school committee-men sometimes sell wood and coal to the districts over which they preside. I was told last year that the committee of the Legislature to which my report went were favorable to the principle of this recommendation ; but no bill materialized. This fact makes me somewhat bolder to renew a recommendation already made five times.

#### BONDS OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Without restating the argument, I renew other recommendations, viz., that bonds of county officers be examined once a year, as bonds filed with the State treasurer are to be examined by the superior court justices. (See Acts of 1885, chapter 32 and sections 6 and 7, chapter 26 of the Public Statutes.)

#### RECEIPT FOR A PRISONER.

I think the master, or other officer for the time being in charge of any penal institution, should sign a receipt on the original mittimus for the prisoner.

## UNIFORM BLANKS AND UNIFORM VOUCHERS.

Chapter 285, Acts of 1888, provided for uniform blanks, to be approved by the Attorney-General. This act should be made effectual in some way. As to vouchers, it is obvious some one authority should be allowed to prescribe them. Section 76 of chapter 155 of the Public Statutes is obsolete, and impossible of execution. The law establishing this office gave the controller power to prescribe a uniform system of book-keeping; would it be too much to ask for power to prescribe the vouchers to support the books?

## SWORN STATEMENTS BY PUBLIC OFFICERS.

I recommend that all public officers be required to make a sworn statement, in the nature of an invoice, when money is paid over by them to the county treasurer. The laws now require a master of a house of correction to make a sworn statement of fines received by him; but he may pay over thousands of dollars every month for labor of prisoners, for board of prisoners or other persons and for materials sold, and the treasurer has nothing whatever to show for it. I am sure the officers would not object to such action. Keepers of truant schools should be brought within this rule. In one or two instances district attorneys pay over considerable sums to the treasurers. There is no law for it, the sheriff being the only officer authorized to receive fines, costs and forfeitures. If the practice is to continue, there should be a sworn statement and examination of the accounts of such officers. Under the practice it is certainly convenient for district attorneys to receive money paid, for instance, on executions against bail.

## AUDITORS' BILLS.

The law seems to require all vouchers to be filed with the treasurers. The bill of an auditor is no part of the record of a case, and I think should go to the treasurer with the court order or pay roll. (Public Statutes, chapter 23, sections 7, 8, 9; chapter 206, Acts of 1890; Clark,



petitioner, 104 Mass. 537; *Fessenden v. Nickerson*, 125 Mass. 316.) It seems to me there should be a memorandum record of the auditors' bills in the superior court.

#### OLD FEES OF CLERKS OF COURTS.

Many of the clerks of courts still report small collections of old fees which have been due nearly or quite six years. In some counties quite large bills are due from reputable attorneys, which ought to be paid. It is suggested that the trustee process will not reach them. If that be so, the trustee law should be amended at once, so that some of these parties can be reached before these just demands are outlawed. One-half the fees due in these cases belongs to the county. I do not believe an auditor or a special justice should be allowed to draw large sums from the treasurer of a county, and be in debt to the county at the same time for term fees.

#### DISPOSITION OF NATURALIZATION FEES.

Since the law was fixed giving certain fees to law libraries, clerks of courts have been put upon salaries, and thereby a change has been effected in the amounts that now go to such libraries. For instance, in Hampden County the treasurer reports the receipt of more naturalization money than he paid to the law library during the year 1892. It would seem that the Library Association of Hampden County has not called for all the fees that it is entitled to under the law. In justice to all concerned, the law should be amended. There is much carelessness as to bonds of treasurers of library associations.

#### A SUPERANNUATED FEE.

Five of the counties report no money paid to the sheriff for custody of prisoners. Section 25 of chapter 220 of the Public Statutes provides that the sheriff, for the safe keeping of the prisoners committed to his custody, shall have such compensation from the county, not less than twenty dollars, as the county commissioners may order. This is an old fee, which has outlived its usefulness. It was established when sheriffs were paid by fees, and may well be

abolished. The sheriff should not be indebted to the discretion of the county commissioners for anything.

### A JOINT COMMITTEE ON COUNTY AFFAIRS.

With great deference I suggest that there be a joint committee on county affairs. At present there is no committee to which county business can be appropriately referred, as is the case with town and city business. There is no constitutional objection, as there is now a joint committee on taxation. I quote with great satisfaction from the last annual message of his Excellency Governor Long: "It is a suggestion worth considering whether the House committee on county estimates might not be made a joint committee to consider county affairs. As our counties increase in population and their receipts and expenditures become more extensive, it would be well if they could have something of the same relation to their officials and finances which towns now have directly with theirs through town meetings, or rather the people of the Commonwealth or of cities with theirs through representation." At present the bills from the committee on county estimates go into the Senate with no special knowledge on the part of any Senator of the details of taxation mounting up into millions. In 1887 the receipts of the treasurers (not including Suffolk) amounted to \$2,786,000; in 1892 the receipts were \$3,304,000.

### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, — WHAT CONSTITUTES A BOARD.

What was said in my second annual report on the question of a full board of commissioners is repeated. "It is the practice, to a greater or less extent, for two commissioners to be present when bills are approved." The law is a little ambiguous on this point, I think. By chapter 22, section 17, of the Statutes, it is provided that, "if either of them [the commissioners] is unable to attend, or if there is a vacancy in the board, the other member or members shall give notice to the special commissioner, who shall forthwith proceed to act as a member of the board;"

clearly implying that there must be a full board present when any question is before the board. Then comes section 18, which seems to contradict all this by providing that "no business in which opposing parties appear shall be finally determined, except by consent, unless there are three disinterested commissioners present and acting thereon." What more important question can arise than that of approving a bill for building a court house, or for any other county purpose? The absent commissioner might persuade the two others that the bill was a bad one, or excessive in amount. The law should be made consistent, at least. It seems almost a pity that the time of the supreme court should be occupied with litigation turning on the point as to whether three commissioners were present when a road notice was issued. The present law, as construed by the commissioners, is a premium on action with less than a full board. So long as commissioners have to pay a special commissioner out of their own pockets, they will not call in a special when the law allows them to do business with two members.

#### FILLING VACANCIES.

A question new to me, at least, arose in Worcester County last year, as to filling a vacancy in the office of county commissioner, and as to the compensation of the surviving members of the board in that county. Chapter 115 of the Acts of 1892 provided that, in case of a vacancy, "the two remaining county commissioners and the clerk of the courts for the county, or a majority of the three, may, if they deem it expedient, and for the interest of the public, appoint some suitable person to fill such vacancy." Here certainly is a cheap and expeditious method of filling a vacancy, suggested, as I am informed, by the death of a commissioner in Berkshire County early in the year 1892. The aid of the law was invoked in Berkshire, where the vacancy was promptly filled; but in Worcester County, where one of the commissioners died in April last, no action was taken to fill the vacancy. It is to be presumed that the tribunal constituted by the act of 1892 decided that it was inexpedient, or not for the interest of the public,

to appoint some person to fill the vacancy. The act does not seem to require any record of such proceeding, whether they fill the vacancy or decide not to. I recommend that the clerk of the commissioners be required to make record of the fact, at least if a vacancy is filled, so the full court will not be called upon to pronounce upon the legality of a board in some future case. The interesting point is that in Worcester County the surviving members claimed the full salary of the full board, and the treasurer has paid the same for eight months of the year. The treasurer referred the question to me as to the legality of such claim. From all the advice and information I could obtain, I could not say that such payment would be illegal, and refuse to approve the treasurer's accounts by reason of such payments; but, if such payments be legal, it is a most extraordinary condition of things. That the death of a member of a board of three persons should have the effect to materially increase the salary of the surviving members never was dreamed of by the Legislature, in my judgment. It is claimed, of course, that the law permits what took place in Worcester County. Here is the law: "The commissioners and special commissioners of the several counties shall receive from the respective county treasurers, in full payment for all their services and travel the following annual salaries: the special commissioners to be paid three dollars each per day, and ten cents a mile travel each way, and the balance thereof to be divided among the county commissioners in proportion to the services rendered, the travel performed and the expenses incurred by each; and no other or additional compensation shall be paid to them for any service performed by them for their respective counties; for the county of Worcester \$4,500." The argument is that as the survivors do all the work, with the help of the specials, whom they pay out of their own pockets, therefore they should have the whole salary provided for the full board. I do not believe the premises or the conclusions are sound. As a vacancy can be filled in five minutes, and without expense, I recommend that the act of last year be made mandatory.



## REPORTS OF COUNTY TREASURERS.

These reports are made more and more in detail, and must be very satisfactory to the county tax payers. I recommend that the details of all criminal costs and expenses be made in detail, except witness fees. This is done now in some of the counties. Occasionally I find among the vouchers in criminal costs a bill which should not have been included in that classification, but more properly belongs elsewhere. Publicity will cure most evils of this kind.

## BLANKET ORDERS TO BORROW MONEY.

In some of the counties blanket orders to the treasurer to borrow money for temporary purposes are passed. For instance, if it be anticipated that \$100,000 may be needed before the taxes come in, an order will be passed authorizing the treasurer to borrow \$100,000, and he will borrow say \$20,000 at a time, and may or not borrow the full amount authorized. I think this very objectionable, and I should think money institutions would be slow to lend any sum except that specifically authorized. After borrowing the first instalment, what certificate would a prudent bank require before lending more? Would it take the mere statement of the treasurer that he had already received only \$20,000? Supposing he had received the whole, what remedy would the bank have? I found one case where authority was given to borrow say \$50,000. The books showed that \$40,000 had been charged to the treasurer. Obviously I had to take his word that the other \$10,000 had not been received. Unless the practice is discontinued, it should be forbidden by the Legislature.

## THE TABLES.

The treasurers received from taxes \$150,000 more than in 1891; from the courts, \$11,000 less; from naturalization, \$2,800 more; from sheriffs, \$1,100 less; from jailors and masters, \$35,000 less. This large item of loss is mainly caused by the destruction of the system of prison labor.



On the expense side, the cost of supporting prisoners has increased \$6,000, and the expense of criminal prosecutions \$14,000. This is mainly chargeable to the unusual number of expensive capital trials. There is also a large increase in expense of county buildings. Truant schools in several counties and new court houses in Plymouth and Bristol counties called for this increase.

#### CLERKS OF COURTS.

These officers show a small decrease in receipts for civil entries and in receipts for orders and copies. The latter is caused by changes in the law, cutting off fees. The payments to the counties are only \$3,300 less than last year.

#### REVENUE FROM INFERIOR COURTS.

The question of revenue from the courts will inevitably be discussed in connection with the law relating to drunkenness. For information such results are given as seem to be appropriate and useful : —

##### *Fines from Defendants.*

	1891.	1892.
Police courts, . . . . .	\$74,047 21	\$54,844 32
District courts, . . . . .	77,800 16	68,213 78
Municipal courts, . . . . .	63,035 52	49,333 08
Trial justices, . . . . .	11,393 38	11,303 25
Totals, . . . . .	\$226,276 27	\$183,694 43
Loss, . . . . .	—	42,581 84

It seems that trial justices received as much as last year, less \$90. I can account for this only on the ground that complaints for disturbing the peace or being disorderly persons were made in many cases instead of complaints for drunkenness.

*Fees Paid to Cities and Towns (Chapter 440 of 1890).*

	1891.	1892.
By district courts, . . . . .	\$63,502 91	\$53,710 63
By police courts, . . . . .	73,671 72	51,051 31
By municipal courts, . . . . .	78,795 20	62,064 95
By trial justices, . . . . .	4,913 91	7,268 64
Totals, . . . . .	\$221,283 74	\$174,095 53
Loss, . . . . .	—	47,188 21

EDWARD P. LORING,

*Controller of County Accounts.*



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## APPENDIX.

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TABLE No. 1.—Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892.

## RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Tax Collections.	Courts.	Naturalization.	Sheriffs.	Jailers.	Masters of Houses of Correction.	Dog Licenses.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable,	\$13,000 00	\$306 12	-	\$1,551 44	-	\$317 43	\$3,049 20
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	75,005 00	806 81	\$470 00	511 50	-	1,757 95	8,985 60
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	188,600 00	926 15	2,331 00	3,396 19	\$260 79	23,033 18	15,799 20
John S. Smith,	Dukes County,	7,545 18	50 00	-	147 50	-	-	485 80
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	222,890 00	3,404 10	1,454 00	6,554 71	35 00	16,414 29	22,750 30
E. A. Newcome,	Franklin,	33,064 70	-	-	461 81	-	2,402 58	3,717 30
William C. Marsh,	Hampden,	110,000 00	2,596 15	2,092 00	1,810 35	-	6,139 31	10,363 40
Lewis Warner,	Hampshire,	48,000 00	130 20	329 00	164 28	-	1,082 06	5,201 60
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	335,000 00	1,734 30	1,619 50	9,519 97	2,136 85	46,385 63	41,358 72
Samuel Swain,	Nantucket,	3,300 00	39 85	-	-	-	-	320 00
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	140,000 00	786 08	337 00	1,864 69	-	2,568 71	15,872 55
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	85,000 00	612 18	636 00	1,286 04	967 00	1,828 57	13,569 80
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	150,000 00	952 15	2,264 00	6,316 39	-	12,853 65	28,082 90
		\$1,416,404 88	\$12,344 09	\$11,582 50	\$33,584 37	\$3,405 64	\$119,783 36	\$169,556 37



TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Cities and Towns on Account of Highways and Bridges.	Loans.	Clerks of Courts, Fees.	Trauant Schools.	Miscellane- ous.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1892.	Total Receipts.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable,	-	\$1,268 62	\$10,000 00	\$266 25	-	\$115 10	\$7,811 60	\$42,085 76
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	\$172 88	-	25,000 00	1,264 53	\$100 00	153 30	34,559 63	148,787 20
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	3,746 93	-	180,000 00	2,105 75	1,744 58	*12,576 94	135,210 91	574,787 62
John S. Smith,	Dukes County,	-	154 17	-	73 80	-	6 76	3,957 92	12,421 13
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	1,769 22	13,379 43	30,000 00	3,893 99	5,609 80	531 13	127,167 37	455,943 34
E. A. Newcome,	Franklin,	21 48	540 00	8,500 00	742 35	-	†2,348 42	6,189 16	57,987 80
William C. Marsh,	Hampden,	1,086 69	-	177,500 00	2,752 55	1,383 14	†40,593 63	4,359 76	360,686 98
Lewis Warner,	Hampshire,	148 54	-	32,000 00	1,332 69	104 00	\$38,290 00	1,609 68	128,392 05
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	872 72	4,285 92	235,000 00	5,931 05	-	1,960 81	33,380 03	719,185 50
Samuel Swahn,	Nantucket,	-	-	-	147 60	-	11 00	378 55	4,197 00
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	122 26	-	71,000 00	1,236 00	2,008 96	325 74	20,173 35	256,295 34
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	230 17	613 28	117,000 00	920 70	605 70	317 50	11,400 25	234,987 19
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	1,004 00	-	25,000 00	3,263 72	2,070 16	387 00	75,998 68	308,193 64
		\$9,174 89	\$20,241 42	\$911,000 00	\$23,930 98	\$13,726 34	\$97,617 33	\$462,196 89	\$2,304,550 55

\* Includes \$12,061.55 from sale of land and buildings, Fall River.

† Includes \$40,213.53 from Sinking Fund.

† Includes \$2,307.17 from bondsmen of C. M. Moody, ex-Treasurer.

§ Includes \$38,000.00 from County Debt, State of Massachusetts.

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892* — Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Support of Prisoners.	Salaries.	Dog License Money refunded and paid for Damages.	Highways and Bridges and Land Damages.	Building, Repairing and Furnishing County Buildings.	Paid on Principal of County Debt.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable,	\$458 35	\$2,137 60	\$6,734 90	\$3,092 70	\$10,934 07	\$279 88	-
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	8,174 67	10,557 81	24,193 58	8,655 01	2,464 85	-	\$10,000 00
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	16,125 00	43,248 10	48,165 56	16,111 43	4,574 31	209,305 73	40,000 00
John S. Smith,	Dukes County,	581 00	400 18	2,000 00	485 80	200 00	95 55	-
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	11,918 41	64,400 37	42,108 69	22,316 88	24,287 60	15,311 23	-
E. A. Newcome,	Franklin,	1,849 05	3,782 79	7,892 00	4,399 14	3,218 03	2,116 15	4,000 00
William C. Marsh,	Hampden,	19,362 78	13,513 57	35,656 56	10,560 26	97,999 32	4,361 60	50,000 00
Lewis Warner,	Hampshire,	5,750 79	4,180 01	13,130 00	6,416 37	196 89	453 90	51,000 00
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	8,967 89	102,950 09	66,825 67	36,057 44	12,578 40	49,446 50	25,000 00
Samuel Swain,	Nantucket,	-	450 94	1,399 14	154 20	31 60	366 75	-
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	1,104 35	10,955 30	19,922 30	15,099 92	10,455 70	29,094 96	-
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	6,606 38	5,853 92	20,273 82	11,711 10	52,043 81	32,161 48	-
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	200 86	36,964 13	44,848 09	23,070 67	-	4,126 55	-
		\$81,099 53	\$299,394 81	\$333,150 31	\$163,130 92	\$218,984 58	\$347,120 28	\$180,000 00

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Paid on Temporary Loans.	Expenses Criminal Prosecutions.	Expenses Terms of Court.	Medical Examiners and Inquests.	Auditors and Masters.	Sheriff For Custody of Prisoners.	Expenses of District and Police Courts.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable, .	\$10,000 00	\$1,544 44	\$2,071 69	\$182 35	\$248 45	\$50 00	-
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire, .	25,000 00	7,465 53	8,339 72	659 85	342 47	100 00	\$1,623 23
George F. Pratt,	Bristol, .	-	15,394 56	21,412 15	3,201 29	3,260 00	-	4,840 70
John S. Smith,	Dukes County,	-	868 65	1,234 10	69 50	-	25 00	-
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex, .	30,000 00	28,838 08	20,734 27	2,445 62	1,449 90	-	-
E. A. Newcome,	Franklin, .	8,500 00	4,395 72	4,582 28	297 90	-	40 00	-
William C. Marsh,	Hampden, .	85,000 00	*22,224 16	-	1,677 10	836 31	25 00	2,342 68
Lewis Warner,	Hampshire, .	30,000 00	1,331 21	7,194 83	299 25	30 00	-	-
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex, .	235,000 00	53,497 98	25,231 08	3,488 30	7,041 34	150 00	-
Samuel Swain,	Nantucket, .	-	48 50	805 42	40 00	30 00	-	-
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk, .	51,000 00	19,314 14	10,920 11	680 50	1,018 50	-	-
Albert Davis,	Plymouth, .	65,000 00	5,848 02	15,232 32	531 90	505 00	20 00	-
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester, .	25,000 00	12,721 21	25,060 92	2,039 13	2,810 16	50 00	10,724 15
		\$564,500 00	\$173,492 20	\$145,818 89	\$15,612 69	\$17,572 13	\$460 00	\$19,530 76

\* Includes expenses, terms of court.

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Copying, Recording and Indexing.	Printing and Stationery.	Law Libraries.	Fuel, Light, etc., County Buildings.	Truant School.	Commitment of Insane Persons.	Miscellaneous.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable, . .	\$380 08	\$553 08	\$266 25	\$547 29	-	\$472 06	\$55 00
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire, . .	209 95	914 36	1,955 00	† 3,170 63	\$1,812 05	813 13	-
George F. Pratt, . .	Bristol, . .	7,198 55	3,308 02	260 25	7,442 81	6,805 39	1,924 41	-
John S. Smith, . .	Dukes County, .	-	402 14	-	238 83	-	78 70	370 60
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex, . .	5,345 00	3,027 73	3,454 00	9,282 06	9,152 92	3,111 10	267 85
E. A. Newcome, . .	Franklin, . .	-	888 97	500 00	374 68	-	298 16	511 10
William C. Marsh,	Hampden, . .	* 1,150 96	-	1,938 80	6,504 41	3,773 42	1,217 20	98 95
Lewis Warner, . .	Hampshire, . .	864 00	1,582 16	1,398 79	1,795 01	237 50	254 60	1,669 42
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex, . .	18,280 49	6,786 02	3,619 50	5,507 18	6,900 00	-	638 03
Samuel Swain, . .	Nantucket, . .	50 00	180 47	-	21 38	-	39 94	-
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk, . .	531 75	2,425 19	-	4,145 30	4,608 19	964 33	2,792 28
Albert Davis, . .	Plymouth, . .	1,631 89	1,620 86	1,946 60	4,169 75	3,085 08	1,328 34	-
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester, . .	2,562 18	3,644 74	4,268 00	6,902 21	22,563 47	2,087 14	-
		\$38,204 85	\$25,833 74	\$19,607 19	\$50,101 54	\$55,938 62	\$12,589 11	\$6,403 23

\* Includes printing and stationery.

† Includes repairs on buildings.

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	BALANCE IN TREASURY, DEC. 31, 1892.			Total Expenditures.	Amount of County Debt, Dec. 31, 1892.	Salary of Treasurer.
		Cash.	Deposits in Banks on Interest.	Deposits in Banks not on Interest.			
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable, .	\$38 50	-	\$2,639 07	\$42,685 76	-	\$500 00
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire, .	1,646 85	\$39,688 51	-	148,787 20	\$180,000 00	1,500 00
George F. Pratt,	Bristol, .	-	122,194 36	15 00	574,787 62	482,500 00	1,800 00
John S. Smith,	Dukes County, .	54 12	-	5,316 96	12,421 13	16,568 00	300 00
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex, .	1,006 80	157,484 83	-	455,943 34	310,000 00	2,200 00
E. A. Newcome,	Franklin, .	-	-	10,341 83	57,987 80	40,000 00	600 00
William C. Marsh,	Hampden, .	63 08	2,380 82	-	360,686 98	361,598 50	1,500 00
Lewis Warner,	Hampshire, .	-	607 32	-	128,392 05	108,000 00	800 00
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex, .	-	48,219 59	-	719,185 50	105,000 00	2,500 00
Samuel Swain,	Nantucket, .	578 66	-	-	4,197 00	-	160 00
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk, .	273 41	67,989 11	3,000 00	256,295 34	20,350 00	1,200 00
Albert Davis,	Plymouth, .	746 64	4,669 68	-	234,987 19	147,000 00	1,200 00
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester, .	986 24	72,563 79	-	308,193 64	-	2,200 00
		\$5,394 30	\$506,798 01	\$21,312 86	\$3,304,550 55	-	-



TABLE No. 2. — Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892.

## RECEIPTS.

Clerk of Court.	County.	Fees accrued prior to July 1, 1888.	Sales of Writs.	Civil Entries.	Term Fees.	Executions.	Certificates and Affidavits.	Orders and Copies.	Naturalization.	Printing Law Cases.	Payments into Court under Statute and Rules of Court.	From Other Sources.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1892.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$3 75	\$219 00			\$0 25	\$23 00	\$4 25	\$18 00	\$31 00	\$578 12	\$98 90	\$662 28	\$299 25
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	13 67	822 00			-	163 66	108 99	-	52 75	3,450 00	255 10	358 76	2,500 37
Simeon Borden,	Bristol,	35 35	1,820 00			-	16 00	-	-	181 50	100 00	-	-	6,126 71
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes Co.,	80	68 00			-	-	4 00	3 00	19 82	1,000 00	-	-	193 42
Dean Peabody,	Essex,	58 35	3,126 00			6 25	222 30	421 44	-	1,124 00	1,606 35	39 50	6,996 14	13,600 33
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	10 10	360 00			-	94 50	39 50	231 00	18 00	225 00	8 60	513 00	1,499 70
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	42 61	1,857 00		\$1 60	1 75	160 50	127 55	316 00	394 50	4,035 00	-	2,872 04	9,884 55
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	4 60	474 00		1 20	-	95 75	64 65	94 00	204 00	17 00	32 38	576 65	1,571 48
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	16 80	4,113 00		8 20	2 50	179 50	476 35	-	1,083 80	3,218 75	-	3,010 75	12,168 95
Josiah F. Murphy,	Nantucket,	1 15	84 00		-	-	12 00	14 50	12 00	-	805 00	23 00	-	146 65
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk,	13 20	975 00		-	2 25	85 50	230 40	25 00	317 00	-	8 00	147 55	2,608 90
Edward E. Hobart,	Plymouth,	8 05	846 00		-	25	17 75	22 50	-	-	-	11 00	-	905 55
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	3 95	1,893 00		-	75	172 50	12 00	-	2,481 00	71,056 53	1,855 01	11,371 87	88,846 61
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	337 60	14,499 00		1 20	59 00	1,173 00	494 02	-	3,213 20	-	428 22	33,434 36	53,639 60
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	-	-		-	-	164 95	-	31 00	-	-	18,770 00	3,450 00	22,415 95
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	12 40	2,773 00		3 20	-	127 32	137 95	640 00	-	5,735 51	46 00	1,299 90	10,818 43
		\$59 80	\$33,937 00		\$15 40	\$73 00	\$2,708 23	\$2,158 10	\$1,370 00	\$9,120 37	\$90,877 26	\$21,575 71	\$64,693 30	\$227,226 45

TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Retained half excess fees accrued prior to July 1, 1893.	Paid for Printing Cases.	Amount held under the Statute and by Order of the Court.	Paid other Parties.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1892.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$266 25	\$5 00	\$28 00	—	—	—	\$299 25	\$1,000 00
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	1,764 86	—	81 75	\$70 03	\$6 50	\$577 23	2,500 37	2,800 00
Simcon Borden,	Bristol,	2,136 45	—	181 50	3,476 80	—	331 96	6,126 71	4,000 00
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County,	73 80	—	19 62	100 00	—	—	103 42	600 00
Deau Peabody,	Essex,	3,873 84	—	1,124 00	123 58	—	8,478 91	13,600 33	5,200 00
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	761 70	—	—	737 50	—	50	1,499 70	1,800 00
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	2,581 76	13 00	319 25	5,147 20	13 50	1,809 84	9,884 55	3,500 00
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	1,428 69	2 30	—	17 00	12 14	111 35	1,571 48	2,300 00
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	5,931 05	8 40	—	4,685 00	—	1,544 50	12,168 95	6,000 00
Josiah F. Murphy,	Nantucket,	146 65	—	—	—	—	—	146 65	600 00
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk,	1,345 35	—	311 00	205 00	—	747 55	2,608 90	2,800 00
Edward E. Hobart,	Plymouth,	905 55	—	—	—	—	—	905 55	2,000 00
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	3,622 70	—	2,481 00	82,059 00	314 51	369 40	88,846 61	6,500 00
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	17,253 39	—	2,828 25	24,404 31	123 60	9,030 65	53,639 60	6,000 00
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	495 95	—	—	16,920 00	—	5,000 00	22,415 95	6,000 00
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	3,918 52	6 20	—	3,752 65	—	3,141 06	10,818 43	5,200 00
		\$46,506 51	\$34 90	\$7,374 37	\$141,698 07	\$470 25	\$31,142 35	\$227,226 45	—

TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892.

## RECEIPTS.

	From De- fendants for Fines.	From De- fendants for Expenses.	From De- fendants for	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail Depos- ited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturaliza- tion.
William P. Reynolds, justice, Barnstable, . . .	\$803 23	\$22 61		\$3 00			\$2 60	\$17 00	\$1 75	-
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . .	545 00	4 84		1 50			1 55	12 00	2 25	-
Henry S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams, . . .	2,336 08*	-				\$50 00	14 09	130 00	4 85	\$658 00
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	1,434 00	281 36		4 50			15 10	216 00	18 75	503 00
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . .	235 50	292 14		8 00		300 00	10 10	67 00	17 45	105 00
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	10,571 40	2,082 07		13 50		1,250 00	19 55	121 00	37 03	2,382 00
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	2,248 33	62 15	\$145 70	15 00		100 00	30 50	230 00	35 00	948 00
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton, . . .	2,370 00	28 62		6 00	\$2 00	2,000 00	28 65	156 00	31 75	533 00
G. W. Gate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	2,378 00	55 28					9 00	86 00	6 00	-
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem, . . .	1,821 83	-					25 50	254 00	91 35	225 00
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . .	938 62	-				192 00	13 75	48 00	4 75	-
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . . .	471 29	-				250 00	11 00	63 00	10 50	99 00
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . .	1,398 70	-		1 50			24 10	167 00	14 25	360 50
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	988 07	-				100 00	4 80	24 00	2 50	140 00
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . .	574 00	6 76					5 10	33 00	8 00	-
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . .	1,893 50	148 52			3 00		19 80	146 00	69 45	123 00
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Maiden, . . .	2,897 70	274 93				600 00	62 00	480 00	474 48	190 00
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . .	3,534 00	-				400 00	69 30	412 00	347 25	838 00
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . .	2,030 33	1 50		9 00		1,100 00	21 66	166 00	12 50	159 00
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn, . . .	2,986 00	32 00		2 50			9 40	147 00	34 50	215 00
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	2,627 69	328 05		3 00		725 00	21 35	120 00	16 50	332 00
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . . .	1,279 98	10 28		6 00			3 60	40 00	25 00	118 00
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . .	3,826 72	-					3 25	35 00	19 25	242 00
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . .	618 80	285 64					1 37	8 00	1 75	35 00
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . .	577 00	-					3 80	26 00	3 00	35 00
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . .	811 48	-			2 00		29 85	75 00	13 50	283 00
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . .	1,894 80	14 14					14 65	69 00	14 25	383 00
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . .	800 00	-		3 00			9 28	34 00	5 40	-
Clark Jilison, justice, Southbridge, . . .	1,743 22	-	40 00				8 00	62 00	3 45	-
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . .	2,221 00	29 89		5 00			5 70	37 00	10 00	-
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . .	305 41	-					2 45	51 00	2 00	-
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester, . . .	8,554 10	-				9,350 00	143 20	863 00	227 75	1,638 00
	\$68,213 78	\$3,990 83	\$185 70	\$81 50	\$7 00	\$16,417 00	\$644 65	\$4,395 00	\$1,566 71	\$10,344 50

\* Includes receipts of N. H. Bixby, special justice.

TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892 — Continued.

	Fees not payable to Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Costs, Wit- nesses Fees.	From County other Crim- inal Costs.	City or Town — Costs in By-Laws.	Other Moneys.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1892.	Total Receipts.
William P. Reynolds, justice, Barnstable, . . .	—	—	\$1,000 00	\$200 00	—	—	—	—	\$2,050 19
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . .	\$4 00	—	1,000 00	255 45	—	—	—	—	1,826 59
Henry S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams, . . .	75 00	—	1,300 00	776 10	—	—	—	\$28 60	5,375 02
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	69 25	—	800 00	503 80	—	—	\$2 30	—	3,645 76
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . .	46 00	—	500 00	388 85	—	—	—	30 45	2,213 24
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	107 25	\$204 99	1,800 00	2,345 35	\$7 76	—	—	709 00	21,438 15
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	195 50	—	1,000 00	1,321 00	2 00	—	—	429 15	6,762 83
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton, . . .	10 00	—	1,000 00	520 40	—	—	—	—	6,786 42
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	18 00	—	1,200 00	—	—	—	—	53 11	3,805 39
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem, . . .	79 00	12 60	1,300 00	223 75	—	—	—	—	4,133 03
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . .	8 00	—	1,200 00	400 00	—	—	5 40	40 71	2,851 23
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . . .	45 50	25 00	500 00	489 25	—	—	—	9 25	1,723 79
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . .	24 00	135 12	1,000 00	614 90	—	—	—	—	3,990 07
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	8 75	—	600 00	300 00	—	—	—	73 20	2,141 32
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . .	—	—	800 00	300 00	—	—	—	57 94	1,884 80
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . .	49 80	5 00	800 00	100 00	12 12	—	—	52 76	3,126 14
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . .	72 75	10 82	2,000 00	100 00	166 04	—	3 19	593 64	7,823 01
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . .	98 00	—	1,400 00	10 50	—	—	—	30 00	7,139 05
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . .	188 35	54 05	900 00	50 00	—	—	—	456 44	5,148 83
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn, . . .	317 00	—	800 00	50 00	—	—	—	737 19	5,280 59
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	32 50	—	700 00	1,100 00	—	—	—	72 15	2,498 77
B. K. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . . .	40 00	—	500 00	300 00	103 76	—	—	—	7,006 09
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . .	14 00	—	650 00	488 80	129 12	—	—	—	5,408 14
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . .	83 50	—	500 00	85 70	—	—	—	72 61	1,692 37
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . .	30 00	—	600 00	150 00	—	—	160 08	—	1,484 88
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . .	24 25	—	600 00	189 40	—	—	—	13 43	2,041 91
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Garfield, . . .	43 00	—	800 00	192 70	—	—	—	—	3,125 54
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . .	4 25	—	1,600 00	50 00	—	—	—	45 60	2,591 53
Clark Jilson, justice, Southbridge, . . .	—	—	1,500 00	254 95	—	—	—	—	3,571 62
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . .	1 75	20 37	1,400 00	200 00	—	—	—	39 70	3,970 41
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . .	—	—	1,000 00	150 00	—	—	—	—	1,510 86
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester, . . .	28 00	—	2,250 00	100 00	—	—	—	—	23,154 05
	\$1,717 40	\$467 95	\$83,100 00	\$12,060 90	\$420 80	—	\$170 97	\$3,544 93	\$157,201 62



TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurers.	Complain- ants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.
William P. Reynolds, justice, Barnstable.	\$63 60	\$471 34	\$210 88	\$49 47	\$77 90	\$177 00
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown.	196 75	489 86	-	-	79 98	76 00
Henry S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams.	931 79	1,456 20	24 48	-	855 50	732 05
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield.	557 35	1,167 56	51 00	-	356 80	643 80
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington.	215 31	235 50	-	320 19	287 14	399 05
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River.	2,754 30	11,437 77	-	1,892 88	111 95	3,215 70
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford.	1,208 05	2,754 30	-	147 70	123 24	912 30
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton.	273 05	1,511 00	25 00	2,000 00	28 62	817 00
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury.	101 30	2,186 69	-	54 13	49 87	146 76
W. P. Andrews, clerk, Salem.	225 00	1,595 49	40 00	12 60	286 34	594 60
George Robinson, justice, Palmer.	89 85	107 60	-	192 00	826 01	382 05
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield.	281 72	372 04	-	26 10	391 48	81 95
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton.	228 95	1,041 52	17 68	385 12	-	680 85
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer.	140 00	460 26	5 00	-	314 40	314 40
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord.	-	323 42	9 00	100 00	522 80	371 15
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham.	123 00	856 14	-	5 00	837 10	810 92
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden.	362 93	2,563 22	-	1,309 43	378 29	1,046 20
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge.	1,084 20	3,250 00	-	489 75	180 10	593 85
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham.	131 00	1,167 32	165 34	1,359 05	498 07	291 72
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn.	-	3,375 00	40 00	14 00	-	496 95
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy.	465 35	811 87	19 90	725 00	2,943 97	1,307 80
R. E. Doody, clerk, Stoughton.	111 05	1,176 25	-	-	163 98	320 65
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington.	309 00	2,621 25	35 26	-	1,111 48	667 15
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth.	189 72	603 80	-	15 00	117 80	138 45
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham.	67 80	557 00	20 00	-	-	210 08
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton.	416 78	421 88	10 00	-	379 60	189 40
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner.	485 40	820 44	9 00	-	779 50	188 20
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford.	51 68	213 38	5 00	-	621 62	78 90
Clark Jilison, justice, Southbridge.	-	1,147 99	-	20 37	595 23	328 43
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge.	57 70	1,514 38	11 00	-	725 51	217 80
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough.	65 45	238 21	5 00	11 30	52 20	132 95
John A. Thayer, clerk, Wareham.	1,901 50	6,781 71	36 00	9,350 00	1,736 39	1,070 45
	\$13,089 58	\$53,710 63	\$739 54	\$18,479 09	\$15,088 31	\$17,443 76



TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

		Amount Retained for Own Use.	Salary.	Cash Bal- ance, Dec. 31, 1892.	Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers Certified to City or Town Treasurers.
William P. Reynolds, Justice, Barnstable,	First District Barnstable,	—	\$1,000 00	—	\$2,050 19	\$306 24
James H. Hopkins, Justice, Provincetown,	Second District Barnstable,	\$4 00	1,000 00	—	1,826 59	19 64
Henry S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams,	Northern Berkshire,	75 00	1,300 00	—	5,375 02	151 40
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield,	Central Berkshire,	69 25	800 00	—	3,645 76	554 63
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington,	Southern Berkshire,	46 00	500 00	\$210 05	2,213 24	854 29
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	Second District Bristol,	107 25	1,800 00	118 30	21,438 15	3,775 37
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	Third District Bristol,	195 50	1,000 00	421 50	6,762 83	185 12
A. M. Alger, clerk, Taunton,	First District Bristol,	10 00	1,100 00	1,021 75	6,786 42	3,005 32
G. W. Cate, Justice, Amesbury,	Second District Essex,	18 00	1,200 00	48 64	3,805 39	—
W. F. Andrews, clerk, Salem,	First District Essex,	79 00	1,300 00	—	4,133 03	112 08
George Robinson, Justice, Palmer,	Eastern Hampden,	8 00	1,200 00	45 72	2,851 23	693 96
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield,	Western Hampden,	45 50	500 00	1,723 79	633 30	—
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	Hampshire,	24 00	1,000 00	611 95	3,990 07	1,107 26
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	First District Northern Middlesex,	8 75	600 00	90 11	2,141 32	200 52
J. S. Keyes, Justice, Concord,	Central Middlesex,	—	800 00	1 80	1,884 80	85 24
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	First District Southern Middlesex,	49 80	800 00	144 18	3,126 14	263 88
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	First District Eastern Middlesex,	72 75	2,000 00	7,823 01	7,823 01	—
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	Third District Eastern Middlesex,	98 00	1,400 00	43 15	7,139 05	10 95
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	Second District Eastern Middlesex,	188 35	900 00	417 98	5,148 83	—
B. E. Bond, clerk, Woburn,	Fourth District Eastern Middlesex,	317 00	800 00	237 64	5,280 59	288 60
J. F. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy,	Eastern Norfolk,	32 50	700 00	—	7,006 09	1,987 66
B. E. Doody, clerk, Stoughton,	Southern Norfolk,	40 00	500 00	186 84	2,498 77	1,792 88
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	Second District Plymouth,	14 00	650 00	—	5,408 14	1,103 18
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	Third District Plymouth,	83 50	500 00	44 10	1,692 37	128 60
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	Fourth District Plymouth,	30 00	600 00	—	1,484 88	708 81
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	Second District Eastern Worcester,	24 25	600 00	—	2,041 91	183 62
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	First District Northern Worcester,	43 00	1,800 00	—	3,125 54	344 11
C. A. Dewey, Justice, Milford,	Third District Southern Worcester,	4 25	1,000 00	16 70	2,591 53	939 55
Clark J. Gibson, Justice, Southbridge,	First District Southern Worcester,	—	1,500 00	—	3,571 02	1,147 99
Arthur A. Putnam, Justice, Uxbridge,	Second District Southern Worcester,	1 75	1,400 00	21 90	3,370 41	1,288 17
E. C. Bates, Justice, Westborough,	First District Eastern Worcester,	—	1,000 00	5 75	1,510 86	640 87
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester,	Central Worcester,	28 00	2,250 00	—	23,154 05	610 15
		\$1,717 40	\$33,100 00	\$3,833 31	\$157,291 62	—

TABLE No. 4.—Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892.

## RECEIPTS.

		Defendants. Fines.	Defendants. Expenses.	Forfeitures.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail deposited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturaliza- tion.
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee,	Berkshire,	\$1,333 66	\$5 50	-	-	-	\$300 00	\$10 17	\$39 00	\$2 12	-
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown,	Berkshire,	470 04	41 90	-	-	-	-	1 00	13 00	0 75	-
Sumner D. York, clerk, Gloucester,	Essex,	1,933 10	180 80	-	-	-	100 00	25 80	267 00	31 65	\$385 00
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill,	Essex,	3,337 66	-	-	-	-	-	24 00	152 00	7 35	533 00
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence,	Essex,	5,194 00	-	-	-	-	-	17 20	211 00	14 25	1,081 00
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn,	Essex,	4,332 00	64 00	-	-	-	500 00	114 15	646 00	108 00	312 00
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	Essex,	1,095 80	17 45	-	\$2 50	-	-	5 45	37 00	10 35	193 00
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee,	Hampden,	2,191 00	-	-	12 00	-	-	12 85	60 00	15 50	228 00
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	Hampden,	5,920 50	-	-	-	-	1,880 00	76 75	311 00	96 50	736 00
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	Hampden,	4,788 00	3 32	-	-	-	6,428 00	67 25	494 50	125 50	983 00
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	Middlesex,	8,708 41	106 18	-	-	\$10 50	700 00	84 95	447 00	132 65	2,019 00
J. F. J. O'Brien, clerk, Marlborough,	Middlesex,	3,498 00	-	-	10 00	-	-	6 35	70 00	8 25	218 00
Henry L. W. Hittlessey, clerk, West Newton,	Middlesex,	1,297 04	-	-	-	-	100 00	11 95	94 00	85 75	82 00
Herbert A. Chapin, Somerville,	Middlesex,	2,446 01	-	-	-	-	-	32 95	252 00	148 35	15 00
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline,	Norfolk,	834 30	227 17	-	-	-	140 00	12 40	102 00	39 80	142 00
Warren Goldard, clerk, Brockton,	Plymouth,	3,081 00	-	-	-	-	1,512 00	42 40	185 00	69 00	589 00
Joseph N. Curley, clerk, Chelsea,	Suffolk,	3,895 00	-	-	-	-	140 00	17 30	139 00	23 20	6 00
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	Worcester,	2,488 80	58 11	-	9 00	4 00	200 00	41 70	201 00	23 75	672 00
		\$54,844 32	\$704 43	-	\$33 50	\$14 50	\$12,000 00	\$604 62	\$3,740 50	\$946 72	\$8,194 00

TABLE NO. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

		Fee not payable to any Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Costs. Witnesses Fees.	From County for Sundry Expenses.	From City or Towns. Costs in By-Laws.	Other Monies.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1892.	Total Receipts.
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	-	\$12 75	\$800 00	\$180 00	-	-	-	-	\$2,683 20
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	-	-	300 00	32 05	-	-	-	-	858 74
Sumner D. York, clerk, Gloucester, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	-	-	1,000 00	364 48	-	-	-	\$440 69	4,728 52
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	\$104 00	-	1,000 00	480 27	-	-	-	-	5,638 28
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	212 00	6 35	1,200 00	507 55	-	-	-	530 35	8,973 70
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	131 25	345 00	1,000 00	589 35	-	-	-	2,963 23	11,104 98
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	11 50	-	800 00	254 80	-	-	-	21 42	2,449 27
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	176 00	-	500 00	122 75	-	-	-	-	3,318 10
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	333 25	32 75	1,300 00	265 50	-	-	-	-	9,012 25
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	-	16 00	1,400 00	492 59	-	-	-	243 03	15,042 19
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	275 67	161 70	1,800 00	1,273 50	\$21 81	-	-	1,227 26	16,969 63
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	80 50	-	800 00	100 00	-	-	-	11 35	4,802 45
H. L. Whittlessey, clerk, West Newton, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	75 00	-	700 00	-	-	-	-	1,022 57	3,468 31
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	384 00	-	1,000 00	500 00	6 23	-	-	90 70	4,875 24
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	45 00	-	500 00	6 20	-	-	-	336 73	2,385 60
Warren Goddard, clerk, Brockton, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	385 75	-	800 00	400 00	-	-	-	100 00	7,164 15
Joseph N. Curley, clerk, Chelsea, . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	236 50	14 10	1,000 00	100 00	-	-	-	13 00	5,607 10
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	291 75	12 00	1,000 00	400 00	-	-	-	200 00	5,602 11
		\$2,803 17	\$600 65	\$16,900 00	\$6,069 04	\$28 04	-	-	\$7,200 33	\$114,683 82

TABLE No. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	To County Treasurer.	To City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Amount Re- tained for own Use.	Salary.	Cash Balance Dec. 31, 1892.	Total Ex- penditures.	Fees and Expen- ses of Officers Certified to City and Town Treasurers.
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee, . . .	\$91 29	\$1,336 16	-	\$312 75	-	\$143 00	-	\$800 00	-	\$2, 683 20	\$655 14
Keyes Dunforth, justice, Williamstown, . .	16 25	234 25	\$20 00	-	\$235 79	52 45	-	300 00	-	858 74	511 97
Sumner D. York, clerk, Gloucester, . .	546 00	2,070 71	-	190 00	10 75	496 58	-	1,000 00	\$414 45	4,728 52	-
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill, . .	716 35	2,996 19	70 00	-	271 47	480 27	\$104 00	1,000 00	-	5,638 28	-
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence, . .	1,853 80	5,194 00	-	6 35	-	507 55	212 00	1,200 00	-	8,973 70	-
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn, . .	1,689 15	4,212 00	-	120 00	-	589 35	131 25	1,000 00	3,363 23	11,104 98	-
E. F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport, . .	143 00	993 80	62 00	-	14 15	278 20	11 50	800 00	146 62	2,449 27	-
C. J. Driscoll, clerk, Chiscopee, . .	276 10	2,105 25	75 00	-	10 75	175 00	176 00	500 00	-	3,318 10	-
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke, . .	1,252 00	3,400 09	-	1,881 00	520 41	265 50	393 25	1,300 00	-	9,012 25	-
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield, . .	1,672 25	4,454 68	-	6,784 41	229 03	492 59	-	1,400 00	9 23	15,042 19	284 40
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell, . .	1,522 79	8,207 48	81 40	863 95	544 20	1,676 80	267 67	1,800 00	1,996 34	16,969 63	96 51
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough, . .	218 00	3,498 00	-	15	-	166 40	80 50	800 00	39 40	4,802 45	-
H. L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton, . .	85 00	1,269 04	-	421 00	-	332 85	75 00	700 00	585 42	3,468 31	1,269 04
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville, . .	448 30	2,293 01	173 00	6 23	-	489 50	384 00	1,000 00	81 20	4,875 24	-
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline, . .	151 41	1,134 00	10 00	161 74	343 83	443 60	45 00	500 00	1,039 62	2,385 60	224 46
Warren Goddard, clerk, Brookton, . .	1,061 80	2,876 00	95 00	1,362 00	-	100 00	385 75	800 00	200 00	7,164 15	895 89
Joseph N. Curley, clerk, Chelsea, . .	208 50	3,747 50	147 50	1,05 40	1 70	236 50	236 50	1,000 00	-	5,607 10	-
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg, . .	963 45	2,029 12	15 00	400 00	471 39	431 40	231 75	1,000 00	-	5,602 11	149 34
	\$12,855 44	\$51,051 31	\$748 90	\$12,674 98	\$2,653 47	\$1,121 04	\$2,794 17	\$16,900 00	\$7,875 51	\$114,683 82	-

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892.*

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants. Fines.	From Defendants. Expenses.	Copies.	Complain- ants in Bastardy Process.	Defendants in Bastardy. (Bonds.)	Naturali- zation Fees.	Bail Fees, etc., not pay- able to Public Authority.	Bail Money deposited in Lien of Sureties.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal) Boston, . . . . .	\$28,958 00	\$16 60	\$7 50	\$67 50	\$14 00	-	\$55 25	\$36,383 00
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil), Boston, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 50	-
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	2,449 54	-	-	-	-	-	208 00	300 00
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	4,216 03	-	-	6 00	2 00	\$1 00	465 00	1,300 00
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	2,786 01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Giles H. Rich, clerk, Roxbury, . . . . .	7,436 00	16 56	2 00	34 50	4 00	1 00	-	9,565 00
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	1,523 50	-	-	-	-	37 00	74 50	1,190 00
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	1,057 00	25 80	-	3 00	3 00	-	195 75	400 00
Henry Baldwin, justice, Brighton, . . . . .	907 00	18 00	2 00	-	-	-	-	-
	\$49,333 08	\$76 96	\$11 50	\$111 00	\$23 00	\$39 00	\$1,033 00	\$49,238 00



TABLE NO. 5.—Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892—Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	Salary from County.	From County for Witness Fees, etc.	From Parties in Civil Cases.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From Other Parties.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1892.	Total Receipts.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal) Boston, . . . . .	\$3,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	\$68,501 85
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil) Boston, . . . . .	3,000 00	-	\$13,851 40	-	-	-	16,885 90
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	1,400 00	\$470 60	91 60	-	-	\$100 00	5,019 74
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	1,400 00	1,443 13	136 25	-	-	-	8,969 41
William J. Hutton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	1,300 00	-	76 55	-	-	-	4,162 56
Giles H. Rich, clerk, Roxbury, . . . . .	1,200 00	-	-	-	\$404 85	300 00	19,063 91
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	800 00	-	-	-	495 58	-	4,120 58
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	900 00	-	84 30	-	-	11 65	2,680 50
Henry Baldwin, justice, Brighton, . . . . .	-	-	46 65	-	-	-	973 65
	\$13,000 00	\$1,913 73	\$14,286 75	-	\$900 43	\$411 65	\$130,378 10

TABLE No. 5. — Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Paid Collector.	Paid Complaintants or Informants.	Retained for Salary.	Retained Fees, Bail, etc.	Bail Money returned to Defendants.	Bail paid Clerk of Superior Court.	Witness Fees.	Officers' Expenses.	Other Persons.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1892.	Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers certified to City and Town Treasurers.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston,	\$29,713 60	-	\$3,000 00	\$55 25	\$34,633 00	-	-	-	-	\$1,100 00	\$68,501 85	-
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil), Boston,	13,851 40	-	3,000 00	34 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,885 90	-
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston,	2,266 14	\$20 00	1,400 00	208 00	-	\$300 00	\$470 00	-	\$255 00	100 00	5,019 74	-
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston,	4,361 28	-	1,400 00	405 00	800 00	500 00	1,380 00	\$22 98	33 25	-	8,969 41	-
William J. Hutton, clerk, Charlestown,	2,852 56	-	1,300 00	-	-	-	10 00	-	-	-	4,162 56	\$1,898 37
Glies H. Rich, clerk, Roxbury, . . .	5,852 82	10 00	1,200 00	2 00	* 11,799 09	-	-	-	-	200 00	19,063 91	70 45
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury,	1,559 08	65 62	800 00	74 50	-	-	-	-	1,620 78	-	4,120 58	-
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester,	633 82	5 00	600 00	165 75	400 00	-	267 80	55 63	21 15	201 35	2,080 50	-
Henry Baldwin, Justice, Brighton, . .	973 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	973 65	23 97
	\$62,064 95	\$100 62	\$13,000 00	\$1,035 00	\$47,632 09	\$800 00	\$2,135 30	\$78 61	\$1,930 18	\$1,601 35	\$130,378 10	-

\* Includes witness fees.

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892.*

## RECEIPTS.

NAME.	Town.	County.	From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Expenses.	Civil Fees, Entries.	Civil Fees, Inquests.	Civil Fees, Poor Debtor Proceedings.
George A. Shepard,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire,	\$103 19	-	\$24 00	-	-
William C. Spaulding,	W. Stockbridge,	"	286 86	-	-	-	-
Edmund G. Eldridge,	Cottage City,	Dukes County,	94 80	\$18 35	-	-	\$22 03
Charles J. Melvaine,	Edgartown,	"	200 00	-	-	-	-
George H. Poor,	Andover,	Essex,	85 00	-	2 00	\$16 80	-
George L. Well,	North Andover,	"	50 80	-	-	20 30	3 00
Orlando B. Tenney,	Georgetown,	"	296 00	-	-	-	-
Charles A. Sayward,	Ipswich,	"	-	-	-	-	-
Stephen Gillman,	Lynnfield,	"	416 00	-	-	-	-
William C. Fabens,	Marblehead,	"	95 00	8 00	-	41 80	-
William Nutting, Jr.,	Marblehead,	"	355 42	2 08	-	-	-
William M. Rogers,	Methuen,	"	324 50	29 45	-	-	-
Joseph T. Wilson,	Nahant,	"	1,238 00	-	-	-	-
Amos Merrill,	Peabody,	"	17 33	-	-	-	-
J. Scott Todd,	Rowley,	"	120 00	-	-	-	-
George M. Amerige,	Saugus,	"	-	-	-	-	-
Henry W. Billings,	Conway,	Franklin,	110 00	14 30	1 00	-	-
P. D. Martin,	South Deerfield,	"	225 00	-	12 00	-	-
Fred. L. Greene,	Greenfield,	"	511 00	24 85	48 00	-	-
Dana Malone,	Greenfield,	"	15 00	-	-	-	-
Erastus F. Gunn,	Montague,	"	6 00	10 50	-	-	-
Charles Pomeroy,	Northfield,	"	133 00	15 37	3 00	38 50	-
Edward Bicknell,	Orange,	"	-	-	21 50	-	-
Vanah M. Porter,	Charlemont,	"	10 00	8 76	12 00	10 70	-
Samuel D. Bardwell,	Shelburne Falls,	"	130 00	-	-	-	-
William S. Dana,	Turner's Falls,	"	419 65	-	-	-	-
Charles H. Hill,	Hudson,	Middlesex,	569 20	-	16 00	9 00	4 00
Henry C. Mulligan,	Natick,	"	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas B. Field,	Nantucket,	Nantucket,	202 00	36 85	-	-	-
Allen Coffin,	Nantucket,	"	446 35	14 37	58 00	14 00	-
Rufus G. Fairbanks,	Bellingham,	Norfolk,	-	109 14	8 00	-	-
Nathan A. Cook,	Bellingham,	"	316 66	-	23 50	11 00	62 00
Thomas H. Wakefield,	Dedham,	"	-	-	-	-	-

Henry H. Gallison, .	Franklin, .	40 00	-	4 00	-	39 50
Henry B. Terry, .	Hyde Park, .	819 00	-	31 80	-	39 50
Emery Grover, .	Needham, .	237 00	-	4 00	56 38	2 00
John C. Lane, .	Norwood, .	89 00	5 45	9 00	51 36	7 00
Charles E. Washburne, .	Wellesley, .	111 00	-	2 00	-	3 00
Charles R. Darling, .	Walpole, .	2 00	8 84	2 00	9 00	2 00
Samuel Warner, .	Wrentham, .	134 73	-	7 00	11 95	-
Matthew Walker, .	Barre, .	161 00	-	17 00	5 00	-
John Mulcahy, .	Brookfield, .	276 46	350 50	-	-	-
John F. Green, .	Hardwick, .	128 50	-	4 00	-	-
Chauncey W. Carter, .	Leominster, .	80 00	-	-	-	-
William E. White, .	Leominster, .	69 00	48 15	-	-	-
Hamilton Mayo, .	Leominster, .	15 00	4 51	-	-	-
Syl. Bothwell, .	No. Brookfield, .	471 00	54 82	10 00	-	-
Luther Hill, .	Spencer, .	878 00	477 89	-	20 00	-
John W. Tyler, .	Warren, .	566 00	-	8 00	-	-
Horace W. Bush, .	West Brookfield, .	140 00	3 60	3 00	10 00	-
Frank B. Spalter, .	Winchendon, .	309 00	100 71	-	25 00	-
		\$11,303 25	\$1,346 49	\$320 80	\$350 79	\$144 53

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

NAME.	Town.	County.	FROM COUNTY TREASURER.				Other Civil Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Fees advanced by Justice.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1892.	Total Receipts.
			Justice Fees.	Officers' Fees.	Witness Fees.	Advanced for Fees.					
George A. Shepard, .	Sandisfield, .	Berkshire, .	\$7 25	-	\$5 10	-	\$4 34	\$0 06	\$44 40	\$21 16	\$40 69
William C. Spaulding, .	West Stockbridge, .	"	122 10	-	55 40	-	-	-	-	-	346 31
Edmund G. Eldridge, .	Cottage City, .	Dukes County, .	121 50	-	-	\$75 00	-	-	-	-	483 36
Charles J. McFauline, .	Edgartown, .	"	75 57	-	48 29	-	-	-	2 60	-	261 64
George H. Poor, .	Andover, .	Essex, .	166 50	-	-	20 00	-	1 00	-	9 60	397 10
George L. Weil, .	North Andover, .	"	101 50	-	50 00	25 00	2 25	-	-	14 80	297 15
Orlando B. Tenney, .	Georgetown, .	"	72 00	-	7 20	-	-	-	-	12 95	142 75
Charles A. Sayward, .	Ipswich, .	"	249 50	\$3 42	86 14	-	-	20 00	-	31 39	709 75
Stephen Gilman, .	Lynnfield, .	"	10 50	-	3 50	-	-	-	-	-	14 00
William C. Fabens, .	Marblehead, .	"	351 50	-	36 60	-	-	9 00	12 60	6 27	831 97
William Nutting, Jr., .	Marblehead, .	"	131 40	-	19 20	25 00	-	-	-	103 63	399 03
William M. Rogers, .	Methuen, .	"	280 00	-	15 80	-	-	-	-	26 72	705 02
Joseph T. Wilson, .	Nahant, .	"	188 50	1 35	74 00	-	-	20 00	12 50	-	630 30
Amos Merrill, .	Peabody, .	"	1,116 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,521 42
J. Scott Todd, .	Rowley, .	"	47 00	-	17 90	-	-	-	-	-	82 23
George M. Amerige, .	Saugus, .	"	115 00	-	-	-	-	-	10 60	-	245 60
Henry W. Billings, .	Conway, .	Franklin, .	-	-	-	5 40	-	-	-	-	5 40
P. D. Martin, .	South Deerfield, .	"	71 80	-	-	25 00	1 00	47 03	-	18 85	288 98
Fred L. Greene, .	Greenfield, .	"	314 00	-	-	97 00	5 00	2 50	-	57 85	713 35
Dana Malone, .	Greenfield, .	"	839 50	-	1 30	275 00	20 80	-	-	19 70	1,740 15
Erastus F. Gunn, .	Montague, .	"	21 00	-	35 00	-	-	-	-	-	71 00
Charles Pomeroy, .	Northfield, .	"	9 00	-	3 30	-	-	-	-	-	28 80
Edward Bicknell, .	Orange, .	"	273 00	4 60	-	150 00	50	20 00	-	52 22	680 19
Vaniah M. Porter, .	Charlemont, .	"	6 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 80	34 30
Samuel D. Bardwell, .	Shelburne Falls, .	"	38 70	-	-	50 00	-	-	-	-	130 16
William S. Dana, .	Turner's Falls, .	"	561 34	-	45 40	250 00	-	-	-	67 66	1,054 30
Charles H. Hill, .	Hudson, .	Middlesex, .	379 77	-	100 00	-	-	-	131 34	-	1,030 76
Henry C. Mulligan, .	Natick, .	"	1,002 00	-	-	100 00	5 50	-	-	-	1,705 70
Thomas B. Field, .	Nantucket, .	"	6 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00	31 00
Allen Coffin, .	Nantucket, .	"	53 50	19 50	21 40	-	-	-	-	2 40	335 65
Rufus G. Fairbanks, .	Bellingham, .	Norfolk, .	506 66	-	15 00	75 00	-	-	2 30	-	1,137 38
Nathan A. Cook, .	Bellingham, .	"	17 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 50
Thomas H. Wakefield, .	Dedham, .	"	736 75	51 58	61 20	-	67 65	50 00	-	129 50	1,618 98





TABLE No. 6. — Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	PAID COUNTY TREASURER.		City or Town Treasurers.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Fees retained by Justice.	CASH BALANCE TO BE PAID.			Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers of Town Treasurers.
	Fines.	Unclaimed Fees.							Officers.	Witnesses.	County, City or Town.		
George A. Shepard, Sandisfield, . . . . .	-	-	\$23 18	\$96 23	\$5 10	-	\$24 00	\$11 50	-	-	-	\$40 69	\$28 87
Wm C. Spaulding, West Stockbridge, . . . . .	-	-	\$23 18	177 88	99 80	\$5 00	-	122 10	-	-	-	346 31	64 70
Edmund G. Eldridge, Cottage City, . . . . .	-	-	108 98	177 88	63 18	-	-	121 50	-	-	-	483 36	-
Chas. J. Melvaine, Edgartown, . . . . .	\$17 99	-	76 80	27 15	42 10	-	-	97 60	\$11 82	-	-	281 64	47 50
George H. Poor, Andover, . . . . .	-	-	171 10	4 90	23 20	-	24 00	167 50	6 40	-	-	397 10	-
George J. Weil, North Andover, . . . . .	-	-	80 00	-	57 90	-	-	122 55	21 70	\$15 00	-	297 15	41 61
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown, . . . . .	-	-	50 60	3 50	13 45	-	-	72 00	3 20	-	-	142 75	42 89
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, . . . . .	-	-	169 04	150 47	84 00	-	-	280 80	-	16 44	-	709 75	24 93
Stephen Gilman, Lynnfield, . . . . .	-	-	223 75	20 88	3 50	-	-	10 50	-	-	-	14 00	-
William C. Fabens, Marblehead, . . . . .	-	-	196 00	17 40	49 20	-	-	363 82	-	174 32	-	831 97	13 20
William Nutting, Jr., Methuen, . . . . .	-	-	242 60	3 96	16 70	30 76	-	181 20	4 43	-	-	399 03	-
William M. Rogers, Methuen, . . . . .	-	-	304 50	22 55	80 95	20 00	-	202 50	3 70	-	127 30	705 02	-
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant, . . . . .	-	-	1,193 02	9 80	37 30	-	-	1,136 00	-	145 20	-	630 30	69 95
Amos Merrill, Peabody, . . . . .	-	-	-	17 33	17 90	-	-	47 00	-	-	-	2,521 42	9 90
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, . . . . .	-	-	120 00	-	10 60	-	-	115 00	-	-	-	82 23	17 33
George M. Amerige, Saugus, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5 30	-	-	-	-	-	10	245 60	2 15
Henry W. Billings, Conway, . . . . .	-	-	59 11	91 81	39 90	-	14 51	77 30	-	6 35	-	288 98	-
P. D. Martin, South Deerfield, . . . . .	-	-	52 05	43 51	74 50	-	29 50	333 50	5 50	-	174 79	713 35	141 18
Fred. J. Greene, Greenfield, . . . . .	-	-	239 88	224 24	275 75	-	54 83	919 30	26 15	-	-	1,740 15	513 41
Dana Maloune, Greenfield, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	32 00	-	-	21 00	3 00	-	-	71 00	52 13
Erastus F. Gunn, Montague, . . . . .	10 00	-	6 00	10 50	3 30	5 00	-	9 00	-	-	-	28 80	7 00
Charles Pomeroy, Northfield, . . . . .	-	-	96 33	40 59	131 95	-	20 00	315 00	\$4 60	53 87	27 85	680 19	209 57
Edward Bicknell, Orange, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2 00	-	-	27 50	-	4 80	-	34 30	11 87
Vanah M. Porter, Charlemont, . . . . .	-	-	-	8 76	38 70	-	-	72 20	-	10 50	10 50	130 16	78 74
Sam. D. Bardwell, Shelburne Falls, . . . . .	-	-	89 34	83 11	312 70	-	-	561 34	-	2 95	-	1,054 30	169 00
William S. Dana, Turner's Falls, . . . . .	-	-	-	442 99	83 90	-	25 77	462 00	4 86	-	-	1,030 76	419 65
Charles H. Hill, Hinsdon, . . . . .	-	-	6 95	562 25	92 90	-	-	1,036 00	16 10	-	-	1,705 70	469 13
Henry C. Mulligan, Natick, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00	7 10	-	25 00	31 00	-
Thomas B. Field, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129 50	-	-	-	335 65	72 20
Allen Coffin, Nantucket, . . . . .	29 90	\$2 40	-	45 45	103 40	25 00	-	578 66	-	-	-	1,137 38	481 64
Rufus G. Fairbanks, Bellingham, . . . . .	-	-	446 35	14 37	98 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892.*

## RECEIPTS.

SHERIFF.	County.	From Defendants. Fines and Costs.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From County Treasurer. Salary.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1892.	Total Receipts.
Joseph Whitcomb,	Barnstable, .	\$2,281 04	-	\$550 00	-	-	-	\$2,831 04
John Crosby,	Berkshire, .	551 50	-	1,600 00	\$100 00	-	-	2,251 50
Andrew R. Wright,	Bristol, .	2,818 19	\$600 00	1,500 00	27 31	-	\$90 00	5,035 50
Jason L. Dexter,	Dukes County, .	147 50	-	325 00	340 55	-	-	813 05
Horatio G. Herrick,	Essex, .	3,397 66	3,157 05	2,000 00	118 58	-	10 00	8,653 29
George A. Kimball,	Franklin, .	462 01	-	800 00	40 00	-	-	1,302 01
Simon Brooks,	Hampden, .	1,506 30	-	1,500 00	58 00	-	-	3,064 30
Jairus E. Clark,	Hampshire, .	164 28	-	1,000 00	124 15	-	-	1,288 43
Henry G. Cushing,	Middlesex, .	9,519 97	-	2,500 00	150 00	-	-	12,169 97
Josiah F. Barrett,	Nantucket, .	-	-	300 00	123 71	\$30 44	-	454 15
Augustus B. Endicott,	Norfolk, .	1,789 69	-	1,200 00	2,620 03	-	-	5,609 72
Alpheus K. Harmon,	Plymouth, .	1,286 04	-	900 00	20 00	-	-	2,206 04
John B. O'Brien,	Suffolk, .	23,259 73	-	3,000 00	25 00	71 13	-	26,355 86
Samuel D. Nye,	Worcester, .	4,219 91	325 00	2,500 00	159 41	-	-	7,204 32
		\$51,403 82	\$4,082 05	\$19,675 00	\$3,906 74	\$101 57	\$100 00	\$79,269 18

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892 — Concluded.*

## EXPENDITURES.

SHERIFF.	COUNTY.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid Officers.	Paid Other Persons.	Retained.	Retained for Salary.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1892.	Total Expendi- tures.
Joseph Whitecomb,	Barnstable, . .	\$1,551 04	-	\$730 00	-	\$550 00	-	\$2,831 04
John Crosby,	Berkshire, . .	551 50	-	-	\$100 00	1,600 00	-	2,251 50
Andrew R. Wright,	Bristol, . . .	3,508 19	-	27 31	-	1,500 00	-	5,035 50
Jason L. Dexter,	Dukes County, .	147 50	\$170 60	-	169 95	325 00	-	813 05
Horatio G. Herrick,	Essex, . . .	6,564 71	-	118 58	-	2,000 00	-	8,683 29
George A. Kimball,	Franklin, . .	462 01	-	-	40 00	800 00	-	1,302 01
Simon Brooks,	Hampden, . .	1,506 30	-	-	58 00	1,500 00	-	3,064 30
Jairus E. Clark,	Hampshire, . .	164 28	-	124 15	-	1,000 00	-	1,288 43
Henry G. Cushing,	Middlesex, . .	9,519 97	-	-	150 00	2,500 00	-	12,169 97
Josiah F. Barrett,	Nantucket, . .	115 01	-	8 70	30 44	300 00	-	454 15
Augustus B. Endicott,	Norfolk, . . .	1,789 69	2,504 50	115 53	-	1,200 00	-	5,009 72
Alpheus K. Harmon,	Plymouth, . .	1,286 04	-	-	20 00	900 00	-	2,206 04
John B. O'Brien,	Suffolk, . . .	23,305 86	-	50 00	-	3,000 00	-	26,355 86
Samuel D. Nye,	Worcester, . .	4,544 91	-	-	159 41	2,500 00	-	7,204 32
		\$55,017 01	\$2,675 10	\$1,174 27	\$727 80	\$19,675 00	-	\$79,269 18



TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892.*

## RECEIPTS.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	From Defend- ants, Fines and Costs.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Materials, etc.	Salary from County Treasurer.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1892.	Total Receipts.
Simcon F. Letteney, Barnstable,	-	\$225 89	\$31 50	\$60 04	\$350 00	-	-	-	\$667 43
John Crosby, Pittsfield, .	\$1,099 97	-	1,011 40	32 96	1,000 00	-	-	-	3,144 33
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton,	426 87	-	-	64 70	800 00	\$208 04	\$226 57	\$194 17	1,920 35
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford,	2,157 02	18 00	27,148 50	367 37	1,200 00	597 71	26 60	1,273 27	32,788 47
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown,	-	269 50	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	469 50
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich,	1,783 00	-	3,313 12	747 92	1,200 00	-	-	20 00	7,064 04
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence,	639 83	55 20	4,243 70	510 59	1,000 00	307 60	-	3,315 33	10,092 25
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport,	120 00	-	-	-	900 00	-	-	35 00	1,055 00
Samuel K. Hathaway, Salem,	51 00	117 80	3,553 54	124 82	1,200 00	744 54	-	1,233 00	8,186 48
N. D. Allen, Greenfield,	-	193 50	1,600 28	60 00	700 00	-	-	-	2,978 04
Simon Brooks, Springfield,	701 00	35 00	5,916 05	188 26	1,000 00	-	-	373 26	7,840 31
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton,	145 41	1 00	934 16	146 90	1,000 00	-	-	-	2,447 47
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell,	797 78	1 75	1,973 89	165 76	1,000 00	-	220 00	-	3,944 18
John M. Fiske, Cambridge,	3,534 21	845 53	40,273 73	1,771 37	2,500 00	-	2,000 00	-	50,924 84
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket,	-	330 87	-	-	50 00	4 75	3 00	-	388 62
Augustus B. Endicott, Dedham,	1,301 26	92 98	1,000 70	60 26	1,000 00	-	-	-	3,455 20
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth,	1,315 00	-	-	-	750 00	-	-	-	2,065 00
John B. O'Brien, Boston,	5,152 90	1,012 00	-	107 14	1,000 00	-	-	-	7,272 04
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg,	728 00	109 80	5,960 17	1,138 98	1,400 00	-	-	-	9,336 95
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester,	3,426 04	207 20	3,604 57	86 68	1,400 00	-	-	-	8,724 49
	\$24,612 07	\$3,516 02	\$100,570 31	\$5,633 75	\$19,650 00	\$1,862 64	\$2,476 17	\$6,444 03	\$164,764 99

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892* —  
Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid for Materials and Supplies. Sun- dry Persons.	Incidental Expenses.	Retained for Salary.	Paid City or Town Treasurers.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1892.	Total Expenditures.
Simeon F. Letteney, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$317 43	-	-	\$350 00	-	-	\$667 43
John Crosby, Pittsfield, . . . . .	1,916 25	-	-	1,000 00	-	-	3,144 33
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton, . . . . .	314 03	-	\$208 04	800 00	388 55	\$209 73	1,920 35
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford, . . . . .	27,821 89	-	624 50	1,200 00	1,009 71	2,132 37	32,788 47
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, . . . . .	-	-	269 50	200 00	-	-	469 50
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . . . .	4,421 50	-	-	1,200 00	278 00	1,164 54	7,064 04
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence, . . . . .	7,266 89	-	307 60	1,000 00	289 01	1,228 75	10,092 25
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . . . .	-	-	-	935 00	120 00	-	1,055 00
Samuel R. Hathaway, Salem, . . . . .	4,745 90	-	262 04	1,200 00	849 48	1,129 06	8,186 48
N. D. Allen, Greenfield, . . . . .	1,904 78	-	-	700 00	-	373 26	2,978 04
Simon Brooks, Springfield, . . . . .	6,139 31	-	-	1,000 00	701 00	-	7,840 31
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton, . . . . .	3,302 06	-	-	1,000 00	145 41	-	2,447 47
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . . . . .	2,136 85	-	17 33	1,000 00	790 00	-	3,944 18
John M. Fiske, Cambridge, . . . . .	46,385 63	\$174 50	-	2,500 00	1,864 71	-	50,924 84
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	-	338 62	50 00	-	-	388 62
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham, . . . . .	2,455 20	-	-	1,000 00	-	-	3,455 20
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . . . .	967 00	-	-	750 00	303 00	45 00	2,065 00
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . . . .	6,272 04	-	-	1,000 00	-	-	7,272 04
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg, . . . . .	7,554 71	-	-	1,400 00	-	382 24	9,336 95
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . . . .	4,996 30	-	83 00	1,400 00	2,245 19	-	8,724 49
	\$126,917 77	\$174 50	\$2,110 63	\$19,685 00	\$9,212 14	\$6,564 95	\$161,764 99

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

*Volume 1*  
CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

\_\_\_\_\_  
FEBRUARY, 1894.  
\_\_\_\_\_

BOSTON :  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.  
1894.





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1894.

Hon. GEORGE V. L. MEYER, *Speaker House of Representatives.*

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith Public Document No. 29, being the Report of the Controller of County Accounts.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. OLIN,  
*Secretary.*



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS,  
No. 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1894.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

In compliance with law I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report. Under the provisions of chapter 144 of the Acts of 1893, I sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the first day of the present session of the Legislature, my recommendations and suggestions for legislative action.

I inadvertently omitted one topic which I deem of considerable importance, and will add that now. It is that the per diem pay of special justices and clerks *pro tempore* of the inferior courts be more specifically determined. The question, plainly stated, is, How many days make a year in the inferior courts? As the compensation of special justices and clerks *pro tempore* may come out of the pockets of the standing justices and clerks, the views of those officers are not harmonious, and the practice in the several counties is not uniform. When it is remembered that in some courts it makes a difference of a dollar and a half a day to the special justice whether Sundays and legal holidays are to be counted in or out in determining the divisor in the problem, and when the great number of the courts is kept in view, it will be apparent that the question is not a trifling one. It is claimed on the one hand that the courts are open every day in the year to hear complaints and issue warrants. On the other hand it is said that chapter 396

of the Acts of 1893 provides that clerks may issue all warrants, and that therefore there is no need of the courts being open every day, and that as a matter of practice they are not open, and that the clerks not only issue warrants, but also hear complaints on Sundays and holidays. The matter should be settled once for all.

I repeat the recommendations already referred to, that the report may be complete in itself.

2. That there be a joint legislative committee on County Affairs. I can do no better than to quote from the last annual message of Governor Long: "It is a suggestion worth considering whether the House committee on County Estimates might not be made a joint committee to consider county affairs. As our counties increase in population, and their receipts and expenditures become more extensive, it would be well if they could have something of the same relation to their officials and finances which towns now have directly with theirs through town meetings, or rather the people of the Commonwealth, or of cities with theirs through representation." The Legislature has a joint committee on Cities, and another on Towns. Why should not counties receive the attention of a like committee? The House committee on County Estimates seems to deal with nothing but the question of taxation. Why should not all county matters go to one committee? There is no constitutional objection, as any question of revenue could be reported in the House. Under the existing practice bills from the committee on County Estimates go into the Senate, where no senator has the special information that he would have had he been on the committee which heard and decided in the first instance the matter in hand. The receipts of counties, not including Suffolk, for the year 1893 were about \$3,500,000.

3. That the law relating to payment of fees from naturalization to law library associations be revised. Since the present law was fixed many statutes have been enacted which affect this question. Some counties have no law library associations, and the question of appropriation for the libraries in such counties is in some doubt. The

amounts paid by the counties, not including Suffolk, were in —

1891, . . . . .	\$15,320 92
1892, . . . . .	19,607 19
1893, . . . . .	23,695 15

4. That county commissioners be forbidden to pass blanket orders to borrow money. The facilities for holding special meetings in cases of emergency are so great that there is little or no force in the argument of convenience. A treasurer should be authorized to borrow what he needs at a given time, and not have authority in January to borrow all he may need in anticipation of the taxes.

5. That section 25 of chapter 220 of the Public Statutes be repealed. This fee to the sheriff for custody of prisoners is not allowed in all the counties. The sheriff's salary should be his only compensation.

6. That in all criminal cases in the inferior courts and before trial justices, where appeals are taken, defendants should be required to give a bond, in place of the recognizance, as in civil cases and in bastardy. I believe such a law would promote justice, as well as put money in county and town treasuries. To sign a bond is a different matter from standing up in court and bowing the head when asked to be responsible for the appearance of a defendant in a higher court. Men are reluctant to sign a bond; there is no escape from the signature. Recognition of sureties would be easy. The fact that only few forfeited recognizances bring money into the courts is well known to the legal profession and proves that there is something wrong somewhere. It is equally well known that appeals are taken not because justice has not been done, but because it has been done; not because defendants choose to be tried by jury, but because they do not wish to be tried at all. An appeal gives time and delay, with opportunity for witnesses to die, move away or be tampered with, to interview the district attorney, and in every other possible way defeat and delay justice. There is little or no force in the argument that it would take too much time to make bonds. They would be all printed and ready to insert names and



dates of parties and sureties, and that is all. The sureties now have to be examined just as they would be if bonds were given. The number of appeals would be so much reduced that the work as a whole, in my judgment, would be diminished and not increased by this proposed change. It is respectfully submitted that this proposition will meet with the approval of the bench and bar of this Commonwealth. The right of appeal and trial by jury must be preserved. The 80,000 defendants who go through our inferior courts annually have their rights, to wit, to a speedy and impartial trial. At the same time the 2,150,000 good citizens who do not appear in any court have their rights. Among these is the right to have criminal business disposed of in the most expeditious manner consistent with justice and decorum. In civil matters there are various contrivances, not always efficacious, for discouraging frivolous appeals. Why not also discourage frivolous appeals on the criminal side? In 1893 there were 5,370 criminal cases before the superior court, an increase of 164 over 1892, and all these were appeals, as the grand jury cases fell off 90.

7. I incline to recommend that in cases of damages to domestic animals by dogs the clerks of the county commissioners be required to make a transcript of the record, showing the amounts due to persons in each town and city, and forward the same with the check of the county treasurer to each town or city treasurer, who shall disburse the same to the parties entitled thereto. By this method the damages assessed would get into the town and city reports, would be publicly discussed, and in my opinion the price of hens and sheep would go down materially. Obtaining damage from the counties for depredations by dogs has become quite an industry. Town and city treasurers can more easily identify persons to whom damages are awarded, a less number of checks will be outstanding, and all accounts will be more simple.

8. That the salaries attached to this office be increased in proportion to the increased labor and responsibility put upon the office since its establishment seven years ago.

The receipts of county treasurers are half a million dollars greater than in 1887, and this involves the examination of the vouchers, on both sides of the account, of a million dollars.

Some thirty-five acts relating to county and court affairs have been put upon the statute books. Those that have specially increased the labor or responsibility of the office are : —

Chapter 380 of 1890, which abolished the old county examining boards, and required the controller to certify to the accuracy of the accounts of county treasurers. This duty is not put upon any other auditing or examining board or commission in the Commonwealth.

Chapter 257 of 1893 requires the controller or his deputies to examine, at least once every year, all the official bonds of county officers. The number of these bonds is not less than 220, and their thorough examination requires a great amount of time and travel, as well as responsibility.

Chapter 273 of 1893 requires the controller to audit and certify the monthly travelling expenses of county commissioners. The office is essentially inquisitorial, dealing with individuals, and not with things or corporations. Public officers are not only called upon to show balances, but also perquisites. The office is all the time in contact with entrenched power. The work, too, is mainly outside the office, and the commissioner who travels has a harder task than the one who does his work in the home office and sleeps in his own bed every night.

The pay of my two deputies is manifestly too small. They are not clerks, but do the same kind of work that I do. Comparison of their duties with those of chief clerks in the various departments and offices of the State will show to a reasonable mind that salaries need at least a readjustment.

#### THE TABLES. — THE COUNTY TREASURERS.

There is little in the tables that calls for special remark. The total receipts of the county treasurers are \$42,000 less than last year. Bristol looms up in the list of large receipts

and expenditures. This is mainly from expense of new county buildings and from one or two capital trials. From the courts come \$3,000 more than in 1892, showing that hard times do not necessarily reduce litigation.

Sheriffs pay in about \$5,000 less than last year.

The fees from naturalization increased more than \$3,000. The significant fact here is that 1893 was what is called an "off year."

Masters of houses of correction fell off \$11,000. Their receipts from fines now go mainly to towns and cities.

The fees from clerks of courts come short of last year by \$400. The slight réduction appears to be in Bristol, Hampden and Worcester.

The counties have paid for bridges, highways and for land damages \$114,000 less than in 1892, and have received from the municipalities, in the same behalf, \$9,000 more.

#### CLERKS OF COURTS.

These officers have sold more writs and made more entries than in 1892. The notable increase is in the superior court for Suffolk and Middlesex counties. There is a slight falling off in the island counties, in Hampshire and Worcester, and in the supreme judicial court of Suffolk. This latter is due to the fact, mainly, that equity and probate appeals are about all the entries that now go into that court for trial. The receipts for term fees and executions have well-nigh disappeared. The receipts for certificates and affidavits, orders and copies, do not much differ from last year. The receipts for naturalization are only \$650, showing that the inferior courts or United States tribunals do the most of that business.

#### DISTRICT COURTS.

These courts have received in fines about \$13,000 more than in 1892. They have also sold more writs and made about 400 more civil entries, the notable increase being in the first and third district courts of Eastern Middlesex and in the central at Worcester. These courts have received more than \$10,000 for naturalization.

The restoration of the fine for drunkenness brought 9,069 more trials for that offence than in 1892, and resulted, as above stated, in an increase of fines paid. I believe the discretion of the judges is safe on this question of a fine for drunkenness. These courts paid to cities and towns about \$64,000 last year. I do not hear the policy of paying fines to cities and towns, and making them sustain their own police force, longer questioned.

#### POLICE COURTS.

These courts have received in fines \$8,200 more than in 1892. They have also kept pace with the other courts in increase of writs and entries. The courts at Lowell and Springfield show the greatest increase in civil business. Police courts have also done a large business in naturalization, the receipts being \$8,100. The increased payment to towns and cities over last year is \$7,000.

#### MUNICIPAL COURTS.

The receipts from fines in these courts are \$20,000 more than last year, and that is also the excess over last year in amount paid over to the collector of Boston. The receipts from the central court of Boston increased \$16,000, and that in Dorchester doubled. It is a remarkable fact that all these courts in Boston took but \$6 for naturalization. The fees in civil cases went up from about \$14,000 to \$16,000, and of this latter sum \$15,000 came from the central court of Boston, the increase in that court being \$1,139.

#### TRIAL JUSTICES.

These officers received in fines \$1,500 more and paid over to towns about \$900 more than in 1892. It may be said with truth that the records of all the courts show an increase of business over previous years.

#### SHERIFFS.

The sheriffs received in fines \$6,100 less than last year; the amount from forfeitures was about the same. It is

noticeable that the only counties which return funds received from forfeited recognizances are Bristol, Hampden, Norfolk and Worcester.

KEEPERS OF JAILS AND MASTERS OF HOUSES OF  
CORRECTION.

These officers have received from fines about \$4,000 more than last year. From labor of prisoners about \$88,000 has gone into the treasuries, only \$12,000 less than last year. It must be admitted that here is a favorable showing, when the hard times and the general condition of prison labor are kept in view.

EDWARD P. LORING,

*Controller of County Accounts.*



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## APPENDIX.

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TABLE NO. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893.*  
RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Tax Collections.	Courts.	Naturalization.	Sheriffs.	Jailers.	Masters of Houses of Correction.	Dog Licenses.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	. . . Barnstable,	\$18,000 00	\$177 00	-	\$9 00	-	\$304 82	\$2,985 00
George H. Tucker,	. . . Berkshire,	75,000 00	1,219 36	\$649 00	608 36	-	1,808 20	8,702 40
George F. Pratt,	. . . Bristol,	200,000 00	985 45	3,016 00	2,065 16	\$474 86	24,334 50	17,078 20
Jonathan H. Munroe,	. . . Dukes County,	7,500 00	40 00	4 00	60 00	-	-	415 60
E. Kendall Jenkins,	. . . Essex,	246,500 00	3,833 34	2,547 00	3,862 60	275 00	16,939 38	21,719 50
Eugene A. Newcome,	. . . Franklin,	31,943 01	23 00	-	163 12	-	1,393 26	4,214 40
William C. Marsh,	. . . Hampden,	130,000 00	3,326 47	819 00	5,351 43	90 00	4,206 38	10,308 70
Lewis Warner,	. . . Hampshire,	48,000 00	144 30	289 50	3,007 02	-	2,005 29	5,543 73
Joseph O. Hayden,	. . . Middlesex,	350,000 00	1,785 10	3,553 00	6,331 93	2,332 15	41,801 96	39,609 34
Henry Paddock,	. . . Nantucket,	2,650 00	278 10	-	11 00	-	-	316 40
Charles H. Smith,	. . . Norfolk,	140,000 00	2,048 62	592 00	300 00	-	3,326 44	15,868 05
Albert Davis,	. . . Plymouth,	90,000 00	612 00	547 88	767 06	278 00	2,282 09	13,765 00
Edward A. Brown,	. . . Worcester,	150,000 00	1,181 05	2,413 00	5,566 45	3,158 54	9,838 10	28,202 40
		\$1,489,563 01	\$15,723 79	\$14,730 38	\$28,763 13	\$6,608 55	\$108,300 42	\$108,818 72

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Cities and Towns on Account of Highways and Bridges.	Loans.	Clerks of Court, Fees.	Trauant Schools.	Miscellane- ous.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1893.	Total Receipts.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	. . . . .	-	\$6,587 16	\$13,000 00	\$266 75	-	\$70 45	\$2,677 57	\$44,137 75
George H. Tucker,	. . . . .	\$71 29	-	45,500 00	1,149 47	-	202 47	32,335 36	167,545 91
George F. Pratt,	. . . . .	1,360 09	-	137,000 00	2,049 93	\$3,502 34	469 75	122,209 36	515,155 64
Jonathan H. Munroe,	. . . . .	-	200 00	-	62 45	-	1 00	5,371 08	13,654 13
E. Kendall Jenkins,	. . . . .	2,209 69	2,777 65	44,000 00	3,979 80	6,147 66	1,969 38	158,491 63	515,312 63
Eugene A. Newcome,	. . . . .	-	540 00	6,000 00	746 76	-	28 00	10,341 83	55,393 38
William C. Marsh,	. . . . .	180 97	-	95,800 00	2,684 50	1,518 89	295 47	2,443 90	257,085 71
Lewis Warner,	. . . . .	128 21	-	30,000 00	774 21	-	50 00	607 32	90,549 58
Joseph O. Hayden,	. . . . .	1,201 70	-	269,825 00	6,412 05	-	523 10	48,219 59	771,594 92
Henry Paddock,	. . . . .	-	40	-	81 80	-	1 00	578 66	3,917 36
Charles H. Smith,	. . . . .	368 36	-	84,000 00	1,351 72	1,663 06	347 00	71,262 52	321,127 77
Albert Davis,	. . . . .	113 98	19,688 39	70,000 00	972 60	631 89	514 08	5,416 32	205,619 29
Edward A. Brown,	. . . . .	924 03	-	20,000 00	2,937 57	2,797 59	1,160 91	73,550 03	301,729 67
		\$6,558 32	\$29,793 60	\$815,125 00	\$23,469 61	\$16,261 43	\$5,632 61	\$533,505 17	\$3,262,823 74

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Continued.  
EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Support of Prisoners.	Salaries.	Dog License Money and refunded and paid for Damages.	Highways and Bridges and Land Damages.	Building, Repairing and Furnishing County Buildings.	Paid on Principal of County Debt.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	. . . Barnstable,	\$505 05	\$2,348 96	\$5,761 16	\$3,001 45	\$3,981 64	\$11,324 57	-
George H. Tucker,	. . . Berkshire,	8,085 42	9,672 88	24,945 94	7,893 82	5,600 80	12,857 63	\$10,000 00
George F. Pratt,	. . . Bristol,	20,988 33	51,161 72	49,326 10	15,221 30	20,554 86	104,712 91	40,000 00
Jonathan H. Munroe,	. . . Dukes County,	610 93	101 22	1,906 26	415 60	134 51	196 62	2,525 00
E. Kendall Jenkins,	. . . Essex,	12,335 64	62,941 05	43,088 65	22,575 76	16,805 17	4,275 30	50,000 00
Eugene A. Newcome,	. . . Franklin,	1,666 04	1,699 63	7,830 32	4,443 34	2,298 73	1,921 01	2,500 00
William C. Marsh,	. . . Hampden,	17,153 34	14,444 30	33,756 20	10,711 46	16,539 41	4,681 26	26,000 00
Lewis Warner,	. . . Hampshire,	4,886 34	7,698 02	13,351 62	4,814 83	1,645 94	183 44	8,000 00
Joseph O. Hayden,	. . . Middlesex,	10,715 98	114,547 06	68,960 69	40,265 11	17,222 08	26,569 82	30,000 00
Henry Paddock,	. . . Nantucket,	-	182 74	1,392 98	328 00	409 01	193 76	-
Charles H. Smith,	. . . Norfolk,	2,023 86	14,154 67	20,881 00	15,894 27	3,476 40	58,778 45	-
Albert Davis,	. . . Plymouth,	8,409 14	6,729 26	22,770 79	13,907 85	13,053 77	1,848 00	12,000 00
Edward A. Brown,	. . . Worcester,	273 28	35,195 94	44,624 56	28,203 38	2,500 00	20,190 46	-
		\$87,653 25	\$320,877 45	\$338,596 27	\$167,676 17	\$104,222 32	\$247,733 23	\$181,025 00

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Paid on Temporary Loans.	Expenses Criminal Prosecutions.	Expenses Terms of Court.	Medical Examiners and Inquests.	Auditors and Masters.	Sheriff For Custody of Prisoners.	Expenses of District and Police Courts.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable, . . .	\$4,000 00	\$922 40	\$673 59	\$142 80	-	\$50 00	\$1,702 51
Geo. H. Tucker, . . .	Berkshire, . . .	39,500 00	6,172 21	6,480 06	716 55	\$169 00	100 00	1,812 75
Geo. F. Pratt, . . .	Bristol, . . .	47,000 00	21,891 26	20,329 38	2,945 52	1,873 45	-	5,760 97
Jonathan H. Munroe, . . .	Dukes County, . . .	-	452 40	917 39	31 20	-	25 00	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . .	Essex, . . .	44,000 00	12,144 48	24,135 11	1,695 43	1,883 75	-	12,615 18
Eugene A. Newcome,	Franklin, . . .	6,000 00	4,456 63	4,627 46	316 20	9 00	40 00	-
William C. Marsh,	Hampden, . . .	87,000 00	7,018 42	14,705 76	2,233 50	797 00	-	2,033 90
Lewis Warner, . . .	Hampshire, . . .	32,000 00	2,789 89	6,323 56	431 15	45 00	-	-
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex, . . .	235,200 00	37,763 80	36,239 97	3,396 50	5,331 98	150 00	27,273 39
Henry Paddock, . . .	Nantucket, . . .	-	300 70	628 30	13 00	-	-	-
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk, . . .	104,000 00	22,018 35	10,595 47	578 90	806 25	-	4,146 01
Albert Davis, . . .	Plymouth, . . .	90,000 00	4,223 51	14,063 74	562 55	835 00	-	1,268 19
Edward A. Brown, . . .	Worcester, . . .	20,000 00	16,577 12	26,031 57	2,649 40	2,843 80	20 00	11,462 55
		\$708,700 00	\$137,431 17	\$165,951 36	\$15,712 50	\$14,594 23	\$385 00	\$68,075 51



TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Continued.  
EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Copying, Recording and Indexing.	Printing and Stationery.	Law Libraries.	Fuel, Light, etc., County Buildings.	Truant School.	Commitment of Insane Persons.	Travelling Expenses of County Commissioners.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	. . . . . Barnstable, . .	\$257 01	\$614 31	\$219 50	\$874 18	-	\$339 61	\$304 24
George H. Tucker,	. . . . . Berkshire, . .	159 35	1,062 86	1,970 00	708 10	\$1,457 99	940 80	24 04
George F. Pratt,	. . . . . Bristol, . .	6,462 57	2,607 80	408 75	6,290 80	5,858 77	2,077 67	239 10
Jonathan H. Munroe,	. . . . . Dukes County, . .	-	231 13	31 50	95 27	-	114 39	-
E. Kendall Jenkins,	. . . . . Essex, . .	4,306 00	2,060 28	4,547 00	6,335 37	11,439 35	3,371 81	393 15
Eugene A. Newcome,	. . . . . Franklin, . .	2,771 18	700 63	800 00	1,615 40	-	452 04	188 25
William C. Marsh,	. . . . . Hampden, . .	1,150 00	1,323 65	2,868 95	5,918 22	5,590 18	1,247 30	78 81
Lewis Warner,	. . . . . Hampshire, . .	1,136 00	1,863 80	1,669 80	1,590 97	200 00	381 95	-
Joseph O. Hayden,	. . . . . Middlesex, . .	18,869 31	8,051 41	5,553 00	6,367 25	25,719 87	-	385 39
Henry Paddock,	. . . . . Nantucket, . .	51 00	174 83	-	52 08	-	89 10	-
Charles H. Smith,	. . . . . Norfolk, . .	600 00	2,539 43	-	4,592 09	4,351 96	770 37	131 49
Albert Davis,	. . . . . Plymouth, . .	882 68	1,657 35	351 50	4,022 13	2,444 41	1,157 76	296 43
Edward A. Brown,	. . . . . Worcester, . .	3,872 93	3,745 91	5,275 15	5,665 72	10,412 56	3,012 61	-
		\$40,518 03	\$26,633 39	\$23,695 15	\$44,127 58	\$67,475 09	\$13,955 31	\$2,090 90

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Concluded.

EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Miscellaneous.	BALANCE IN TREASURY, DEC. 31, 1893.			Total Expenditures.	Amount of County Debt, Dec. 31, 1893.	Salary of Treasurer.
			Cash.	Deposits in Banks on Interest.	Deposits in Banks not on Interest.			
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable, .	\$72 00	-	-	\$7,042 77	\$44,137 75	-	\$500 00
Geo. H. Tucker, .	Berkshire, .	13 00	\$906 44	\$26,296 47	-	167,545 91	\$176,000 00	1,500 00
Geo. F. Pratt, .	Bristol, .	213 75	-	88,965 63	15 00	515,155 64	532,500 00	1,800 00
Jonathan H. Muirce, .	Dukes County, .	158 75	-	-	5,708 96	13,654 13	14,156 00	300 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, .	Essex, .	2,272 38	613 41	171,478 36	-	515,312 63	260,000 00	2,200 00
Eugene A. Newcome, .	Franklin, .	63 60	49	-	10,993 43	55,393 38	37,500 00	600 00
William C. Marsh, .	Hampden, .	1,123 86	276 79	433 31	-	257,085 71	498,300 01	1,500 00
Lewis Warner, .	Hampshire, .	152 50	1,092 76	292 11	-	90,549 58	98,000 00	800 00
Joseph O. Hayden, .	Middlesex, .	429 08	-	52,583 26	-	771,594 92	109,625 00	2,500 00
Henry Paddock, .	Nantucket, .	-	101 86	-	-	3,917 36	-	150 00
Charles H. Smith, .	Norfolk, .	2,754 95	326 16	44,107 69	3,000 00	321,127 77	-	1,200 00
Albert Davis, .	Plymouth, .	1,312 87	1,554 59	2,267 77	-	205,619 29	154,229 35	1,200 00
Edward A. Brown, .	Worcester, .	-	946 57	58,126 26	-	301,729 67	-	2,200 00
		\$8,566 74	\$5,819 07	\$444,550 86	\$26,758 16	\$3,262,823 74	-	-

TABLE No. 2. — Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893.

## RECEIPTS.

Clerk of Court.	County.	Fees accrued prior to July 1, 1888.	Sales of Writs.	Civil Entries.	Term Fees.	Executions.	Certificates and Affidavits.	Orders and Copies.	Naturalization.	Printing Law Cases.	Payments into Court under Statute and Rule of Court.	From Other Sources.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1893.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$1 50	\$216 00	\$216 00	-	\$2 00	\$14 75	\$7 50	\$14 00	\$70 00	-	\$5 00	-	\$330 75
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	16 76	321 00	321 00	-	-	123 10	198 43	-	37 13	\$246 20	52 13	\$577 23	2,071 98
Simeon Borden,	Bristol,	22 30	1,764 00	1,764 00	-	-	3 00	-	-	173 50	400 00	229 38	331 96	2,924 14
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes Co.,	45	60 00	60 00	-	-	-	2 00	4 00	-	-	-	-	66 45
Dean Peabody,	Essex,	65 45	3,285 00	3,285 00	-	3 65	533 50	328 30	-	329 00	1,532 38	20 75	8,478 91	14,276 94
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	5 40	420 00	420 00	-	50	66 96	41 25	138 00	19 00	2,002 25	16 90	50	2,710 76
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	34 10	2,121 00	2,121 00	\$8 00	1 25	156 25	17 95	116 00	421 50	2,830 08	-	1,809 84	7,620 47
William H. Ciapp,	Hampshire,	11 95	447 00	447 00	-	1 00	86 00	33 00	41 00	122 75	800 00	1 55	111 35	1,655 60
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	54 70	4,767 00	4,767 00	18 90	3 00	251 00	529 65	-	782 60	7,669 86	-	1,544 50	15,631 61
Josiah F. Murphey,	Nantucket,	2 35	48 00	48 00	-	-	14 50	11 00	1 00	-	-	9 00	-	85 85
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk,	17 25	1,131 00	1,131 00	-	25 00	79 00	221 80	14 00	403 00	2,586 02	90 00	747 55	5,289 87
Edward E. Hobart,	Plymouth,	11 25	321 00	321 00	-	-	9 50	38 25	-	-	1,744 13	-	-	2,774 13
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	-	1,465 00	1,465 00	-	50	191 25	6 00	-	2,389 00	200 00	3,471 13	369 40	8,097 58
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	384 85	17,022 00	17,022 00	2 40	45 75	1,052 75	546 05	-	2,923 68	7,725 99	707 42	8,530 05	38,940 94
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	-	-	-	-	-	121 30	-	18 00	-	17,000 00	-	5,000 00	22,139 30
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	21 40	2,685 00	2,685 00	48 40	-	120 50	59 15	304 00	-	5,047 00	38 52	3,141 06	11,502 13
		\$36 30	\$670 71	\$37,173 00	\$77 70	\$82 65	\$2,523 36	\$2,140 33	\$650 00	\$7,671 16	\$49,783 91	\$4,641 78	\$30,642 35	\$136,068 50

TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Retained half excess fees accrued prior to July 1, 1888.	Paid for Printing Cases.	Paid from Amount held under the Statute and by Order of the Court.	Paid other Parties.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1893.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$266 75	-	\$64 00	\$566 85	-	-	\$330 75	\$1,000 00
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	1,151 47	-	37 13	231 96	\$5 00	\$326 53	2,071 98	2,800 00
Simson Borden,	Bristol,	2,013 68	-	173 50	-	-	500 00	2,924 14	4,000 00
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County,	66 45	-	-	-	-	-	66 45	600 00
Dean Peabody,	Essex,	3,936 65	-	329 00	8,405 67	-	1,605 62	14,276 94	5,200 00
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	708 01	-	-	2,000 50	7 50	2 25	2,710 76	1,800 00
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	2,684 50	\$2 25	286 30	2,684 08	1 50	1,955 84	7,620 47	3,500 00
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	1,614 20	-	-	-	-	39 90	1,655 60	2,300 00
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	6,412 05	5 20	-	4,228 92	-	4,985 44	15,631 61	6,000 00
Josiah F. Murphy,	Nantucket,	85 85	-	-	-	-	-	85 85	600 00
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk,	1,461 97	-	396 50	2,544 50	97 83	789 07	5,289 87	2,800 00
Edward E. Hobart,	Plymouth,	980 00	-	-	1,744 13	-	-	2,724 13	2,000 00
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	4,792 55	-	2,389 00	400 00	346 63	169 40	8,097 58	6,500 00
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	19,724 36	-	2,566 78	8,012 56	183 78	8,453 46	38,940 94	6,500 00
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	159 30	-	-	20,200 00	-	1,800 00	22,139 30	6,000 00
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	3,243 57	10 70	-	6,833 04	-	1,414 82	11,502 13	5,200 00
		\$49,281 36	\$18 15	\$6,242 21	\$57,842 21	\$642 24	\$22,042 33	\$136,068 50	-

TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893.

## RECEIPTS.

	From De- fendants for Fines.	From De- fendants for Expenses.	From De- fendants for Forfeitures.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail Depos- ited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturaliza- tion.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . .	\$1,009 00	\$13 80	-	3 3/4	4 50	-	\$7 80	\$33 00	\$11 50	-
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . .	321 00	23 55	-	-	2 00	-	2 85	21 00	24 65	-
Henry S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams, . . .	2,330 89	-	-	-	-	\$50 00	18 05	144 00	3 65	\$115 00
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	1,677 00	453 52	-	1 50	-	130 00	22 10	252 00	28 75	76 00
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . .	864 54	224 10	-	10 00	-	565 00	13 35	75 00	15 70	32 00
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	9,540 28	553 27	-	28 00	-	3,300 00	34 75	214 00	78 05	994 00
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	6,208 69	167 62	\$240 50	4 50	-	100 00	32 55	256 00	58 75	857 00
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . .	3,143 50	38 97	-	4 50	-	-	28 55	166 00	54 00	178 00
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	1,662 00	-	-	5 00	-	100 00	8 45	51 75	4 37	-
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . .	3,259 75	6 00	-	-	-	100 00	48 50	301 50	47 95	181 00
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . .	611 49	-	-	4 50	-	287 00	11 45	61 00	5 25	-
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . . .	915 69	-	-	1 50	-	-	16 80	80 00	8 00	29 00
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . .	2,312 00	-	-	-	-	-	36 95	221 00	17 25	80 00
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	804 59	-	-	-	-	300 00	6 02	41 00	4 75	34 00
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . .	970 60	-	-	-	-	-	6 35	37 00	2 25	-
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . .	1,359 65	97 63	-	-	-	-	20 20	130 00	81 00	83 00
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . .	6,063 00	139 88	-	-	-	400 00	76 30	745 00	485 25	47 00
E. W. Lav, clerk, Cambridge, . . .	5,353 50	-	-	-	-	-	74 55	506 00	306 75	27 00
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . .	2,673 00	-	-	10 50	-	203 62	31 08	228 00	19 75	23 00
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . .	3,170 00	-	-	5 00	-	-	14 40	176 00	88 18	96 00
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	4,205 99	-	-	9 00	-	300 00	32 05	218 00	147 83	361 00
B. E. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . . .	1,144 55	84 52	-	-	-	1,300 00	5 60	76 00	24 75	57 00
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . .	2,624 30	-	-	-	1 00	-	6 00	43 00	8 50	22 00
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . .	689 50	183 18	-	4 50	1 00	10 00	1 95	15 00	2 25	47 00
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . .	1,859 50	-	-	2 50	-	810 00	4 40	28 00	-	19 00
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . .	908 50	3 85	-	-	-	-	16 75	92 00	14 50	142 00
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardnet, . . .	1,991 44	64 15	-	4 50	2 00	-	19 25	94 00	16 00	97 00
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . .	2,240 00	9 76	30 00	3 00	1 00	-	10 23	24 00	3 75	-
Clark Allison, justice, Southbridge, . . .	1,056 24	17 80	-	-	-	-	6 00	51 00	9 85	-
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . .	1,732 62	-	-	1 50	-	100 00	7 90	43 00	9 00	-
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . .	611 21	-	-	-	-	-	3 55	36 00	8 00	-
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester, . . .	7,707 27	-	-	-	-	4,550 00	168 85	1,061 00	295 75	788 00
	\$81,031 29	\$2,091 60	\$270 50	\$107 50	\$9 00	\$12,505 62	\$793 58	\$5,520 25	\$1,975 98	\$4,385 00



TABLE NO. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Continued.

	Fees not payable to Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County Costs, Witnesses Fees.	From County other Criminal Costs.	City or Town — Costs in By-Laws.	Other Moneys.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1893.	Total Receipts.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable,	—	—	\$1,000 00	\$300 00	—	—	—	—	\$2,380 10
Henry H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown,	—	—	758 76	296 45	—	—	—	\$42 15	1,454 76
James S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams,	\$143 00	—	800 00	470 00	—	—	—	—	4,116 71
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield,	53 25	—	900 00	349 30	—	—	—	—	3,943 42
D. J. Colman, clerk, Great Barrington,	62 05	\$255 04	500 00	577 60	\$3 35	—	—	210 05	3,407 78
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	124 75	—	1,800 00	4,061 22	—	—	—	118 30	20,846 62
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	187 50	—	1,150 00	792 00	—	—	—	421 50	10,476 61
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton,	3 00	42 04	1,100 00	1,000 40	—	—	—	1,021 75	6,780 71
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury,	46 00	33 83	1,200 00	101 24	—	—	—	48 64	3,156 28
William Perry, clerk, Salem,	129 00	—	1,300 00	163 90	—	—	—	—	5,542 60
George Robinson, justice, Palmer,	16 00	—	1,200 00	400 00	—	—	—	40 71	2,632 90
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield,	67 25	25 00	550 00	428 40	1 59	—	—	—	2,120 23
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	106 00	13 20	1,150 00	800 00	—	—	\$15 70	611 95	5,365 55
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	8 25	—	600 00	200 00	—	—	—	90 10	2,088 71
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord,	3 00	—	800 00	400 00	—	—	—	1 86	2,221 06
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	41 90	—	800 00	—	—	—	—	144 18	2,757 56
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	99 00	78 10	2,000 00	—	43 04	—	5 65	90 19	10,272 41
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	122 00	—	1,400 00	—	—	—	—	43 15	7,922 95
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	167 50	13 25	900 00	2 40	50 00	—	—	547 98	4,870 08
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn,	192 25	—	766 69	1,000 00	—	—	—	253 64	5,762 16
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy,	36 25	106 00	850 00	1,100 00	—	—	—	7,366 12	7,366 12
B. E. Doody, clerk, Stoughton,	30 00	50 00	500 00	400 00	—	—	—	186 84	3,859 26
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	16 00	—	650 00	328 07	—	—	—	3,708 87	3,708 87
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	101 25	—	500 00	63 60	—	—	6 78	44 10	1,673 33
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	52 00	—	600 00	200 00	—	—	—	3,582 18	2,035 70
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	82 50	—	800 00	175 60	—	—	—	—	3,626 09
C. A. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	37 75	—	1,600 00	400 00	—	—	—	16 70	4,141 44
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	3 00	—	1,800 00	200 00	—	—	—	—	2,943 89
Clark Jilson, justice, Southbridge,	22 00	—	1,400 00	275 00	6 00	—	—	21 90	3,516 17
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	25 00	—	1,000 00	200 00	—	—	—	5 75	1,819 51
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough,	—	—	2,250 00	155 00	—	—	—	—	17,020 87
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester,	—	—	—	200 00	—	—	—	—	—
	\$1,952 70	\$616 46	\$32,925 45	\$15,040 18	\$103 98	—	\$28 13	\$3,961 44	\$163,318 66

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurers.	Complain- ants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . .	\$86 61	\$650 71	\$46 50	-	\$321 48	\$274 80
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . .	90 39	270 80	-	-	64 55	266 26
Henry S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams, . . .	283 10	1,154 93	31 16	\$50 00	1,144 80	487 43
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	510 35	1,632 00	45 00	-	282 42	520 40
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . .	149 40	864 54	-	991 54	234 15	562 60
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	1,460 50	10,000 53	5 00	2,800 00	83 42	3,953 00
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	987 10	4,591 59	-	359 10	174 24	1,069 30
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . .	618 80	3,962 28	25 00	50 24	8 09	1,013 30
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	64 57	1,580 41	-	61 22	39 10	117 60
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . .	93 45	2,691 11	10 00	100 00	538 64	660 40
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . .	209 90	496 54	-	290 00	121 37	268 10
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . . .	177 80	878 94	-	22 00	18 84	386 40
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . .	393 80	1,979 80	9 70	13 20	-	929 60
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	34 00	310 49	21 39	300 00	472 71	330 00
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . .	-	466 52	7 00	-	429 26	489 22
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . .	83 00	769 90	41 25	-	607 48	410 00
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . .	533 10	5,572 24	-	492 34	308 79	1,060 70
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . .	392 60	5,076 55	-	60 65	142 13	608 70
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . .	106 00	2,146 32	48 50	203 62	548 12	345 80
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . .	641 79	2,473 90	-	-	-	765 10
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	590 65	1,477 55	-	391 33	2,728 44	1,291 90
B. K. Dood, clerk, Stoughton, . . .	228 05	1,192 69	10 00	1,300 00	379 20	379 20
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . .	78 50	1,585 31	-	22 00	834 57	522 49
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . .	48 40	1,662 42	35 00	-	128 81	157 15
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . .	53 90	1,808 42	51 08	810 00	-	206 78
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . .	265 25	577 17	-	5 00	330 18	175 60
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . .	281 25	881 63	27 04	-	1,146 92	351 50
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . .	41 98	1,419 47	20 00	-	836 69	170 00
Clark Jilison, justice, Southbridge, . . .	-	711 06	30 00	-	334 84	293 20
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . .	61 40	959 45	7 00	100 00	766 17	188 40
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . .	47 55	264 54	75 00	61 00	240 67	118 70
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester, . . .	1,251 70	4,878 14	60 00	4,500 00	2,769 13	1,311 90
	\$9,864 89	\$63,986 85	\$605 62	\$12,983 24	\$15,656 01	\$19,635 55

TABLE No. 3.—Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893—Concluded.  
EXPENDITURES.

		Amount Retained for Own Use.	Salary.	Cash Bal- ance, Dec. 31, 1893.	Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers Certified to City or Town Treasurers.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . . . .	First District Barnstable, . . . . .	—	\$1,000 00	—	\$2,380 10	\$281 81
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . . . .	Second District Barnstable, . . . . .	\$4 00	758 76	—	1,454 76	101 27
Henry S. Lyons, clerk, North Adams, . . . . .	Northern Berkshire, . . . . .	143 00	800 00	\$22 30	4,116 74	301 45
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . . . .	Central Berkshire, . . . . .	53 25	900 00	—	3,943 42	315 24
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . . . .	Southern Berkshire, . . . . .	62 05	500 00	43 50	3,407 78	971 37
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . . . .	Second District Bristol, . . . . .	124 75	1,800 00	619 42	20,846 62	4,577 06
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . . . .	Third District Bristol, . . . . .	187 50	1,150 00	1,957 78	10,476 61	193 49
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . . . .	First District Bristol, . . . . .	3 00	1,100 00	—	6,780 71	3,878 07
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . . . .	Second District Essex, . . . . .	46 00	1,200 00	47 38	3,156 28	—
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . . . .	First District Essex, . . . . .	129 00	1,300 00	20 00	5,542 60	28 73
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . . . .	Eastern Hampden, . . . . .	16 00	1,200 00	30 99	2,632 90	1,228 27
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . . . . .	Western Hampden, . . . . .	67 25	550 00	25 00	2,126 23	493 01
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . . . .	106 00	1,150 00	783 45	5,365 55	1,231 19
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . . . .	First District Northern Middlesex, . . . . .	8 25	600 00	11 87	2,088 71	243 83
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . . . .	Central Middlesex, . . . . .	3 00	800 00	26 06	2,221 06	50 94
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . . . .	First District Southern Middlesex, . . . . .	41 90	800 00	4 03	2,757 56	493 71
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . . . .	First District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	99 00	2,000 00	206 24	10,272 41	—
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . . . .	Third District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	197 00	1,400 00	45 52	7,922 95	—
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . . . .	Second District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	167 50	900 00	404 22	4,870 08	14 07
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . . . .	Fourth District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	192 25	766 60	923 33	5,762 16	344 10
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . . . .	Southern Norfolk, . . . . .	36 25	850 00	—	7,366 12	2,014 56
B. E. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . . . . .	Second District Plymouth, . . . . .	30 00	500 00	219 32	3,859 26	1,841 34
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . . . .	Third District Plymouth, . . . . .	16 00	650 00	835 27	3,708 87	210 86
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . . . .	Fourth District Plymouth, . . . . .	101 25	500 00	40 30	1,673 33	230 27
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . . . .	Second District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	52 00	600 00	—	3,582 18	514 75
E. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . . . .	Fourth District Northern Worcester, . . . . .	82 50	600 00	—	2,085 70	209 62
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . . . .	First District Northern Worcester, . . . . .	37 75	800 00	—	3,626 09	476 52
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . . . .	Third District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	3 00	1,600 00	50 30	4,141 44	330 52
Clark Jilison, justice, Southbridge, . . . . .	First District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	22 00	1,500 00	52 79	2,943 89	1,720 18
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . . . .	Second District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	25	1,400 00	33 50	3,516 17	1,239 36
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . . . .	First District Eastern Worcester, . . . . .	—	1,000 00	12 05	1,819 51	470 95
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester, . . . . .	Central Worcester, . . . . .	—	2,250 00	—	17,020 87	747 75
		\$2,031 70	\$32,925 45	\$55,579 35	\$163,318 66	—

TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893.*

RECEIPTS.

	Defendants. Fines.	Defendants. Expenses.	Forfeitures.	Complainants in Bastardy	Defendants in Bastardy	Bail deposited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturaliza- tion.
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee,	\$1,035 91	-	-	-	-	-	\$5 80	\$33 00	\$3 00	-
K. Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown,	633 58	-	-	-	-	-	1 50	13 00	1 10	-
Chas. D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester,	3,522 29	\$210 13	-	-	-	-	63 30	348 00	41 50	\$328 00
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill,	5,303 88	-	-	-	-	-	30 65	175 00	13 25	105 00
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence,	6,951 00	-	-	-	-	-	23 35	231 00	12 75	455 00
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn,	3,182 50	7 50	-	-	-	-	110 16	633 00	324 25	185 00
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	1,175 00	22 48	-	\$1 50	-	-	5 40	62 00	6 65	63 00
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee,	2,061 00	-	-	4 50	-	-	12 60	59 00	10 50	151 00
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	5,717 00	-	-	-	-	\$2,868 00	80 95	404 00	64 02	530 00
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	5,345 40	-	-	-	-	8,649 60	79 80	628 50	107 25	115 00
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	6,987 73	95 79	-	10 50	-	800 00	101 60	582 00	150 08	935 00
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough,	1,815 00	2 00	-	5 00	-	300 00	10 65	82 00	22 50	98 00
Henry L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton,	1,617 05	-	-	-	-	-	18 20	139 00	94 62	80 00
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville,	3,374 00	-	-	-	-	-	27 45	245 00	156 80	-
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline,	1,094 10	14 30	-	-	-	-	11 85	153 00	21 30	68 00
Warren Goddard, clerk, Brockton,	3,691 17	6 12	-	-	-	1,071 00	47 88	246 00	84 75	312 00
Joseph N. Curley, clerk, Chelsea,	4,918 91	-	\$20 00	-	-	585 00	21 90	227 00	30 70	3 00
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	4,227 75	170 93	-	1 50	-	1,950 00	43 35	245 00	21 50	238 00
	\$63,053 27	\$529 25	\$20 00	\$23 00	-	\$16,223 60	\$696 39	\$4,495 50	\$1,166 52	\$3,666 00



TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

		Fees not pay- able to any Public Au- thority.	Money paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Costs. Wit- ness Fees.	From County for Sundry Expenses.	From City or Towns. Costs in By-Laws.	Other Moneys.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1893.	Total Receipts.
P. H. Casey, Justice, Lee,	Berkshire,	-	-	\$800 00	\$232 90	-	-	-	-	\$2,110 61
Keyes Danforth, Justice, Williamstown,	Berkshire,	-	-	300 00	2 40	-	-	-	-	951 58
Chas. D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester,	Essex,	\$335 00	-	1,000 00	565 90	-	-	-	\$414 45	6,828 57
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill,	Essex,	\$199 50	-	1,000 00	408 10	-	-	-	-	7,235 38
William F. Moyer, clerk, Lawrence,	Essex,	257 00	140 00	1,300 00	537 35	-	-	-	-	9,907 45
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn,	Essex,	64 50	-	1,200 00	439 10	-	-	-	3,363 23	9,529 24
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	Essex,	13 50	100 00	800 00	168 90	-	-	-	146 62	2,556 65
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee,	Hampden,	218 00	-	500 00	209 20	-	\$1 00	-	-	3,225 80
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	Hampden,	358 22	-	1,300 00	268 50	-	-	\$116 48	-	11,707 17
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	Hampden,	-	26 23	1,400 00	622 79	-	-	-	9 23	16,983 80
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	Middlesex,	206 40	40 00	1,900 00	1,100 00	-	-	-	1,996 34	14,905 44
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough,	Middlesex,	79 00	-	800 00	100 00	-	-	-	39 40	3,353 55
Henry L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton,	Middlesex,	50 00	-	783 31	100 00	-	-	-	590 42	3,472 60
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville,	Middlesex,	430 00	4 61	1,000 00	500 00	\$4 30	-	-	81 20	5,823 36
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline,	Norfolk,	36 50	-	500 00	-	-	-	-	1,039 62	2,938 67
Warren Goddard, clerk, Brockton,	Plymouth,	569 23	-	800 00	600 60	-	-	-	200 00	7,628 75
Joseph N. Curley, clerk, Chelsea,	Suffolk,	583 00	85 00	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	7,474 51
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	Worcester,	434 30	-	1,000 00	434 68	-	-	-	-	9,167 01
		\$3,499 15	\$730 84	\$17,383 31	\$6,310 42	\$4 30	\$1 60	\$116 48	\$7,880 51	\$125,800 14



TABLE No. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	To County Treasurer.	To City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Amount Retained for own Use.	Salary.	Cash Balance Dec. 31, 1893.	Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers City and Town Treasurers.
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee,	\$41 80	\$1,035 91	-	-	\$256 42	\$214 30	-	\$800 00	\$18 60	\$2,110 61	\$662 72
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown,	18 00	312 26	-	-	1 35	64 90	-	300 00	-	951 58	256 42
Chas. D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester,	1,033 00	3,554 17	-	\$430 05	737 10	655 00	-	1,000 00	175 00	6,828 57	-
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill,	323 90	4,541 78	-	25 00	-	408 10	\$199 50	1,000 00	-	7,235 38	44 53
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence,	722 10	6,936 00	\$15 00	140 00	-	537 35	257 00	1,300 00	-	9,907 45	-
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn,	1,259 91	3,042 50	-	640 00	-	449 10	64 50	1,200 00	2,873 23	9,529 24	-
E. F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	259 25	1,200 00	5 00	100 00	14 08	127 80	13 50	800 00	37 02	2,556 65	4 61
C. J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee,	186 30	1,993 94	-	12 92	54 14	260 50	218 00	500 00	-	3,225 80	-
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	1,120 47	5,104 84	74 98	2,868 00	612 16	268 50	358 22	1,300 00	-	11,707 17	-
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	936 35	4,900 22	-	8,739 63	317 78	622 79	-	1,400 00	7 03	16,983 80	279 68
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	2,004 98	5,290 35	63 70	881 00	492 21	1,560 70	206 40	1,900 00	2,506 10	14,905 44	51 35
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough,	98 00	1,815 00	-	301 10	188 70	188 70	79 00	800 00	71 75	3,353 55	-
H. L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton,	85 00	1,750 79	-	26 00	107 69	343 35	50 00	783 31	326 46	3,472 60	-
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville,	429 25	3,239 50	134 50	4 30	-	551 10	430 00	1,000 00	34 71	5,823 36	107 60
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline,	298 19	1,232 47	10 00	18 31	220 36	97 20	36 50	500 00	515 64	2,938 67	1,886 53
Warren Goddard, clerk, Brockton,	726 63	3,539 01	116 16	1,171 00	6 12	542 75	569 23	800 00	157 85	7,628 75	823 29
Joseph N. Curley, clerk, Chelsea,	302 60	4,729 01	173 00	585 00	7 50	9 40	583 00	1,000 00	85 00	7,474 51	-
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	549 35	3,762 38	60 60	1,980 00	856 43	523 95	434 30	1,000 00	-	9,107 01	151 34
	\$10,395 08	\$58,020 13	\$652 94	\$17,922 31	\$3,693 34	\$7,425 49	\$3,499 15	\$17,383 31	\$6,808 39	\$125,800 14	-

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893.*

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants. Fines.	From Defendants. Expenses.	Copies.	Complain- ants in Bastardy Process.	Defendants in Bastardy. (Bonds.)	Natural- ization Fees.	Ball Fees, etc., not pay- able to Public Authority.	Ball Money deposited in Lien of Sureties.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston, . . . . .	\$44,553 00	\$2 40	\$15 75	\$85 50	\$19 00	-	\$45 75	\$20,423 00
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil), Boston, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 25	-
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	3,070 00	-	-	-	-	-	302 00	200 00
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	3,738 00	-	-	6 00	-	-	687 50	600 00
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	3,595 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury, . . . . .	9,233 40	-	15 00	16 00	-	\$1 00	-	3,700 00
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	1,137 40	-	-	1 50	-	5 00	132 25	1,850 00
N. T. Merrill, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	2,065 00	3 20	-	1 50	-	-	306 00	20 00
Henry Baldwin, justice, Brighton, . . . . .	1,649 30	1 80	4 00	2 00	-	-	-	-
	\$69,041 10	\$7 40	\$35 65	\$112 50	\$19 00	\$6 00	\$1,509 75	\$35,853 00

TABLE No 5.—Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893—Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	Salary from County.	From County for Witness Fees, etc.	From Parties in Civil Cases.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From Other Parties.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1893.	Total Receipts.
Fred C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston, . . . . .	\$3,000 00	-	-	-	-	\$1,100 00	\$78,244 40
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil), Boston, . . . . .	3,000 00	-	\$14,990 55	-	-	-	18,026 80
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	1,400 00	\$493 50	96 35	-	-	100 00	5,061 85
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	1,400 00	997 75	104 65	\$20 00	-	-	7,553 90
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	1,300 00	-	85 80	-	-	79 00	5,059 80
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury, . . . . .	1,350 00	-	373 15	100 00	-	200 00	15,048 55
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	900 00	-	106 30	-	\$410 69	-	4,543 14
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	950 00	-	75 45	-	-	201 35	3,622 50
Henry Baldwin, justice, Brighton, . . . . .	-	-	150 55	-	-	-	1,808 55
	\$13,300 00	\$1,491 25	\$15,982 80	\$120 00	\$410 69	\$1,680 35	\$139,569 49

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Paid Collector.	Paid Complaints or Informants.	Retained for Salary.	Retained Fees, Ball, etc.	Bail Money returned to Defendants.	Bail paid Clerk of Superior Court.	Witness Fees.	Officers' Expenses.	Other Persons.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1893.	Total Expenses.	Fees and Expenses of Officers certified to City Treasurers.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston,	\$45,085 65	-	\$3,000 00	\$45 75	\$28,613 00	-	-	-	-	\$1,500 00	\$78,244 40	-
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil), Boston,	14,990 55	-	3,000 00	36 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,026 80	-
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston,	3,076 35	\$40 00	1,400 00	302 00	-	\$200 00	\$493 50	-	\$50 00	100 00	5,661 85	-
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston,	3,853 65	15 00	1,400 00	687 50	300 00	300 00	960 10	\$11 05	26 60	-	7,553 90	-
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown,	3,640 89	-	1,300 00	-	-	-	-	-	40 00	79 00	5,059 80	-
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury,	7,716 65	93 00	1,350 00	15 00	3,760 00	-	1,738 65	154 32	20 93	200 00	15,048 55	\$154 32
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury,	1,117 17	86 69	900 00	132 25	-	-	-	-	432 93	1,874 10	4,543 14	-
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester,	1,728 70	10 00	950 00	306 00	20 00	-	338 25	52 85	22 30	194 40	3,622 50	-
Henry Baldwin, justice, Brighton,	1,708 55	-	-	-	-	100 00	-	-	-	-	1,808 55	11 75
	\$82,918 07	\$244 69	\$13,300 00	\$1,524 75	\$32,693 00	\$600 00	\$3,530 50	\$218 22	\$592 76	\$3,947 50	\$139,569 49	-

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893.*  
 RECEIPTS.

NAME.	Town.	County.	From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Expenses.	Civil Fees, Entries.	Civil Fees, Inquests.	Civil Fees, Poor Debtor Proceedings.
William C. Spaulding,	W. Stockbridge,	Berkshire,	\$31 02	-	-	-	-
Charles J. Melvaine,	Edgartown,	Dukes County,	120 57	\$101 76	\$4 00	-	\$10 00
George H. Poor,	Andover,	Essex,	259 00	-	1 00	-	-
George L. Weil,	N. Andover,	"	60 00	-	-	-	-
Orlando B. Tenney,	Georgetown,	"	62 00	-	-	-	-
Charles A. Sayward,	Ipswich,	"	266 61	-	-	\$10 10	-
Stephen Gilman,	Lynnfield,	"	50 00	-	-	-	-
William C. Fabens,	Marblehead,	"	352 00	26 50	1 00	-	-
William Nutting, Jr.,	Marblehead,	"	295 00	-	-	-	-
William M. Rogers,	Methuen,	"	650 00	22 20	-	-	-
Joseph T. Wilson,	Nahant,	"	258 00	-	-	-	-
Amos Merrill,	Peabody,	"	601 58	-	-	-	-
J. Scott Todd,	Rowley,	"	20 00	-	-	-	-
George M. Amerige,	Saugus,	"	309 00	-	-	-	-
Henry W. Billings,	Conway,	Franklin,	25 00	-	-	-	-
Parker D. Martin,	S. Deerfield,	"	147 66	-	1 00	-	-
Fred. L. Greene,	Greenfield,	"	240 00	11 78	42 00	-	-
Dana Malone,	Greenfield,	"	231 00	22 03	34 70	-	-
Erastus F. Gunn,	Montague,	"	79 00	-	-	-	-
Charles Pomeroy,	Northfield,	"	-	-	-	-	-
Edward Bicknell,	Orange,	"	-	-	-	-	-
Vaniah M. Porter,	Shelburne Falls,	"	-	-	-	-	-
Samuel D. Bardwell,	Turner's Falls,	"	-	-	-	-	-
William S. Dana,	Hudson,	Middlesex,	10 00	-	12 52	-	-
Charles L. Hill,	Natick,	"	133 60	-	16 00	-	-
Henry C. Mulligan,	Nantucket,	"	263 00	-	-	-	-
Allen Coffin,	Bellingham,	Norfolk,	499 00	-	23 00	5 00	-
Rufus G. Fairbanks,	Dedham,	"	729 00	-	1 00	-	-
Nathan A. Cook,	Dedham,	"	105 00	-	54 00	10 00	6 00
Tho's H. Wakefield,	Dedham,	"	399 00	18 58	-	21 60	23 00
Aug. B. Wentworth,	Franklin,	"	115 00	103 08	32 50	-	-
Henry H. Gallison,	Franklin,	"	893 59	-	2 00	-	3 00
			196 08	-			



Henry B. Terry, .	.	.	.	.	.	1,028 00	-	60 25	-	23 00
Emory Grover, .	.	.	.	.	.	521 00	-	13 00	66 35	-
John C. Lane, .	.	.	.	.	.	50 00	-	5 00	10 80	-
Charles R. Darling, .	.	.	.	.	.	118 38	28 76	-	-	-
Charles E. Washburne, .	.	.	.	.	.	30 00	19 23	2 00	22 00	1 00
Samuel Warner, .	.	.	.	.	.	314 21	-	-	-	-
Matthew Walker, .	.	.	.	.	Worcester,	145 76	22 24	14 00	-	-
John Mulcahy, .	.	.	.	.	"	322 40	685 04	-	10 10	-
John F. Green, .	.	.	.	.	"	359 00	-	5 00	-	-
Chauncey W. Carter, .	.	.	.	.	"	216 33	-	-	-	8 00
William E. White, .	.	.	.	.	"	378 00	-	-	-	-
Syl. Bothwell, .	.	.	.	.	"	497 00	123 24	15 00	-	-
Albert W. Curtis, .	.	.	.	.	"	636 24	-	7 00	-	-
John W. Tyler, .	.	.	.	.	"	573 00	-	7 00	-	-
Horace W. Bush, .	.	.	.	.	"	50 00	25 09	-	-	-
Frank B. Spalter, .	.	.	.	.	"	198 00	79 19	-	15 20	-
						\$12,838 03	\$1,290 72	\$352 97	\$170 95	\$74 00

\* Return received too late for tabulation.

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

NAME.	Town.	County.	FROM COUNTY TREASURER.				Other Civil Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Fees advanced by Justice.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1893.	Total Receipts.
			Justice Fees.	Officers' Fees.	Witness Fees.	Advanced for Fees.					
William C. Spaulding,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire,	\$130 50	-	\$28 50	-	-	-	\$8 60	\$5 00	\$203 62
Charles J. McIlvaine,	Edgartown,	Dukes County,	148 00	-	10 50	-	\$17 77	-	6 50	-	419 10
George H. Foot,	Andover,	Essex,	198 50	-	-	\$40 00	2 50	-	-	6 40	504 90
George L. Wel,	North Andover,	"	70 00	-	-	125 00	-	-	-	36 70	294 20
Orlando B. Tenney,	Georgetown,	"	41 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 20	106 70
Charles A. Sayward,	Ipswich,	"	311 00	\$10 68	60 24	-	-	\$15 00	-	16 44	690 07
Stephen Gilman,	Lynnfield,	"	11 18	-	14 54	-	-	-	-	75 72	792 42
William C. Fabens,	Marblehead,	"	223 00	-	15 60	-	-	-	-	174 32	792 42
William Nuttings, Jr.,	Marblehead,	"	227 20	-	15 40	-	-	-	-	4 43	642 03
William M. Rogers,	Methuen,	"	316 50	-	-	20 00	-	-	-	131 00	1,139 70
Joseph T. Wilson,	Nahant,	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258 00
Amos Merrill,	Peabody,	"	1,182 50	-	-	-	-	10 00	-	145 20	1,939 28
J. Scott Todd,	Rowley,	"	40 00	-	-	-	-	-	3 90	-	63 90
George M. Amerige,	Saugus,	"	387 50	-	-	25 00	-	-	31 20	-	752 70
Henry W. Billings,	Conway,	Franklin,	3 00	-	-	8 20	-	-	-	30	36 50
Parker D. Martin,	South Deerfield,	"	119 00	-	-	-	-	22 00	-	6 35	446 01
Fred. L. Greene,	Greenfield,	"	414 50	-	36 00	64 00	44 85	2,050 00	-	180 29	3,083 42
Dana Malone,	Greenfield,	"	360 26	-	75 00	-	-	-	26 15	-	749 14
Erastus F. Gunn,	Montague,	"	51 88	-	30 00	-	-	-	3 50	3 00	167 38
Charles Pomeroy,	Northfield,	"	3 00	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	3 60
Edward Bicknell,	Orange,	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samuel M. Porter,	Rowe,	"	16 00	-	-	10 00	-	6 80	-	7 70	63 02
Samuel D. Bardwell,	Shelburne Falls,	"	64 98	-	-	-	-	-	10 80	10 50	235 88
William S. Dana,	Turner's Falls,	"	672 46	12 60	-	300 00	-	-	-	7 81	1,255 87
Charles H. Hill,	Hudson,	Middlesex,	438 00	-	50 00	3 14	-	-	78 02	16 10	1,084 26
Henry C. Mulligan,	Natick,	"	1,170 00	-	-	125 00	31 00	-	-	7 10	2,090 10
Allen Coffin,	Nantucket,	"	45 00	-	15 60	-	-	-	-	32 30	198 90
Rufus G. Fairbanks,	Bellingham,	Norfolk,	395 50	-	75 00	-	25 50	10 00	-	-	975 00
Nathan A. Cook,	Bellingham,	"	23 25	-	6 90	-	-	-	-	-	163 73
Thomas H. Wakefield,	Dedham,	"	885 00	-	-	100 00	101 57	-	-	83 22	2,245 56
Aug. B. Wentworth,	Dedham,	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry H. Gallison,	Franklin,	"	200 50	-	-	100 00	-	-	-	24 76	526 34

Henry B. Terry,	Hyde Park,	638 00	5 10	—	50 00	—	—	—	6 30	1,805 55
Emory Grover,	Needham,	340 92	4 55	—	75 00	4 00	—	—	35 91	1,116 28
John O. Lane,	Norwood,	147 50	—	31 10	—	3 00	—	—	—	951 75
Charles R. Darling,	Walpole,	113 50	—	—	—	2 00	—	50	24 50	287 64
Charles E. Washburne,	Wellesley,	118 50	2 50	—	—	7 00	—	—	63 28	265 51
Samuel Warner,	Wrentham,	171 75	—	28 00	—	5 25	—	—	—	519 31
Matthew Walker,	Barre,	48 00	—	19 00	—	1 25	—	86	10 56	273 27
John Mulcahy,	Worcester,	311 00	—	25 00	—	—	—	—	—	1,347 54
John F. Green,	Brookfield,	168 00	—	45 00	—	—	—	—	—	621 00
Chauncey W. Carter,	Hardwick,	294 00	—	58 00	—	—	—	—	—	576 33
William E. White,	Leominster,	410 00	35 05	47 50	—	—	—	—	75 39	945 94
Syl. Bothwell,	North Brookfield,	302 00	—	15 80	15 00	10 00	—	175 62	284 60	1,534 26
Albert W. Curtis,	Spencer,	371 00	—	—	20 00	—	—	—	—	1,034 24
John W. Tyler,	Warren,	306 00	—	17 00	8 70	—	—	7 00	—	918 70
Horace W. Bush,	West Brookfield,	106 20	—	32 80	—	5 00	—	—	—	219 09
Frank B. Spaller,	Winchendon,	313 65	—	—	125 00	—	—	—	3 70	734 74
		\$12,309 73	\$70 48	\$677 48	\$1,439 04	\$260 69	\$2,314 50	\$353 25	\$1,406 36	\$33,558 20

\* Return received too late for tabulation.



	20 00	156 08	5 34	112 05	18 27	-	205 50	-	9 10	-	526 34	381 90
Henry H. Gallison, Franklin, . .	-	792 97	305 03	33 95	-	-	721 25	-	22 35	-	1,805 55	-
Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park, . .	-	329 24	160 99	102 00	5 00	69 46	412 87	-	8 90	27 82	1,116 28	274 86
Emery Grover, Needham, . .	-	50 00	4 55	28 30	-	2 80	166 10	-	-	-	251 75	207 84
John C. Lane, Norwood, . .	-	93 71	49 43	29 00	-	-	115 50	-	-	-	287 64	134 78
Charles R. Darling, Walpole, . .	-	-	50 86	35 40	-	-	150 50	-	4 60	24 15	265 51	217 41
Charles E. Washburne, Welleseley, .	-	205 16	60 32	74 95	1 88	-	177 00	-	-	-	519 31	131 94
Samuel Warner, Wrentham, . .	-	72 05	91 81	32 80	2 00	-	61 25	-	13 56	-	273 27	31 18
Matthew Walker, Barre, . .	-	322 40	685 04	19 00	-	-	321 10	-	-	-	1,347 54	262 49
John Mulcahy, Brookfield, . .	-	267 03	56 97	35 30	79 00	-	178 50	-	4 20	-	621 00	56 97
John F. Green, Hardwick, . .	-	121 33	95 00	50 80	-	-	302 00	-	-	7 20	576 33	95 00
Chauncey W. Carter, Leonminster, .	-	56 89	80 98	56 80	-	-	410 00	-	29 40	312 07	945 94	-
William E. White, Leonminster, . .	-	721 00	298 86	29 88	-	12 00	327 00	-	4 52	141 00	1,534 26	41 91
Syl. Bothwell, North Brookfield, .	-	129 48	506 76	6 20	-	-	378 00	-	-	13 80	1,034 24	115 40
Albert W. Curtis, Spencer, . .	-	321 94	251 06	15 70	-	17 00	313 00	-	-	-	918 70	251 06
John W. Tyler, Warren, . .	-	7 50	51 91	38 20	-	10 00	111 20	-	-	-	219 09	220 97
Horace W. Bush, West Brookfield, .	-	188 00	59 79	147 20	-	10 00	328 85	-	-	90	734 74	130 84
Frank B. Spalter, Winchendon, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$98 77	\$8,137 27	\$5,301 24	\$2,103 47	\$212 31	\$2,224 24	\$13,462 64	\$24 39	\$332 80	\$1,427 33	\$33,558 20	-



TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893.*

## RECEIPTS.

SHERIFF.	County.	From Defendants. Fines and Costs.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From County Treasurer. Salary.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1893.	Total Receipts.
Joseph Whitcomb, . . . . .	Barnstable, . .	\$9 00	-	\$500 00	\$50 00	-	-	\$559 00
John Crosby, . . . . .	Berkshire, . .	608 36	-	1,600 00	100 00	-	-	2,308 36
Andrew R. Wright, . . . . .	Bristol, . . .	2,565 16	\$175 00	1,500 00	22 00	-	-	4,262 16
Jason L. Dexter, . . . . .	Dukes County, .	60 00	-	325 00	-	\$334 48	-	719 48
Samuel A. Johnson, . . . . .	Essex, . . .	3,881 60	-	1,811 32	-	1 00	-	5,693 92
Isaac Chenery, . . . . .	Franklin, . .	163 12	-	800 00	-	-	-	963 12
Embury P. Clark, . . . . .	Hampden, . .	1,265 05	3,694 14	1,487 91	-	-	-	6,447 10
Jairus E. Clark, . . . . .	Hampshire, . .	1,888 66	-	1,000 00	227 58	-	-	3,116 24
Henry G. Cushing, . . . . .	Middlesex, . .	6,331 93	-	2,500 00	150 00	-	-	8,981 93
Josiah F. Barrett, . . . . .	Nantucket, . .	11 00	-	300 00	72 71	26 26	-	409 97
Augustus B. Endicott, . . . . .	Norfolk, . .	1,493 88	300 00	1,200 00	2,699 17	55 40	-	5,748 45
Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . . .	Plymouth, . .	717 06	-	900 00	-	-	-	1,617 06
John B. O'Brien, . . . . .	Suffolk, . .	20,674 99	-	3,000 00	25 00	61 65	-	23,761 64
Robert H. Chamberlain, . . . . .	Worcester, . .	5,566 45	3 41	2,472 65	-	-	-	8,042 51
		\$45,236 26	\$4,172 55	\$19,396 88	\$3,346 46	\$178 79	-	\$72,630 94

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

SHERIFF.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid Officers.	Paid Other Persons.	Retained.	Retained for Salary.	Balance on Hand Dec 31, 1893.	Total Expendi- tures.
Joseph Whitcomb,	Barnstable, .	\$9 00	-	-	\$50 00	\$500 00	-	\$559 00
John Crosby,	Berkshire, .	608 36	-	-	100 00	1,600 00	-	2,308 36
Andrew R. Wright,	Bristol, .	2,665 16	-	-	22 00	1,500 00	\$75 00	4,262 16
Jason L. Dexter,	Dukes County, .	60 00	-	-	334 48	325 00	-	719 48
Samuel A. Johnson,	Essex, .	3,862 60	-	\$20 00	-	1,811 32	-	5,693 92
Isaac Chenery,	Franklin, .	163 12	-	-	-	800 00	-	963 12
Embury P. Clark,	Hampden, .	4,959 19	-	-	-	1,487 91	-	6,447 10
Jairus E. Clark,	Hampshire, .	1,888 66	-	227 58	-	1,000 00	-	3,116 24
Henry G. Cushing,	Middlesex, .	6,331 93	-	-	150 00	2,500 00	-	8,981 93
Josiah F. Barrett,	Nantucket, .	11 00	-	75 91	23 06	300 00	-	409 97
Augustus B. Endicott,	Norfolk, .	1,849 28	\$2,295 30	403 87	-	1,200 00	-	5,748 45
Alpheus K. Harmon,	Plymouth, .	717 06	-	-	-	900 00	-	1,617 06
John B. O'Brien,	Suffolk, .	20,731 64	-	30 00	-	3,000 00	-	23,761 64
Robert H. Chamberlain,	Worcester, .	5,569 86	-	-	-	2,472 65	-	8,042 51
		\$49,426 86	\$2,295 30	\$757 36	\$679 54	\$19,396 88	\$75 00	\$72,630 94

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893.*

RECEIPTS.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	From Defend- ants. Fines and Costs.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Materials, etc.	Salary from County Treasurer.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1893.	Total Receipts.
Simeon F. Letteney, Barnstable, . . .	\$108 72	\$295 89	\$23 50	\$45 43	\$350 00	-	-	-	\$823 54
John Crosby, Pittsfield, . . .	339 29	50	1,340 73	21 92	1,000 00	-	-	-	2,702 44
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton, . . .	702 86	99 25	189 41	72 00	800 00	\$214 90	-	\$209 73	2,288 15
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford, . . .	3,218 82	1 00	21,957 92	297 62	1,200 00	657 93	\$49 80	2,132 37	29,515 46
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, . . .	438 00	48 50	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	248 50
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . .	1,198 00	-	5,249 15	572 88	1,200 00	-	-	1,164 54	8,624 57
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence, . . .	1,458 00	364 68	4,655 93	88 48	1,191 63	-	-	1,228 75	8,727 47
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . .	458 90	-	-	-	900 00	-	-	-	1,358 90
Samuel R. Hathaway, Salem, . . .	1,331 26	77 85	3,567 49	178 79	1,200 00	-	588 00	1,129 06	8,072 45
Charles S. Richardson, Greenfield, . . .	125 00	183 90	824 95	254 00	700 00	-	70 00	-	2,157 85
Embury P. Clark, Springfield, . . .	1,415 00	-	4,024 90	181 48	991 94	-	90 00	-	6,703 32
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton, . . .	1,208 00	50	1,517 15	280 14	1,000 00	-	208 00	-	3,410 33
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . . .	1,208 00	-	2,072 26	59 39	1,000 00	-	-	-	4,340 15
John M. Fisk, Cambridge, . . .	5,771 00	571 10	32,708 50	1,921 86	2,500 00	-	4,500 00	-	47,371 96
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket, . . .	-	16 51	-	-	50 00	-	-	-	80 49
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham, . . .	1,129 10	47 68	2,036 02	71 84	1,000 00	13 98	125 00	-	4,409 64
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . .	608 52	-	-	-	750 00	-	-	45 00	1,463 52
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . .	4,856 64	1,034 60	-	96 41	1,000 00	-	204 75	-	7,192 40
B. D. Winnell, Fitchburg, . . .	1,046 00	143 10	4,432 71	1,182 16	1,400 00	-	-	382 24	8,586 21
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . .	4,115 54	94 05	3,479 01	124 83	1,003 96	-	-	-	8,817 39
	\$28,535 69	\$2,979 11	\$88,079 63	\$5,448 73	\$19,357 53	\$886 81	\$5,835 55	\$6,291 69	\$157,494 74

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1893* —  
Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

Keeper or Master.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid for Materials and Supplies, Sun- dry Persons.	Incidental Expenses.	Retained for Salary.	Paid City or Town Treasurers.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1893.	Total Expenditures.
Shimon F. Letteney, Barnstable,	\$364 82	—	—	\$350 00	\$108 72	—	\$823 54
John Crosby, Pittsfield,	1,584 44	—	—	1,000 00	118 00	—	2,702 44
Andrew B. Wright, Taunton,	545 04	\$49 85	\$165 05	800 00	355 98	\$374 33	2,288 15
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford,	24,138 93	—	717 73	1,200 00	1,877 38	1,583 42	29,515 46
Wm Crowell, Edgartown,	—	—	48 50	200 00	—	—	248 50
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich,	5,417 68	—	—	1,200 00	243 00	1,763 99	8,624 57
Horatio G. Horrick, Lawrence,	6,432 89	—	60 00	1,194 63	465 00	577 95	8,727 47
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport,	175 00	—	—	900 00	283 90	—	1,358 90
Samuel R. Hathaway, Salem,	5,988 91	—	60 00	1,200 00	545 26	1,478 28	8,972 45
Charles H. Richardson, Greenfield,	1,378 96	—	—	700 00	—	78 89	2,157 85
Embury P. Clark, Springfield,	4,298 18	—	36 32	991 94	1,376 88	—	6,703 32
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton,	2,005 20	—	—	1,000 00	405 04	—	3,410 33
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell,	2,332 15	—	—	1,000 00	1,008 00	—	4,340 15
John M. Fisk, Cambridge,	41,801 96	—	187 50	2,500 00	3,482 50	—	47,971 96
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket,	—	—	30 49	50 00	—	—	80 49
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham,	3,409 64	—	—	1,000 00	—	—	4,409 64
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth,	278 00	—	—	750 00	435 52	—	1,463 52
John B. O'Brien, Boston,	6,951 40	—	141 00*	1,000 00	—	—	7,192 40
B. D. Dwinell, Fleeburg,	7,486 21	—	—	1,400 00	—	—	8,586 21
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester,	5,830 43	—	20 00	1,003 96	1,963 00	—	8,817 39
	\$118,318 73	\$49 85	\$1,406 59	\$19,437 53	\$12,008 48	\$5,553 86	\$157,494 74

\* Paid to complainants by order of court.





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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

---

FEBRUARY, 1895.

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BOSTON :  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1895.

C.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

BOSTON, Jan. 31, 1895.

Hon. GEORGE V. L. MEYER, *Speaker, House of Representatives.*

SIR : — I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the use of the Legislature, the eighth annual report of the Controller of County Accounts, covering the year ending with the thirty-first day of December, 1894.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. OLIN,

*Secretary.*





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS,  
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, No. 65 BOWDOIN STREET,  
BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1895.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

In compliance with chapter 438 of the Acts of 1887, as amended by chapter 275 of the Acts of 1888, I have the honor to submit the eighth annual report of this office, covering the year ending with the thirty-first day of December, 1894.

It is with a deep sense of personal loss and bereavement that I speak of the sudden death of my predecessor as controller, Edward P. Loring, who on October 30 last, after a day spent in his official work, with apparently a long life of continued usefulness before him, was without warning called from this life by the grim messenger, whose commands, however unwelcome or unexpected, all must obey. In his death the Commonwealth lost a faithful servant and I a true friend. From an intimate association with him in the work of this office from its inception in 1887, a period of over seven years, I have learned to appreciate the true nobility of his character. He was a man among men, a true friend, always considerate of the comfort and feelings of those who were associated with him in official work, slow to condemn, ready to approve, having a high sense of the dignity of his position, yet never otherwise than kind and genial in his treatment of those who were officially his inferiors. His two deputies learned to not only respect but to love him.

In the performance of his duties as controller he sought solely to do that which commended itself to his judgment as being right and just to all concerned, and he labored to advance the public interests committed to his care with a conscientious sense of duty as his guiding star.

The office was a new one, in work and scope ; he found lack of system, uniformity and sense of responsibility among the many officials whose accounts and methods he was called upon to scrutinize. There was looseness of method, laxity in conforming with established law, carelessness in keeping accounts and vouchers ; in fact, all the minor evils which experience has demonstrated will always prevail where there is no direct accountability and no continuing supervision of official acts.

How to overcome and correct all this, to bring about uniformity of methods, simplicity in keeping accounts, promptness and regularity in the performance of duties, and to correct abuses where they were found to exist, was the problem which the first incumbent of the office of controller was called upon to solve.

Controller Loring was equipped for this task not only with the legal knowledge of a lawyer, but also with the experience in court forms and procedures acquired through long service as special justice and clerk of a court. Of necessity there was more or less of opposition to be encountered. Many of the officers placed under his charge were men of advanced years, who had grown gray in the service. Their methods had, in their minds, answered all necessary purposes ; their habits had become fixed ; their system of work had almost become a part of themselves ; and to inaugurate new rules and methods, and enforce the change, naturally caused in some cases a feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of those who were wedded to their old ways.

The correction of abuses, the calling to account of those neglectful or wilful in their disregard of lawful provisions as to their official acts, the ferreting out and bringing to light and condemnation actual wrong-doing which had in a few cases, and I am pleased to say but a few, been carried on and successfully concealed for perhaps many years, caused an entirely different and stronger feeling of opposition to dominate the minds of those whose practices were thus interfered with.

Through all these trials of his knowledge, ability and courage, without swerving from the straight line of duty, without fear or favor, with malice toward none, and with

only the one fixed purpose in view of faithfully and impartially performing the duties imposed upon him by law, Controller Loring earnestly and determinedly followed the course his conscience dictated. There were occasions in which, to my knowledge, arguments were brought to bear that his personal interests would be best subserved by his change of views or by his silence. Such arguments apparently only made him the more persistent in endeavoring to follow in the path of duty.

To show that his labors and faithful services were not without appreciation among those who were knowing to the facts throughout the Commonwealth, I quote, in part, from an editorial utterance in the "Springfield Republican":—

#### A FAITHFUL SERVANT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

When a man of the record and standing of Col. E. P. Loring, Controller of County Accounts for the State of Massachusetts, is stricken with death upon the streets of Boston, it might be expected that the manner of his going out of life would call attention to his work and lead to adequate obituary mention. He was one of the most competent, thorough and intelligent officials in the whole list of State officers. The people throughout Massachusetts owe him especial gratitude for having made the office of Controller of County Accounts, which he had filled since its creation in 1887, the instrument for injecting method and system into the affairs of all our counties, exposing slipshod ways and insisting upon clear and business-like work.

Colonel Loring abundantly proved the need for the office which he held, and the mark of his faithful service in it is as broad as the State. He unified the work of the county and court officials. What in other hands might have become a mere sinecure, Controller Loring regarded as a trust, and employed to bring about much needed reforms. He was a student of the field in which he worked, and his annual reports have been rich in sensible suggestions, some of which have passed into law, and others might well have been acted upon by the Legislature. Now and then Colonel Loring earned the active enmity of the politicians who cluster about county offices, for he was a blunt man, and did not mince his words in dealing with careless or designing officials, nor stop short of prosecution of them when necessary; and such people were most active in seeking to obtain his official head. The "Republican" was at pains to inquire into the sources of the opposi-

tion to Controller Loring, and it was not difficult to trace it to his efficient and honest work. When the office of controller was created, Governor Ames appointed Colonel Loring to fill it; he was reappointed on the merits of his work by Governor Brackett in 1890; and in 1893, when sharp attacks were made upon Colonel Loring by men in both political parties, Governor Russell, after thorough inquiry, gave to Colonel Loring the handsome vindication of reappointment from a Democratic executive. This was one of the best acts of Governor Russell's administration.

I renew the following recommendations of my predecessor, made in the seventh annual report of this office: —

*First.* That there be a joint legislative committee on county affairs.

*Second.* That the law relating to payment of fees derived from naturalization to law library associations be revised.

*Third.* That in all criminal cases in the inferior courts and before trial justices, where appeals are taken, defendants shall be obliged to give a bond, as in civil cases and in bastardy, in place of simply giving a recognizance.

#### REGISTERS OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY.

The labors and responsibilities of this office have been largely increased by the enactments of chapters 183 and 248 of the Acts of 1894. The first mentioned placed under the controller's supervision the accounts of registers of probate and insolvency; and, this supervision and responsibility being governed by the provisions of chapter 438 of the Acts of 1887, and acts in amendment thereof, it was necessary that the controller should familiarize himself with the laws relating to this branch of the public service, examine into the requirements of this particular line of work, see what system of keeping accounts was in use, and, if necessary, prescribe, so far as possible, a uniform and simple system under which all the officers could advantageously carry on their work.

Doubtless during the year past Controller Loring made a study of this matter, and would have been prepared to make suggestions and perhaps recommendations at this time. With the very limited opportunities which I have had for examination of the subject or for consultation with the



registers, I do not as yet consider myself qualified to express any opinions upon the general subject in question. I have, however, looked into the provisions and working of the law relating to insolvency, and have obtained information from a few of the registers whom I could most easily reach, to an extent to justify me in recommending a change in the law so far as the matter of fees to be paid in cases of insolvency and composition is concerned.

The statute law now requires that a deposit of forty dollars be made as security for the payment of certain fees, which fees may or may not eventually aggregate that amount. This law, like the laws applicable to fees in the supreme and superior courts, which were amended not long ago, originated in conditions which have ceased to exist; and it is now inconsistent with the policy of the State in regard to court fees in general, as indicated by the legislation of the past few years.

It was originally enacted at a time when the insolvency laws were administered by officials who were paid in large part by the fees which they received. Its object was to establish various fees for the various services rendered by these officials in the course of a case; and, for the purpose of securing the payment of these fees, it required a deposit of forty dollars to be made in advance in each case.

Judges and registers of courts of insolvency are now paid fixed salaries, and are not permitted to retain any fees to their own use. The fees are now collected for the Commonwealth. The law, however, remains the same; the deposit must be made; and the register is obliged to deduct from time to time from this deposit a fee for this and a fee for that, and finally to pay over the same to the treasurer of the Commonwealth. For example, a fee of three dollars is taxed for issuing the warrant, five dollars for each meeting held, three dollars for an order of distribution, a percentage on the deposit in composition cases and ten cents for each notice sent out in such cases. The balance remaining after satisfying these fees is returned to the depositor or paid to the assignee.

It is apparent that the operation of all this machinery involves much useless labor, requires the keeping of com-

plicated accounts, and exacts from the debtor, who desires to avail himself of the benefit of the insolvency laws, unnecessary security. There would seem to be no valid reason why the principle of law which establishes one fixed and uniform fee in cases in other courts should not be extended to the courts of insolvency.

#### REGARDING FEES IN INSOLVENCY.

I recommend that in each case brought in the courts of insolvency, under the insolvency and composition laws, one fixed fee, to the use of the Commonwealth, be established, to be paid in place of the several fees now chargeable by law for the various proceedings had in such cases.

Such a law would greatly simplify the accounts of the registers, benefit the debtor in a slight degree, work no injury to any interest, and, last but not least, enable me to do what I now fear is impossible to be accomplished under the workings of the present law, with the force of this office, as now constituted,—viz., comply with the provisions of section 3 of chapter 438 of the Acts of 1887, which requires that the controller shall at least once a year make an examination of the books, accounts and vouchers of the officers, ascertaining in detail the various items of receipts and expenditures and the actual amount of cash or money on hand.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES IN ELECTIONS.

The second enactment referred to above, viz., chapter 248 of the Acts of 1894, entitled “An act relating to statements filed under the act to prevent corrupt practices in elections,” requires the controller to inspect all statements filed with the secretary of the Commonwealth under the provisions of chapter 417 of the Acts of 1893 and acts in amendment thereof; and “upon discovery that any such statement does not conform to the provisions of said act, in respect to sufficiency of detail or otherwise, or upon the complaint in writing of any five registered voters that any such statement does not conform to the law or to the truth, or that any person has failed to file a statement required by said act, the said controller shall notify such person in writing of his non-compliance, specifying the particulars thereof.”

An examination of the statements filed under this law discloses the fact that a large number are deficient in matters of minor importance, errors of omission having been made in a great many instances evidently through carelessness or ignorance. Such delinquencies are easily remedied by notifications to the parties involved, though with an expenditure of time and labor which this office has found difficulty in meeting, owing to the fact that the examination must be made within sixty days after the statements are filed, and this period, unfortunately, occurs at the time of the year in which the annual accounts of all officers under the supervision of the controller are being received, and must be examined, corrected and tabulated for presentation to the Legislature; and for this latter work there is, I think, shorter time allowed than for like work in any department of the State service; the annual returns being forwarded to this office between January 1 and 15, and the tabulation of the same being required to be completed before the first day of February following, for presentation to the Legislature on this latter date.

In addition to the minor errors of omission and commission above spoken of, I find quite a number of statements which apparently show either a misunderstanding of the intent of the law or a possible evasion of its requirements.

The law itself, in my judgment, is in many respects not lucid, and its true interpretation is often a matter of grave doubt; and for this reason my action under it, so far as calling to account apparent delinquents or infringers of its provisions, must be taken with great care, so that no injustice be done nor false position be taken.

As this is a subject in which all good citizens of the State are vitally interested, from the fact that it concerns the fundamental point in our system of free government, viz., the preservation of the purity of the ballot box, I present a few items taken from the statements, as illustrating the opportunity at least for double construction and uncertainty as to whether the true intent of the law has been complied with, or perhaps intentionally evaded.

EXAMPLES OF STATEMENTS FILED UNDER THE ACT TO PREVENT  
CORRUPT PRACTICES IN ELECTIONS.

Under "Expenditures or Disbursements" appear the following,  
viz. : \* —

The treasurer of a city committee states : —

John Doe, chairman executive committee, . . . . .	\$85 81
Election day expenses, work at polls, . . . . .	375 00

A candidate states : —

Lunches of delegates and meetings of committees, . . . . .	\$173 50
--	----------

The treasurer of a "nomination convention" states : —

Railroad travel, . . . . .	\$131 25
Carriages, . . . . .	141 50
Canvassers, . . . . .	94 50
Hotel bills, . . . . .	89 00

and other similar items, the whole aggregating over \$700, without giving either the dates when paid or the names of the parties to whom the payments were made.

A private individual, spending money furnished by a candidate, states : —

Hotel Blank, dinners day of senatorial convention, . . . . .	\$36 00
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Another, like situated, states : —

Lawful campaign purposes, . . . . .	\$10 00
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Another : —

Ballot distributors and general assistance, . . . . .	\$105 50
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A town committee states : —

Voters living out of town, mileage, . . . . .	\$186 50
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A committee working in the interest of a candidate state : —

Dinners for delegates, . . . . .	\$136 50
John Doe, procuring credentials, . . . . .	39 00
John Doe, procuring credentials, travelling and hotel expense, . . . . .	116 00
John Doe, procuring credentials, . . . . .	10 00

A candidate, presumably, states : —

Seventeen men at polls, . . . . .	\$85 00
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A campaign committee report receipts of \$8,500 between March 15 and September 15, from a candidate for office, and state paid : —

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\* I use in these examples the legal fiction "John Doe," instead of the names actually appearing on the statements.



Canvassing, . . . . .	\$2,530 00
Canvassing and expenses, . . . . .	222 00
Canvassing and travelling, . . . . .	774 00
Extra copies of newspapers, . . . . .	549 00

A congressional committee state : —

John Doe, expenditures and disbursements in city of X —, \$1,226 00  
and I find no statement from said John Doe as to how this sum  
was expended. The same committee state : —

Committee expenses and disbursements, . . . . .	\$269 12
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The statement of a city committee shows : —

Services of ten persons, names given, in sums from \$5 to \$56, a total amount of . . . . .	\$217 30
Incidentals, seven persons, sums from \$5 to \$172.65, . . . .	279 95
Canvassing, fourteen persons, sums from \$4 to \$36, . . . .	226 50
Election day expenses, seventeen persons, sums from \$5 to \$30, . . . .	220 65

The statement of a State committee shows : —

Massachusetts bureau of naturalization, sums from \$5 to \$500, . . . . .	\$1,230 00
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The statement of another State committee shows : —

Germicide service, . . . . .	\$5 00
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The above examples, which I submit without comment,  
are sufficient for my purpose of supplying actual facts  
instead of general statements as to the manner in which the  
law has been complied with.

#### FIRST DEPUTY CONTROLLER.

The sudden death of my predecessor demonstrated the  
previously well-known fact that neither of his deputies had  
any lawful power to act in his stead in any administrative  
line. While, by the prompt action of the governor, there  
was but a slight interregnum in authority in this case, it  
served to show the importance and necessity of providing  
against the contingency of the absence or disability of the  
controller by giving one of his deputies legal authority to  
act in such case.

Monthly expense accounts of county commissioners are  
required to be audited and certified to the county treasurers  
for payment each month. As the law now is, in case of the  
sickness of the controller neither of the deputies would be  
authorized to act in this matter, and inconvenience and delay  
would be occasioned the officers in question.



Cases of defalcation or malfeasance of officials have occurred more than once, and such may come to light at a time when the controller may be for some good reason unable to act or to give instructions to his deputies. In such an event the prompt action of a duly authorized deputy might be very necessary to protect public interests; but if said officer was not clearly empowered by law to act, he would naturally proceed cautiously, and would hesitate in assuming any doubtful authority. The deputy might be free from censure, yet the delay might defeat the ends of justice.

In order that this office may be thoroughly equipped for all its duties, and that no lapse in authority may occur at an untoward moment, I recommend that an act in addition to chapter 306 of the Acts of 1890, entitled "An act relating to the Controller of County Accounts, and defining the powers of his deputies," be enacted, which shall provide that the controller shall designate one of his deputies as first deputy controller, who, when by reason of sickness or other cause the controller is disabled from performing his official duties, or when a vacancy exists in said office, shall execute the same until such disability is removed or such vacancy is duly filled by appointment; and that the salary of said first deputy be determined.

The tabulation of the annual returns, which follows on the succeeding pages, does not call for extended comment.

An addition of the receipts of all the officers now under the supervision of this department shows that the total amount received and accounted for is, in round figures, \$6,314,351. Deducting from this the amount received by registers of probate and insolvency, which appears for the first time in the tabulation, there remains a total of \$5,321,411. Comparing this latter amount with the figures for 1893, an increase is shown over that year of over \$1,200,000, which is almost phenomenal in its proportions, when compared with the returns of all the previous years since the establishment of this office.

Respectfully,

CHARLES R. PRESCOTT,

*Controller of County Accounts.*

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# APPENDIX.

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TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894.*  
RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Tax Collections.	Collateral Legacy Tax.	Courts.	Naturalization.	Sheriffs.	Jailers.	Masters of Houses of Correction.	Dog Licenses.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	. . . Barnstable,	\$20,000 00	-	\$122 04	-	\$105 00	-	\$731 07	\$2,877 60
George H. Tucker,	. . . Berkshire,	75,000 00	\$1,103 15	1,269 41	\$261 00	240 00	-	553 10	8,645 60
George F. Pratt,	. . . Bristol,	235,000 00	-	1,271 30	2,397 00	2,103 08	\$542 74	28,541 20	16,275 80
Jonathan H. Munroe,	. . . Dukes County,	7,500 00	-	-	-	100 00	-	-	518 80
E. Kendall Jenkins,	. . . Essex,	246,481 00	2,949 92	5,484 90	1,500 00	6,672 94	350 00	15,869 20	21,210 50
Eugene A. Newcomb,	. . . Franklin,	34,056 99	225 44	333 52	-	195 00	109 00	1,395 97	4,042 80
William C. Marsh,	. . . Hampden,	130,000 00	1,262 11	1,867 43	890 00	2,795 91	75 94	4,693 67	10,471 20
Lewis Warner,	. . . Hampshire,	48,000 00	-	2,346 62	211 00	700 00	-	1,616 23	5,395 80
Joseph O. Hayden,	. . . Middlesex,	375,000 00	7,998 70	2,334 61	1,920 00	5,996 03	2,200 97	38,191 10	38,943 20
Henry Paddock,	. . . Nantucket,	3,800 00	25 00	107 35	-	380 24	-	87	257 40
Charles H. Smith,	. . . Norfolk,	150,000 00	-	626 02	464 45	1,509 27	-	3,715 17	16,625 75
Albert Davis,	. . . Plymouth,	90,000 00	-	1,006 39	-	1,495 47	281 10	727 92	13,304 60
Edward A. Brown,	. . . Worcester,	200,000 00	-	1,559 25	1,752 00	4,051 10	-	7,224 30	28,103 00
		\$1,614,837 99	\$13,564 32	\$18,328 84	\$9,395 45	\$26,344 04	\$3,560 75	\$103,259 80	\$166,672 05

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Continued.

RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Cities and Towns on Account of Highways and Bridges.	Loans.	Clerks of Court, Fees.	Truant Schools.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1894.	Total Receipts.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable,	-	-	\$16,000 00	\$359 45	-	\$861 50	\$7,042 77	\$48,099 43
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	\$99 41	-	39,000 00	1,220 82	\$279 00	100 74	27,202 91	154,975 14
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	1,158 77	\$48,359 22	160,000 00	1,924 10	2,202 85	211 68	88,980 63	588,968 37
Jonathan H. Munroe,	Dukes County,	-	134 52	10,000 00	102 05	-	2 00	5,706 96	24,064 33
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	1,897 09	300 00	160,000 00	3,760 68	5,863 72	220 46	172,091 77	644,652 18
Eugene A. Newcome,	Franklin,	-	540 00	8,000 00	701 07	-	30 00	10,993 92	60,623 71
William C. Marsh,	Hampden,	1,107 63	-	333,598 47	2,524 05	1,226 56	1,193 52	710 10	492,417 59
Lewis Warner,	Hampshire,	157 75	-	45,000 00	-	-	56 40	1,384 87	104,868 67
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	* 10,037 68	-	616,625 00	6,681 76	154 86	2,565 62	52,583 26	1,161,232 79
Henry Paddock,	Nantucket,	-	-	-	97 95	-	31 00	101 86	4,801 67
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	1,295 68	-	255,000 00	1,690 60	1,576 82	292 65	47,433 85	480,230 26
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	216 66	1,250 00	85,000 00	1,088 60	1,010 01	245 00	3,822 36	199,448 11
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	2,502 10	-	150,000 00	2,635 30	4,520 53	493 58	59,072 83	461,913 99
		\$18,472 77	\$50,583 74	\$1,875,223 47	\$22,786 43	\$16,894 35	\$6,304 15	\$477,128 09	\$4,426,296 24

\* Including premium on bonds.

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Support of Prisoners.	Salaries.	Dog License Money refunded and paid for Damages.	Highways and Bridges and Land Damages.	Building, Repairing and Furnishing County Buildings.	Paid on Principal of County Debt.
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$905 34	\$2,589 60	\$6,864 01	\$2,877 60	\$7,208 02	\$3,338 47	\$900 00
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	7,845 11	11,442 51	24,660 08	10,312 43	1,381 07	3,021 52	10,000 00
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, .	22,081 60	50,010 61	50,132 01	16,582 60	15,430 63	112,623 30	90,000 00
Jonathan H. Munroe, . . . .	Dukes County, .	867 78	324 85	2,052 80	518 80	722 30	140 52	5,800 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, .	9,431 32	57,053 56	43,649 68	21,308 58	37,208 80	1,751 31	150,000 00
Eugene A. Newcomb, . . . .	Franklin, .	1,579 95	1,489 08	8,005 00	3,318 90	2,148 80	3,060 52	1,000 00
William C. Marsh, . . . .	Hampden, .	16,584 28	12,808 97	33,756 29	9,149 52	187,435 08	8,298 12	35,000 00
Lewis Warner, . . . .	Hampshire, .	4,549 26	7,073 02	13,638 10	5,825 10	416 36	555 46	23,000 00
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	13,454 34	113,655 09	71,383 26	38,744 38	32,610 44	258,540 69	29,625 00
Henry Paddock, . . . .	Nantucket, .	-	311 13	1,406 98	313 40	85 70	310 64	-
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, .	4,926 03	13,786 78	22,975 00	15,339 66	3,443 54	184,225 34	-
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	6,830 85	6,087 42	23,566 20	12,793 77	16,061 90	2,743 51	25,000 00
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	3,441 66	38,695 32	48,560 96	28,013 52	-	116,173 67	-
		\$92,497 52	\$315,327 94	\$350,440 37	\$165,098 26	\$304,157 64	\$694,783 07	\$370,325 00



TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Continued.  
EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Paid on Temporary Loans.	Expenses Criminal Prosecutions.	Expenses Terms of Court.	Medical Examiners and Inquests.	Auditors and Masters.	Sheriff for Custody of Prisoners.	Expenses of District and Police Courts.
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$13,000 00	\$2,586 85	\$1,668 32	\$478 57	-	\$50 00	\$298 00
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	39,000 00	5,753 49	7,403 74	495 15	\$146 25	100 00	1,721 05
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, . .	100,000 00	15,385 65	16,983 24	2,580 92	2,186 53	-	5,685 63
Jonathan H. Munroe, . . . .	Dukes County, .	10,000 00	358 57	1,329 05	55 50	79 50	25 00	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, . .	60,000 00	33,410 91	26,831 71	2,178 22	3,026 43	150 00	-
Eugene A. Newcomb, . . . .	Franklin, . .	8,000 00	4,751 40	4,590 08	280 60	-	50 00	-
William C. Marsh, . . . .	Hampden, . .	126,000 00	6,867 18	15,729 27	1,942 90	1,003 50	-	1,370 00
Lewis Warner, . . . .	Hampshire, .	30,000 00	1,371 61	7,327 70	121 05	259 80	-	745 00
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	365,000 00	64,874 21	46,958 18	3,520 10	3,787 29	150 00	-
Henry Paddock, . . . .	Nantucket, .	50 00	223 34	1,126 04	13 00	45 00	-	-
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, . .	130,000 00	23,861 28	10,277 98	691 60	1,739 75	-	-
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, . .	70,000 00	6,670 99	10,199 34	376 30	477 50	20 00	-
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	-	14,659 72	23,302 08	2,401 40	2,614 69	-	11,294 12
		\$951,050 00	\$180,775 20	\$173,726 73	\$15,135 31	\$15,366 14	\$545 00	\$21,113 80

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Copying, Recording and Indexing.	Printing and Stationery.	Law Libraries.	Fuel, Light, etc., County Buildings.	Truant School.	Commitment of Insane Persons.	Travelling Expenses of County Commissioners.
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$305 00	\$1,049 27	\$340 50	\$513 91	-	\$361 75	\$370 71
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	230 20	2,076 18	2,449 00	639 14	\$1,621 09	973 98	85 78
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, .	6,896 96	5,261 08	2,384 85	6,994 89	4,204 09	2,397 20	458 42
Jonathan H. Munroe, . . . .	Dukes County, .	-	594 25	-	143 74	-	18 76	96 20
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, .	3,900 00	5,366 57	3,500 00	8,119 79	12,419 67	4,128 34	482 17
Eugene A. Newcomb, . . . .	Franklin, .	7,321 38	1,645 51	600 00	1,409 32	-	354 18	378 56
William C. Marsh, . . . .	Hampden, .	*3,562 04	-	1,072 65	7,330 33	5,472 45	1,593 36	155 32
Lewis Warner, . . . .	Hampshire, .	1,136 00	2,563 80	1,095 25	1,617 40	200 00	327 84	132 30
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	21,491 78	110,829 22	3,920 00	5,615 89	3,743 78	-	575 95
Henry Paddock, . . . .	Nantucket, .	50 00	597 59	31 25	70 60	-	71 11	-
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, .	2,267 75	4,116 06	-	14,694 53	2,813 24	1,066 71	284 65
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	931 09	3,459 88	244 50	4,439 66	1,859 46	1,075 18	-
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	9,744 74	4,424 95	3,752 00	9,367 35	8,429 64	2,709 63	600 92
		\$57,836 94	\$41,984 36	\$19,390 00	\$60,656 55	\$40,763 42	\$15,078 04	\$3,620 98

\* Includes printing and stationery.

† Includes copying north district deeds in southern registry.

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	State Treasurer Collateral Legacy Tax.	Miscel- laneous.	BALANCE IN TREASURY DEC. 31, 1894.			Total Expenditures.	Amount of County Debt Dec. 31, 1894.	Salary of Treasurer.
				Cash.	Deposits in Banks on Interest.	Deposits in Banks not on Interest.			
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . .	Barnstable, . . .	-	\$146 00	\$151 90	-	\$2,005 52	\$48,039 43	\$10,052 49	\$500 00
George H. Tucker, . . .	Berkshire, . . .	\$1,103 15	-	443 73	\$22,070 49	-	154,975 14	166,000 00	1,500 00
George F. Pratt, . . .	Bristol, . . .	-	64 10	-	60,009 06	15 00	588,968 37	502,500 00	1,800 00
Jonathan H. Munroe, . . .	Dukes County, . . .	-	115 75	-	-	820 96	24,064 33	8,103 33	300 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . .	Essex, . . .	2,949 92	375 00	1,515 35	155,894 85	-	644,652 18	210,000 00	2,200 00
Eugene A. Newcomb, . . .	Franklin, . . .	225 44	463 93	-	-	9,951 06	60,623 71	36,500 00	600 00
William C. Marsh, . . .	Hampden, . . .	1,262 11	973 00	260 57	14,790 65	-	402,472 59	342,000 00	1,500 00
Lewis Warner, . . .	Hampshire, . . .	-	9 00	-	2,904 02	-	104,868 07	90,000 00	800 00
Joseph O. Hayden, . . .	Middlesex, . . .	7,998 70	982 42	-	63,972 07	-	1,101,232 76	331,625 00	2,500 00
Henry Paddock, . . .	Nantucket, . . .	-	-	-	-	95 89	4,801 67	-	200 00
Charles H. Smith, . . .	Norfolk, . . .	-	3,075 41	227 33	37,412 62	3,000 00	480,230 26	125,000 00	1,800 00
Albert Davis, . . .	Plymouth, . . .	-	570 00	504 51	5,546 05	-	139,448 11	138,670 69	1,200 00
Edward A. Brown, . . .	Worcester, . . .	-	1,014 37	1,500 96	130,522 39	-	461,913 99	150,000 00	2,200 00
		\$13,539 32	\$8,389 58	\$4,094 44	\$493,722 20	\$15,978 43	\$4,420,296 24	-	-

TABLE No. 2. — Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894.

## RECEIPTS.

Clerk of Court.	County.	Fees accrued prior to July 1, 1888.	Sales of Writs.	Civil Entries.	Term Fees.	Executions.	Certificates and Affidavits.	Orders and Copies.	Naturalization.	Printing Law Cases.	Payments into Court under Statute and Rules of Court.	From Other Sources.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1894.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	-	\$3 95	\$297 00	-	\$1 25	\$14 25	\$9 00	\$19 00	-	-	\$15 00	-	\$359 45
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire	-	19 00	867 00	-	-	134 24	136 64	-	\$158 24	\$10,495 75	89 40	\$326 53	12,230 80
Simcoe Eorden,	Bristol,	-	34 35	1,662 00	-	-	50	194 05	-	177 25	1,496 00	35 00	500 00	4,099 15
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes Co.,	-	70	81 00	-	-	-	1 00	4 00	25 00	-	15 35	-	127 05
Dean Peabody,	Essex,	-	55 08	3,159 00	-	3 50	219 70	316 25	-	488 00	1,430 00	23 00	1,605 62	7,300 15
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	-	9 06	438 00	-	1 00	82 96	19 60	151 00	-	161 79	15 35	2 25	881 01
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	\$38 40	26 20	1,905 00	\$14 80	75	190 60	91 50	168 00	416 00	2,533 68	-	1,955 84	7,340 77
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	-	8 85	498 00	-	1 50	80 00	71 50	76 00	262 00	1,150 00	14 75	39 90	2,202 50
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	-	76 90	4,830 00	-	1 75	281 51	419 70	-	1,071 90	3,752 07	-	4,985 44	15,419 27
Josiah F. Murphey,	Nantucket,	-	40	39 00	-	-	21 50	4 00	23 00	-	-	9 00	-	96 90
Erastus Worthington,	Norfolk,	-	14 20	1,212 00	-	2 50	65 50	187 65	11 00	327 00	3,050 00	52 15	789 07	5,711 07
Edward E. Hobart,	Plymouth,	-	5 35	1,025 00	-	-	8 75	26 50	-	-	-	11 00	-	1,088 10
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	-	5 10	1,746 00	-	-	144 75	444 50	-	1,339 00	4,554 19	1,770 04	169 40	10,172 98
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	-	308 95	16,002 00	-	51 25	973 25	609 25	-	3,048 90	5,900 96	523 27	8,453 46	35,871 29
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	-	-	-	-	-	162 70	-	20 00	-	16,550 00	-	1,800 00	18,552 70
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	-	27 80	2,151 00	-	-	123 00	266 85	320 00	-	5,750 00	49 00	1,414 82	10,102 47
		\$38 40	\$595 89	\$35,912 00	\$14 80	\$63 50	\$2,503 21	\$2,791 99	\$792 00	\$7,313 29	\$56,835 94	\$2,622 34	\$22,042 33	\$131,525 66

TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

Clerk of Court.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Retained half excess Fees accrued prior to July 1, 1898.	Paid for Printing Law Cases.	Paid from Amount held under the Statute by Order of the Court.	Paid other Parties.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1894.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$359 45	-	\$101 74	\$7,096 05	\$5 00	\$3,136 29	\$359 45	\$1,000 00
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	1,220 82	-	177 25	1,496 00	-	500 00	12,220 80	2,800 00
Sharon Borden,	Bristol,	1,925 90	-	25 00	-	-	-	4,099 15	4,000 00
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County,	102 05	-	488 00	-	-	-	127 05	600 00
Dean Penbody,	Essex,	3,776 53	-	-	2,232 38	-	803 24	7,300 15	5,200 00
Edward E. Lyman,	Franklin,	716 97	-	-	164 04	-	-	881 01	1,800 00
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	2,524 05	\$19 20	308 00	3,054 09	-	1,435 43	7,340 77	3,500 00
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	1,263 90	-	-	750 25	-	188 35	2,202 50	2,300 00
Theodore O. Hurd,	Middlesex,	6,681 76	-	-	7,561 64	-	1,175 87	15,419 27	6,000 00
Joseph F. Murphy,	Nantucket,	96 90	-	-	-	-	-	96 90	600 00
Erasmus Worthington,	Norfolk,	1,501 00	-	327 00	3,090 52	32 90	759 65	5,711 07	2,800 00
Edward B. Hobart,	Plymouth,	1,088 10	-	-	-	-	-	1,088 10	2,000 00
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	3,608 80	-	1,339 00	24 51	441 59	4,699 08	10,172 98	6,500 00
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	18,508 92	-	2,681 50	5,120 00	134 42	9,426 45	35,871 29	6,500 00
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	882 70	-	-	16,850 00	-	800 00	18,532 70	6,000 00
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	2,955 30	-	-	4,750 00	-	2,397 17	10,102 47	6,200 00
		\$47,273 15	\$19 20	\$5,507 49	\$52,790 38	\$613 91	\$25,321 53	\$131,525 06	



TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894.

## RECEIPTS.

	From De- fendants for Fines.	From De- fendants for Expenses.	From De- fendants for Forfeitures.	Complaints in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail Depos- ited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturaliza- tion.
Frederick C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . .	\$363 00	-	-	-	-	-	\$9 75	\$56 00	\$6 50	-
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, .	341 00	\$21 65	-	-	-	-	3 70	20 00	9 45	-
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . .	1,384 64	-	-	-	-	-	14 00	85 00	2 85	\$155 00
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . . .	1,206 00	424 96	-	\$1 50	-	\$250 00	16 95	226 00	22 25	135 00
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, .	1,238 49	183 75	-	6 50	-	100 00	21 55	154 00	25 00	30 00
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . . .	15,982 20	939 64	-	27 00	-	1,650 00	36 35	241 00	30 05	621 00
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . . .	5,275 23	104 44	-	-	-	-	34 25	323 00	97 50	793 00
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . . .	2,813 00	143 43	\$94 00	6 00	-	500 00	45 45	225 00	82 90	189 00
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . . .	2,123 68	-	-	-	-	-	4 65	103 00	11 00	-
William Ferry, clerk, Salem, . . . .	3,544 50	56 89	-	-	-	200 00	59 00	301 00	44 65	304 00
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . . .	1,297 15	-	-	-	-	1,534 00	11 45	72 00	9 50	-
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . . . .	748 02	30 45	-	4 50	3 00	-	19 18	120 00	7 00	110 00
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . .	2,913 34	6 96	-	9 00	-	760 00	46 00	294 00	22 75	169 00
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . . .	1,208 12	-	-	1 50	1 00	-	4 70	45 00	6 50	77 00
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . . .	965 00	-	-	-	-	-	3 75	65 00	2 25	-
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, .	7,985 50	105 87	-	-	2 00	400 00	13 75	143 00	118 25	57 00
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . . .	7,985 50	99 71	-	-	-	2,383 00	54 25	813 00	557 83	88 00
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . . .	4,563 00	-	-	13 00	-	-	63 15	460 00	288 25	55 00
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . . .	2,181 08	16 37	-	10 50	-	1,017 00	30 11	289 00	22 50	76 00
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . . .	3,805 00	26 38	-	8 50	-	-	22 85	191 00	111 00	165 00
J. P. S. Churchhill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	4,944 80	26 38	-	13 50	-	450 00	33 40	249 00	131 25	293 00
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . . . .	830 00	16 50	-	1 35	-	-	7 75	103 00	52 00	43 00
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . . .	3,051 83	-	-	-	-	-	6 75	72 00	28 25	55 00
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . .	456 62	154 45	-	-	-	-	4 02	29 00	4 25	61 00
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . . .	1,358 00	11 08	-	1 50	-	-	8 20	61 00	2 00	34 00
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . . .	1,080 50	-	-	-	-	-	12 45	60 00	7 50	315 00
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . . .	2,847 00	152 80	-	6 00	1 00	-	18 70	103 00	12 00	159 00
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . . .	1,189 66	1 00	34 34	1 50	-	-	10 40	43 00	3 75	-
A. J. Bartholomew, justice, Southbridge, .	1,097 40	194 33	305 00	-	-	-	12 20	78 00	6 00	-
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . .	1,548 50	4 08	-	-	-	200 00	7 45	79 00	6 00	-
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . .	5,960 40	-	-	-	-	-	193 15	32 00	2 75	-
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester, . . . .	\$86,028 69	\$2,664 74	\$433 34	\$111 85	\$9 00	\$13,738 00	\$835 96	\$6,354 00	\$2,127 73	\$4,921 00

TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894 — Continued.

		Fees not payable to Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Coats, Wit. fees.	From County final Coats.	City or Town — Coats in By-laws.	Other Money.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1894.	Total Receipts.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable,	First District Barnstable,	-	-	\$1,000 00	\$280 60	-	-	-	-	\$1,715 85
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown,	Second District Barnstable,	-	-	1,000 00	311 90	\$6 55	-	-	-	1,714 25
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams,	Northern Berkshire,	\$263 00	-	800 00	500 00	-	-	\$61 99	\$20 00	3,886 48
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield,	Central Berkshire,	53 25	\$169 98	1,000 00	500 00	-	-	-	-	4,005 89
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington,	Southern Berkshire,	38 25	150 74	600 00	531 30	30 00	-	-	43 50	3,155 08
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	Second District Bristol,	108 00	-	1,800 00	3,097 56	-	-	-	619 42	25,122 22
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	Third District Bristol,	168 75	141 16	1,300 00	1,082 60	-	-	-	1,857 78	11,371 71
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton,	First District Bristol,	103 00	3 70	1,100 00	967 50	-	-	-	-	6,178 98
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury,	Second District Essex,	35 00	3 18	1,200 00	149 70	-	-	-	-	3,677 59
William Perry, clerk, Salem,	First District Essex,	284 00	37 67	1,300 00	81 55	-	-	-	20 00	6,233 26
George Robinson, justice, Palmer,	Eastern Hampden,	68 00	13 00	1,200 00	400 00	-	-	-	37 41	4,642 51
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield,	Western Hampden,	67 00	32 28	600 00	325 00	-	-	-	25 00	2,091 43
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	Hampshire,	130 00	117 00	1,191 69	700 00	-	-	-	783 45	7,143 19
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	First District Northern Middlesex,	8 00	-	600 00	400 00	-	-	17 44	11 87	2,363 69
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord,	Central Middlesex,	-	26 35	800 00	300 00	-	-	-	26 06	2,205 85
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	First District Southern Middlesex,	48 75	-	800 00	100 00	-	-	-	4 03	2,843 50
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	First District Eastern Middlesex,	45 50	27 00	2,100 00	-	48 16	-	-	206 24	14,421 19
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	Third District Eastern Middlesex,	100 00	-	1,400 00	-	-	-	-	305 52	7,234 92
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	Second District Eastern Middlesex,	432 75	53 36	974 97	-	-	-	-	375 97	5,479 61
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn,	Fourth District Eastern Middlesex,	265 75	-	900 00	500 00	-	-	-	923 33	6,892 43
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy,	Eastern Norfolk,	67 50	10 00	1,000 00	825 00	-	-	-	-	8,043 83
B. E. Doody, clerk, Stoughton,	Southern Norfolk,	34 00	-	500 00	500 00	-	-	-	219 32	2,306 92
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	Second District Plymouth,	6 00	-	650 00	215 40	-	-	-	-	4,085 23
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	Third District Plymouth,	106 25	-	500 00	76 20	-	-	-	40 30	1,432 09
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	Fourth District Plymouth,	82 00	-	600 00	200 00	-	-	-	-	2,357 78
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	Second District Eastern Worcester,	72 50	-	600 00	137 65	-	-	-	-	2,285 60
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	First District Northern Worcester,	59 25	-	800 00	400 00	-	-	-	-	4,558 75
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	Third District Southern Worcester,	2 75	-	1,600 00	101 20	-	-	-	50 30	3,037 90
A. J. Bartholomew, justice, Southbridge,	First District Southern Worcester,	24 00	-	1,500 00	64 30	75 00	-	-	25 97	3,382 20
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	Second District Southern Worcester,	-	-	1,400 00	200 00	-	-	-	33 50	3,478 53
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough,	First District Eastern Worcester,	-	-	1,000 00	75 00	-	-	41 80	12 05	1,615 43
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester,	Central Worcester,	-	-	2,250 00	-	-	-	-	-	14,877 55
		\$2,673 25	\$785 42	\$34,066 66	\$12,992 46	\$159 71	-	\$121 23	\$5,788 40	\$173,841 44

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Continued.  
EXPENDITURES.

	County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurers.	Complain- ants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable,	\$36 55	\$172 08	\$5 00	-	\$185 92	\$316 30
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown,	85 49	261 45	15 00	-	80 20	272 11
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams,	197 60	916 82	42 64	-	1,037 48	603 14
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pltistfield,	651 70	1,155 00	51 00	\$169 98	277 26	647 70
A. B. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington,	269 05	1,238 49	-	255 74	183 75	532 15
D. J. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	1,124 64	16,074 05	42 90	2,161 80	73 15	3,042 90
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	1,800 95	6,660 42	-	94 00	187 13	929 30
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton,	548 35	2,729 55	60 00	500 70	164 48	960 90
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury,	118 65	2,017 08	-	58 80	49 88	180 20
William Perry, clerk, Salem,	91 00	3,367 38	55 00	221 00	173 71	704 50
George Robinson, justice, Palmer,	262 40	1,227 16	5 00	1,550 44	46 55	230 55
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield,	299 68	705 37	5 00	61 70	-	317 40
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	265 92	2,749 34	17 94	877 00	-	920 08
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	77 00	387 59	55 00	-	765 53	449 53
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord,	34 25	414 79	-	-	456 01	500 80
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	67 00	507 73	5 35	300 00	575 09	380 60
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	1,369 20	7,051 43	83 70	2,053 04	560 31	997 20
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	273 80	4,527 70	-	72 72	213 85	590 30
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	70 00	1,185 36	83 50	1,064 36	516 72	316 50
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn,	41 00	4,098 00	20 00	-	-	807 30
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy,	525 40	2,464 86	24 83	485 43	2,436 01	1,039 80
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton,	288 75	880 67	-	50 00	4 40	429 80
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	89 37	1,615 76	7 00	-	1,114 32	537 15
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	106 70	359 20	80 00	5 00	98 82	157 45
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Warcham,	394 95	1,289 95	5 00	62 23	11 90	126 68
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	369 40	580 73	15 00	40 00	137 65	330 30
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	55 78	627 58	16 84	20 00	2,335 38	330 30
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	213 87	310 52	2 87	-	899 14	105 30
A. J. Bartholomew, justice, Southbridge,	92 45	310 40	127 60	200 00	707 71	278 22
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	41 40	808 67	42 08	2 15	701 83	200 40
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough,	1,713 35	302 72	-	4,150 00	142 46	126 70
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester,	\$11,820 65	1,383 45	231 30	\$14,458 96	3,975 65	1,173 80
		\$68,381 30	\$1,111 02		\$18,419 41	\$18,351 74

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Concluded.

		EXPENDITURES.						
		Amount Retained for Own Use.	Salary.	Cash Balance, Dec. 31, 1894.	Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers Certified to City or Town Treasurers.		
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable.	First District Barnstable.	-	\$1,000 00	-	\$1,715 85	\$322 31		
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown.	Second District Barnstable.	-	1,000 00	-	1,714 25	196 80		
Edwin B. Gady, clerk, North Adams.	Northern Berkshire.	\$263 00	800 00	\$25 80	3,886 48	291 02		
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield.	Central Berkshire.	53 25	1,000 00	-	4,005 89	163 74		
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington.	Southern Berkshire.	38 25	600 00	37 65	3,155 08	809 82		
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River.	Second District Bristol.	108 00	1,800 00	694 78	25,122 22	4,526 42		
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford.	Third District Bristol.	168 75	1,300 00	141 16	11,371 71	300 36		
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton.	First District Bristol.	103 00	1,100 00	3 00	6,178 98	3,655 94		
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury.	Second District Essex.	35 00	1,200 00	17 98	3,677 59	-		
William Perry, clerk, Salem.	First District Essex.	284 00	1,300 00	36 67	6,233 26	152 19		
George Robinson, justice, Palmer.	Eastern Hampden.	68 00	1,200 00	52 41	4,642 51	1,412 14		
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield.	Western Hampden.	70 00	600 00	32 28	2,031 43	565 20		
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton.	Hampshire.	130 00	1,191 69	991 22	7,143 19	2,170 08		
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer.	First District Northern Middlesex.	8 00	600 00	21 01	2,363 69	352 46		
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord.	Central Middlesex.	-	800 00	-	2,205 85	-		
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham.	First District Southern Middlesex.	48 75	800 00	158 98	2,843 50	293 66		
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden.	First District Eastern Middlesex.	45 50	2,100 00	160 81	14,421 19	-		
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge.	Third District Eastern Middlesex.	100 00	1,400 00	56 55	7,234 92	-		
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham.	Second District Eastern Middlesex.	432 75	974 97	835 45	3,479 61	31 75		
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn.	Fourth District Eastern Middlesex.	265 75	900 00	760 38	6,892 43	278 72		
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy.	Eastern Norfolk.	67 50	1,000 00	300 00	8,043 83	953 30		
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton.	Southern Norfolk.	34 00	500 00	119 30	2,306 92	1,363 92		
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington.	Second District Plymouth.	6 00	650 00	-	4,085 23	1,159 94		
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth.	Third District Plymouth.	106 25	500 00	36 00	1,432 09	91 66		
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Warcham.	Fourth District Plymouth.	82 00	600 00	73 32	2,357 78	590 00		
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton.	Second District Eastern Worcester.	72 50	600 00	-	2,285 60	106 46		
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner.	First District Northern Worcester.	59 25	800 00	-	4,558 75	428 09		
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford.	Third District Southern Worcester.	2 75	1,600 00	47 20	3,037 90	389 97		
Andrew J. Bartholomew, justice, Southbridge.	First District Southern Worcester.	24 00	1,500 00	220 40	3,382 20	1,238 22		
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge.	Second District Southern Worcester.	-	1,400 00	53 10	3,478 53	892 80		
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough.	First District Eastern Worcester.	-	1,000 00	-	1,615 43	327 03		
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester.	Central Worcester.	-	2,250 00	-	14,877 55	1,266 71		
		\$2,676 25	\$34,066 66	\$4,555 45	\$173,841 44	-		



TABLE No. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894.

## RECEIPTS.

	Defendants.	Fines.	Defendants.	Expenses.	Forfeitures.	Complainants in Bastardy	Defendants in Bastardy	Bail Depos- ited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturaliza- tion.
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee,		\$839 70	\$11 00	-	-	-	-	-	\$7 60	\$58 00	\$20	-
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown,	Berkshire,	811 09	6 00	-	-	-	-	-	4 45	23 00	-	-
Chas. D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester,	Berkshire,	4,897 08	91 55	-	-	-	-	-	70 30	236 00	39 00	\$311 00
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill,	Essex,	6,597 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 45	332 00	34 90	144 00
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence,	Essex,	7,326 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 00	267 00	15 50	931 00
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn,	Essex,	7,117 00	3 00	-	-	-	-	-	98 20	594 00	301 25	165 00
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	Essex,	889 78	35 32	-	-	-	-	-	6 30	64 00	16 00	95 00
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee,	Hampden,	2,804 00	-	-	-	\$15 00	\$4 00	-	12 90	78 00	24 00	111 00
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	Hampden,	6,435 00	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,415 00	74 10	316 00	95 00	481 00
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	Hampden,	6,801 70	-	-	-	-	-	4,109 00	95 69	738 00	124 00	208 00
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	Middlesex,	7,652 61	58 47	-	-	7 50	-	-	106 10	515 00	153 68	864 00
J. F. J. Querson, clerk, Marlborough,	Middlesex,	1,982 61	-	-	-	2 50	-	-	10 50	91 00	22 75	147 00
Henry L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton,	Middlesex,	1,817 04	5 00	-	-	-	-	200 00	17 95	138 00	75 65	374 00
Herbert A. Chaplin, clerk, Somerville,	Middlesex,	4,095 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 15	310 00	132 65	5 00
Harry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline,	Norfolk,	901 01	4 60	-	-	-	-	50 00	13 05	137 00	17 75	59 00
Harry W. Flag, clerk, Brockton,	Plymouth,	5,250 40	-	-	-	-	-	5,956 00	39 01	172 00	73 75	317 00
Joseph N. Curley, clerk, Chelsea,	Suffolk,	5,495 00	-	\$120 00	-	-	-	300 00	23 05	179 00	31 00	31 00
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	Worcester,	4,982 44	124 84	-	-	9 00	-	5,960 00	55 35	251 00	26 50	305 00
		\$76,694 93	\$339 78	\$120 00	\$120 00	\$34 00	\$4 00	\$19,990 00	\$727 15	\$4,619 00	\$1,190 78	\$4,548 00



TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Rees not payable to any Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	Salary from County.	From County for Criminal Costs. With Expenses.	From County for Sundry Expenses.	From City or Towns, Costs in By-laws.	Other Moneys.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1894.	Total Receipts.
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee, . . . . .	-	-	\$1,000 00	\$210 16	-	-	-	\$18 60	\$2,152 26
Keyes Danforth, justice, Williamstown, . . . . .	-	-	300 00	79 50	-	-	-	-	1,224 04
Chas. D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester, . . . . .	-	-	1,000 00	715 72	-	-	-	175 00	7,595 65
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill, . . . . .	\$272 75	-	1,000 00	314 15	-	-	-	-	8,700 83
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence, . . . . .	-	-	1,400 00	122 95	-	-	-	-	10,087 25
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn, . . . . .	57 25	-	1,400 00	500 00	-	-	-	2,873 20	13,108 90
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport, . . . . .	11 00	-	800 00	139 00	-	-	-	37 02	2,099 32
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee, . . . . .	176 00	-	500 00	230 00	-	\$5 90	-	-	3,954 90
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke, . . . . .	360 25	\$40 00	1,300 00	375 40	-	-	-	-	12,892 75
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield, . . . . .	-	90 55	1,400 00	582 30	-	-	-	7 03	14,156 27
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell, . . . . .	149 95	29 20	2,000 00	1,339 59	-	-	-	2,506 10	15,382 20
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough, . . . . .	107 25	-	800 00	-	-	-	-	71 75	3,234 75
Henry L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton, . . . . .	55 25	16 00	900 00	100 00	-	-	-	321 46	4,020 35
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville, . . . . .	422 00	-	1,000 00	500 00	\$5 15	-	-	38 71	6,541 66
Henry M. Williams, clerk, Brookline, . . . . .	7 00	-	500 00	500 00	-	-	-	515 64	2,205 05
Harry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton, . . . . .	127 75	-	800 00	400 00	-	-	-	157 85	13,293 76
Joseph N. Curley, clerk, Chelsea, . . . . .	422 00	-	1,200 00	-	-	-	-	85 00	7,885 25
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg, . . . . .	531 25	-	1,000 00	386 10	-	-	-	-	13,631 48
	\$2,699 70	\$175 75	\$18,300 00	\$5,994 87	\$5 15	\$5 90	-	\$6,807 36	\$142,256 37

TABLE No. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894 — Concluded.  
EXPENDITURES.

	To County Treasurer.	To City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Amount Re- tained for own Use.	Salary.	Cash Balance Dec. 31, 1894.	Total Expend- itures.	Fees and Expen- ses of Officers. Certified to City and Town Treasurers.
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee,	\$71 25	\$850 70	-	-	-	\$205 12	-	\$1,000 00	\$25 19	\$2,152 26	\$586 65
K. Danforth, justice, Williamstown,	27 49	735 09	-	\$6 00	-	155 50	-	300 00	-	1,224 04	296 24
Chas. D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester,	885 55	3,876 06	-	93 74	\$0 62	712 30	-	1,000 00	1,027 38	7,595 65	-
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill,	606 35	6,056 59	-	60 00	480 69	314 15	\$272 75	1,000 00	-	8,790 53	32 32
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence,	931 00	7,256 80	\$30 00	40 00	-	429 45	-	1,400 00	-	10,087 25	-
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn,	3,661 45	7,097 00	-	20 00	-	500 00	57 25	1,400 00	373 20	13,108 90	-
E. F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	142 70	839 75	15 00	-	52 95	157 60	11 00	800 00	80 32	2,099 32	-
C. J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee,	208 20	2,697 90	92 70	-	18 40	261 70	176 00	500 00	-	3,954 90	-
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	967 10	5,805 59	40 00	3,415 00	629 41	375 40	360 25	1,300 00	-	12,892 75	-
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	1,165 40	6,351 69	25 00	4,306 20	322 63	582 30	-	1,400 00	3 05	14,156 27	113 45
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	1,554 41	6,032 03	134 22	49 20	759 66	1,657 92	149 95	2,000 00	3,044 81	15,382 20	50 83
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlboro',	147 00	1,982 00	-	55	-	1,182 00	107 25	800 00	15 95	3,234 75	-
H. L. Whittlessey, clerk, W. Newton,	344 00	1,460 44	5 00	216 00	205 13	280 80	55 25	900 00	553 73	4,020 35	-
H. A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville,	484 80	4,038 50	56 50	5 15	18 40	492 30	422 00	1,000 00	42 41	6,541 66	-
H. M. Williams, clerk, Brookline,	243 77	785 78	20 00	66 54	199 38	81 90	7 00	500 00	300 68	2,205 05	1,039 05
Harry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton,	601 76	5,069 66	177 50	5,756 00	3 24	388 82	127 75	800 00	869 03	13,293 76	499 36
Joseph N. Curley, clerk, Chelsea,	383 25	5,347 10	86 00	445 00	1 90	-	422 00	1,200 00	-	7,885 25	-
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	646 85	4,250 94	-	5,827 08	735 16	440 20	531 25	1,000 00	200 00	13,631 48	245 15
	\$13,072 29	\$70,533 62	\$681 92	\$20,306 46	\$3,409 17	\$7,217 46	\$2,699 70	\$18,300 00	\$6,035 75	\$142,256 37	-

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894.*

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants. Fines.	From Defendants. Expenses.	Copies.	Complain- ants in Bastardy Process.	Defendants in Bastardy. (Bonds.)	Naturali- zation Fees.	Bail Fees, etc., not pay- able to Public Authority.	Bail Money deposited in Lieu of Sureties.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston, .	\$47,856 00	\$10 85	\$30 75	\$79 50	\$21 00	-	\$13 75	\$48,925 00
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil), Boston, *	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 75	-
Orsino G. Sleeper, clerk (Civil), Boston, †	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 50	-
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, .	3,529 00	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	1,100 00
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, .	4,835 21	-	-	6 00	-	-	915 00	800 00
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, .	5,097 01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury, .	12,636 44	-	2 50	25 50	-	\$1 00	2 00	6,784 00
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, .	1,454 37	-	-	3 00	-	3 00	147 00	270 00
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, .	3,184 00	3 00	-	6 00	-	-	354 50	400 00
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton, .	1,518 00	14 47	5 10	-	-	4 00	-	-
	\$80,110 03	\$28 32	\$38 35	\$120 00	\$21 00	\$8 00	\$1,768 50	\$58,280 00

\* To June 1.

† From June 1.

TABLE NO. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	Salary from County.	From County for Witness Fees, etc.	From Parties in Civil Cases.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From Other Parties.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1894.	Total Receipts.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston, . . . . .	\$3,000 00	-	-	-	-	\$1,500 00	\$101,437 85
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil), Boston, * . . . .	1,250 00	-	\$7,542 25	-	-	-	8,807 00
Orsino G. Sleeper, clerk (Civil), Boston, † . . . .	1,750 00	-	9,862 10	-	-	-	11,633 60
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	1,400 00	\$610 60	143 75	-	-	100 00	7,183 35
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	1,400 00	1,088 61	136 80	\$80 00	-	-	9,241 62
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	1,300 00	-	45 50	-	-	79 00	6,521 51
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury, . . . . .	1,500 00	-	421 55	-	-	200 00	21,572 99
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	1,000 00	-	89 55	-	\$462 89	324 70	3,754 51
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	1,000 00	-	86 65	-	-	194 40	5,228 55
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton, . . . . .	-	-	41 05	-	-	-	1,582 82
	\$13,600 00	\$1,699 21	\$18,369 20	\$80 00	\$462 89	\$2,398 10	\$176,963 60

\* To June 1.

† From June 1.

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Paid Collector.	Paid Complaintants or Informants.	Retained for Salary.	Retained Fees, Bail, etc.	Bail Money returned to Defendants.	Bail paid Clerk of Superior Court.	Witness Fees.	Officers' Expenses.	Other Persons.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1894.	Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers certified to City and Town Treasurers.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston,	\$50,573 10	-	\$3,000 00	\$13 75	\$46,551 00	-	-	-	\$100 00	\$1,200 00	\$101,437 85	-
John F. Brown, clerk (Civil), Boston, *	7,542 25	-	1,250 00	14 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,807 00	-
Orsino G. Sleeper, clerk (Civil), Boston, †	9,862 10	-	1,750 00	21 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,633 60	-
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, .	2,482 00	\$165 00	1,400 00	300 00	-	\$1,100 00	\$610 60	-	206 00	919 75	7,183 35	-
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, .	5,013 01	25 00	1,400 00	915 00	800 00	-	1,088 61	-	-	-	9,241 62	-
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown,	5,221 51	-	1,300 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,521 51	-
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury, .	11,173 35	54 40	1,500 00	4 50	6,484 00	-	1,826 94	\$162 30	67 50	300 00	21,572 99	-
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, W. Roxbury,	1,549 92	-	1,000 00	147 00	570 00	-	380 10	-	71 99	35 50	3,754 51	\$38 50
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, .	2,196 45	-	1,000 00	354 50	300 00	100 00	278 30	64 00	14 80	920 50	5,228 55	-
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton, .	1,582 62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,582 62	40 03
	\$67,196 31	\$244 40	\$13,600 00	\$1,771 00	\$54,705 00	\$1,200 00	\$4,184 55	\$226 30	\$460 29	\$3,375 75	\$176,963 60	-

\* To June 1.

† From June 1.



TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894.*

## RECEIPTS.

NAME.	Town.	County.	From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Expenses.	Civil Fees, Entries.	Civil Fees, Inquests.	Civil Fees, Poor Debtor Proceedings.
William C. Spaulding,	W. Stockbridge,	Berkshire,	\$104 81	\$106 74	\$24 00	-	\$10 00
Charles J. McIlwaine,	Edgartown,	Dukes County,	44 70	8 65	-	-	-
Allen Cook,	West Tisbury,	"	-	-	2 00	-	-
George H. Poor,	Andover,	Essex,	245 00	-	-	-	-
George L. Weil,	North Andover,	"	35 00	-	-	-	-
Orlando B. Tenney,	Georgetown,	"	84 00	11 10	-	\$10 10	-
Charles A. Sayward,	Ipwich,	"	302 00	-	-	-	-
Stephen Gilman,	Lynnfield,	"	-	-	-	-	-
William C. Fabens,	Marblehead,	"	-	-	-	-	-
William Nutting, Jr.,	Marblehead,	"	440 00	-	-	-	-
William M. Rogers,	Methuen,	"	339 75	7 16	-	-	-
Joseph T. Wilson,	Nahant,	"	397 00	30 90	-	-	-
Amos Merrill,	Peabody,	"	1,362 35	-	12 20	-	-
J. Scott Todd,	Rowley,	"	20 00	-	-	-	-
George M. Amerige,	Saugus,	"	168 00	-	-	-	-
Henry W. Billings,	Conway,	Franklin,	10 00	-	23 00	20 60	5 00
Parker D. Martin,	South Deerfield,	"	156 00	-	9 00	-	-
Fred. L. Greene,	Greenfield,	"	601 50	-	19 50	-	-
Dana Malone,	Greenfield,	"	260 00	-	-	-	-
Erastus F. Gunn,	Montague,	"	62 00	-	-	-	-
Charles Pomeroy,	Northfield,	"	8 00	-	-	-	-
Elisha S. Hall,	Orange,	"	471 00	-	5 00	-	-
Vaniah M. Porter,	Charlemont,	"	20 00	-	10 00	-	-
Samuel D. Bardwell,	Shelburne Falls,	"	135 30	-	-	-	-
William S. Dana,	Turner's Falls,	"	425 00	-	-	-	-
George L. Hemenway,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex,	217 26	-	2 00	-	-
Charles L. Hill,	Hudson,	"	278 00	-	-	-	-
Ralph E. Joslin,	Hudson,	"	40 00	-	-	-	-
Henry C. Mulligan,	Natick,	"	736 30	-	30 00	-	-
Allen Coffin,	Nantucket,	Nantucket,	88 30	-	2 00	-	-
C. Hadwen Crowley,	Nantucket,	"	6 00	-	6 00	-	-
Rufus G. Fairbanks,	Medway,	"	800 87	-	83 00	-	15 00
Nathan A. Cook,	Bellingham,	Norfolk,	-	-	-	40 00	-
Thos. H. Wakefield,	Dedham,	"	488 51	24 71	17 00	27 80	47 00

Orestes T. Doe, .	.	.	.	.	Franklin,	.	.	16 00	-	-	57 95	-	23 00
Henry B. Terry, .	.	.	.	.	Hyde Park,	.	.	798 00	-	-	379 00	22 75	3 00
Emery Grover, .	.	.	.	.	Needham,	.	.	379 00	5 74	-	17 00	26 30	5 00
John C. Lane, .	.	.	.	.	Norwood,	.	.	252 00	2 41	-	14 00	-	-
Charles R. Darling, .	.	.	.	.	Walpole,	.	.	10 00	-	-	1 00	-	-
C. Everett Washburne,	.	.	.	.	Wellesley,	.	.	32 00	30 61	-	5 00	-	-
Samuel Warner,	.	.	.	.	Wrentham,	.	.	488 76	-	-	7 00	10 00	-
Matthew Walker,	.	.	.	.	Barre,	Worcester,	.	65 30	6 66	-	19 00	-	-
John Mulcahy, .	.	.	.	.	Brookfield,	"	.	619 00	-	-	-	10 10	-
Henry E. Cottle, .	.	.	.	.	Brookfield,	"	.	135 00	-	-	-	-	-
John F. Green, .	.	.	.	.	Brookfield,	"	.	190 00	-	-	4 00	-	-
Chauncey W. Carter,	.	.	.	.	Hardwick,	"	.	119 77	-	-	-	25 13	-
William E. White,	.	.	.	.	Leominster,	"	.	309 00	-	-	-	10 00	-
Sylvander Bothwell,	.	.	.	.	Leominster,	"	.	677 00	37 90	-	-	-	-
Stephen W. Trowbridge,	.	.	.	.	No. Brookfield,	"	.	18 00	33 91	-	-	-	-
Albert W. Curtis,	.	.	.	.	Rutland,	"	.	1,060 28	7 68	-	-	-	-
Luther Hill,	.	.	.	.	Spencer,	"	.	359 00	-	-	2 00	-	-
John W. Tyler, .	.	.	.	.	Warren,	"	.	590 00	96 30	-	1 00	-	-
Horace W. Bush,	.	.	.	.	W. Brookfield,	"	.	195 00	47 67	-	5 00	-	-
Frank B. Spalter,	.	.	.	.	Winchendon,	"	.	341 00	143 54	-	-	-	-
\$15,000 76									\$601 68	\$377 65	\$202 78	\$108 00	

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

NAME.	Town.	County.	FROM COUNTY TREASURER.				Other Civil Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Fees advanced by Justice.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1894.	Total Receipts.
			Justice Fees.	Officers' Fees.	Witness Fees.	Advanced for Fees.					
William C. Spaulding,	W. Sockbridge,	Berkshire,	\$80 50	\$8 60	\$41 90	\$25 00	—	\$400 00	—	\$20 19	\$614 10
Charles J. McIlvaine,	Edgartown,	Dukes County,	167 43	—	—	—	—	46 07	\$40 20	—	531 58
Allen Look,	West Tisbury,	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 65
George H. Poor,	Andover,	Essex,	140 50	—	20 00	—	—	4 00	—	16 30	427 80
George L. Weil,	North Andover,	"	86 00	—	25 00	—	—	—	—	118 50	264 50
Orlando B. Tenney,	Georgetown,	"	83 00	—	—	—	26 88	—	—	20	206 18
Charles A. Sayward,	Ipswich,	"	432 50	1 50	63 00	—	3 50	11 00	—	4 38	827 98
Stephen Gilman,	Lynnfield,	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
William C. Fabens,	Marblehead,	"	27 10	—	2 40	—	—	—	—	12 41	41 91
William Nutting, Jr.,	Marblehead,	"	626 10	—	45 90	—	5 00	16 29	—	228 83	1,360 12
William M. Rogers,	Methuen,	"	391 50	—	50 00	—	—	—	—	46 00	834 41
Joseph T. Wilson,	Nahant,	"	186 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 00	625 40
Amos Merrill,	Peabody,	"	934 00	—	—	—	—	20 00	—	150 76	2,479 31
J. Scott Todd,	Rowley,	"	52 50	—	7 50	—	—	—	—	—	80 00
George M. Amerige,	Saugus,	"	190 00	—	81 20	—	—	—	3 40	5 00	417 60
Henry W. Billings,	Conway,	Franklin,	6 00	—	5 00	—	—	—	—	—	41 60
Parker D. Martin,	South Deerfield,	"	304 12	—	75 00	—	2 00	—	—	119 96	685 08
Fred. L. Greene,	Greenfield,	"	410 50	—	100 00	—	5 75	15 00	—	29 25	1,141 75
Dana Malone,	Greenfield,	"	416 77	—	75 00	—	—	—	1 85	—	802 37
Erastus F. Gunn,	Montague,	"	61 25	—	70 00	—	—	—	—	—	193 25
Charles Pomeroy,	Northfield,	"	21 60	—	4 60	—	—	—	—	—	39 40
Eliza S. Hall,	Orange,	"	182 50	—	50 00	—	—	—	5 20	—	703 50
Vanah M. Porter,	Charlemont,	"	18 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 70	79 60
Samuel D. Bardwell,	Shelburne Falls,	"	35 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 50	295 80
William S. Dana,	Turner's Falls,	"	771 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 47	1,658 16
George L. Hemenway,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex,	213 00	—	50 00	—	—	—	1 44	—	494 26
Charles L. Hill,	Hudson,	"	540 00	—	—	—	—	103 15	—	17 28	998 09
Ralph E. Joslin,	Hudson,	"	1,230 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 00
Henry C. Mulligan,	Natick,	"	30 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 30	2,272 60
Allen Coffin,	Nantucket,	Nantucket,	22 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 40	123 85
C. Hadwen Crowley,	Nantucket,	"	532 20	4 95	1 24	—	2 75	—	—	—	70 19
Rufus G. Fairbanks,	Medway,	"	9 00	—	125 00	—	—	—	—	13 60	1,640 67
Nathan A. Cook,	Bellingham,	"	—	—	2 20	—	—	—	—	—	11 20

Thos. H. Wakefield,	.	.	.	.	.	902 35	13 90	-	100 00	69 01	1,400 00	-	283 12	3,373 40
Orestes T. Doe,	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	25 00	-	-	-	-	-	41 00
Henry B. Terry,	.	.	.	.	.	701 55	-	-	25 00	-	-	-	22 35	1,627 85
Emery Grover,	.	.	.	.	.	339 00	-	75 00	-	-	-	-	36 72	904 71
John O. Lane,	.	.	.	.	.	118 00	20 37	32 20	-	15 50	11 00	20 50	-	495 78
Charles R. Darling,	.	.	.	.	.	65 00	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	2 40	78 40
C. Everett Washburne,	.	.	.	.	.	107 00	-	-	50 00	6 25	-	-	28 75	259 61
Samuel Warner,	.	.	.	.	.	-	436 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,027 54
Matthew Walker,	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	85 60	-	-	-	-	-	205 73
John Muleahy,	.	.	.	.	.	48 00	-	25 00	-	1 10	27 00	11	13 56	942 10
Henry E. Cottle,	.	.	.	.	.	302 00	-	11 00	-	-	-	-	-	185 00
John F. Green,	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	50 00	-	-	-	-	496 86
Chauncey W. Carter,	.	.	.	.	.	156 00	-	70 00	-	7 50	39 48	55	4 20	356 97
William E. White,	.	.	.	.	.	194 00	-	33 20	-	-	-	-	341 47	925 77
Sylvander Bothwell,	.	.	.	.	.	219 00	-	18 40	-	-	-	-	49 52	1,363 69
Stephen W. Trowbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	247 00	294 28	6 88	-	-	55 10	3 00	-	23 68
Albert W. Curtis,	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 80	1,657 08
Luther Hill,	.	.	.	.	.	561 00	-	20 00	-	-	-	-	-	456 30
John W. Tyler,	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	920 40
Horace W. Bush,	.	.	.	.	.	295 00	-	26 80	-	-	7 00	1 60	28	431 00
Frank B. Spalter,	.	.	.	.	.	147 00	-	31 05	5 00	-	-	-	90	975 52
	.	.	.	.	.	340 08	-	150 00	-	-	-	-	-	
						\$12,943 45	\$779 78	\$1,655 07	\$879 66	\$222 78	\$2,263 74	\$77 85	\$1,710 10	\$36,823 30

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	PAID COUNTY TREASURER.		City or Town	Officers.	Witnesses.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Fees retained by Justice.	CASH BALANCE TO BE PAID		Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers Certified to City or Town Treasurers.
	Fines.	Unclaimed Fees.							Officers.	Witnesses.		
<i>Berkshire County.</i>												
William C. Spaulding, W. Stockbridge,	-	-	\$20 20	\$89 90	\$23 50	-	\$400 00	\$80 50	-	-	\$614 10	\$36 10
<i>Dukes County.</i>												
Charles J. McIlvane, Edgartown, . . .	-	-	16 53	96 31	133 70	-	53 07	231 97	-	-	531 58	119 10
Allen Look, West Tisbury, . . .	-	-	-	7 40	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	13 65	-
<i>Essex County.</i>												
George H. Poor, Andover, . . .	-	-	245 00	-	22 20	-	-	146 50	-	\$14 10	427 80	-
George L. Weil, North Andover, . . .	-	-	35 00	-	8 80	-	-	86 00	-	-	264 50	24 53
Oriando B. Tenney, Georgetown, . . .	-	-	65 50	21 60	18 10	-	10 16	85 42	-	-	205 18	65 19
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, . . .	\$10 00	-	2 79	193 34	67 60	\$5 00	48 40	457 10	\$16 60	-	827 98	45 30
Stephen Gilman, Lynnfield, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
William C. Fabens, Marblehead, . . .	-	-	-	5 39	2 40	-	-	27 10	-	-	41 91	-
William Nutting, Jr., Marblehead, . . .	-	-	630 00	9 39	42 60	-	-	638 00	-	5 13	1,360 12	9 39
William M. Rogers, Methuen, . . .	-	-	324 91	-	33 90	5 00	-	331 50	-	3 70	834 41	-
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant, . . .	-	-	402 60	1 50	25 80	5 00	-	190 50	-	-	625 40	73 50
Amos Merrill, Peabody, . . .	-	-	1,293 43	15 80	57 90	-	1 00	966 20	-	-	2,479 31	15 80
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, . . .	-	-	4 44	15 56	7 50	-	-	52 50	-	-	80 00	8 95
George M. Amerige, Saugus, . . .	-	-	173 00	-	53 40	-	31 20	190 00	-	-	447 60	-
<i>Franklin County.</i>												
Henry W. Billings, Conway, . . .	-	-	10 00	7 20	9 20	-	3 00	12 00	-	-	41 60	5 60
Parker D. Martin, South Deerfield, . . .	-	-	82 27	101 54	84 60	-	-	339 12	-	77 55	685 08	190 32
Fred. L. Greene, Greenfield, . . .	-	-	422 92	168 18	85 50	-	-	440 25	10 40	14 50	1,141 75	166 53
Dana Malone, Greenfield, . . .	-	-	207 75	52 25	106 10	-	-	436 27	-	-	802 37	-
Erastus F. Gunn, Montague, . . .	-	-	38 61	23 39	60 90	-	-	61 25	-	9 10	193 25	-
Charles Pomeroy, Northfield, . . .	-	-	8 00	-	9 80	-	-	21 60	-	-	39 40	26 80
Elisha S. Hall, Orange, . . .	10 00	-	188 10	187 73	49 80	5 00	-	182 50	8 40	20	703 50	23 17
Vaniah M. Porter, Charlemonit, . . .	-	-	20 00	-	21 90	-	-	28 50	-	9 20	79 60	32 51



Samuel D. Bardwell, Shelburne Falls, . .	-	-	39 29	119 00	10 00	-	85 00	-	-	42 51	295 80	159 84
William S. Dana, Turner's Falls, . .	-	-	115 43	376 30	-	-	771 25	-	-	18	1,658 16	35 50
<i>Middlesex County.</i>												
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton, . .	-	-	131 95	30 40	-	-	227 00	-	19 60	-	494 26	109 88
Charles L. Hill, Hudson, . .	-	\$15 40	396 13	36 90	-	-	540 00	-	-	-	998 09	396 13
Ralph E. Joslin, Hudson, . .	-	-	15 30	3 90	-	-	-	-	-	21 10	65 00	15 30
Henry C. Mulligan, Natick, . .	-	-	735 90	201 10	-	-	1,296 00	-	39 20	-	2,272 60	276 25
<i>Nantucket County.</i>												
Allen Coffin, Nantucket, . .	-	-	16 15	25 20	-	-	80 00	-	2 40	10	123 85	70 80
C. Hadwen Crowley, Nantucket, . .	-	6 00	4 95	1 24	-	-	30 75	-	-	-	70 19	16 75
<i>Norfolk County.</i>												
Rufus G. Fairbanks, . .	-	-	-	129 00	-	-	701 20	-	9 60	-	1,640 67	798 28
Nathan A. Cook, Bellingham, . .	-	-	-	2 20	-	-	9 00	-	-	-	11 20	19 44
Thos. H. Wakefield, Dedham, . .	-	-	242 73	92 70	-	-	1,071 16	-	12 68	48 12	3,373 40	20 32
Henry H. Gallison, Franklin, *	-	10 00	-	1 20	-	-	214 30	-	-	7 81	327 31	120 73
Orestes T. Doe, Franklin, . .	-	-	3 00	3 20	-	-	-	-	21 80	-	41 00	41 54
Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park, . .	-	-	241 28	31 20	9 10	-	782 50	-	-	16 15	1,627 85	8 09
Emery Grover, Needham, . .	-	-	332 69	76 10	10 00	-	400 95	-	12 60	19 22	904 71	247 00
John C. Lane, Norwood, . .	-	-	252 00	53 30	-	-	168 30	-	-	-	495 78	232 92
Charles R. Darling, Walpole, . .	-	-	10 00	80	-	-	66 00	-	-	1 60	78 40	25 50
C. Everett Washburne, Wellesley, . .	-	-	52 51	11 20	-	-	118 25	-	44 00	33 65	259 61	81 60
Samuel Warner, Wrentham, . .	-	-	185 05	105 15	453 18	-	-	-	-	2 47	1,027 54	468 76
<i>Worcester County.</i>												
Matthew Walker, Barre, . .	-	-	36 18	20 40	5 00	-	70 86	-	18 16	-	205 73	19 61
John Mulcahy, Brookfield, . .	-	-	606 11	13 40	-	-	312 10	-	-	-	942 10	-
Henry E. Cottle, Brookfield, . .	-	-	123 82	11 60	-	-	3 44	-	42 80	-	185 00	35 83
John F. Green, Hardwick, . .	-	-	39 37	68 90	-	-	36 00	-	5 30	-	496 86	-
Chauncey W. Carter, Leominster, . .	-	-	95 61	41 40	-	-	196 11	-	-	-	356 97	-
William E. White, Leominster, . .	-	-	33 90	40 40	50 00	-	204 00	-	-	-	925 71	-
Sylvander Bothwell, North Brookfield, . .	-	3 60	328 19	14 50	-	-	219 00	-	-	-	1,363 69	-
Stephen W. Trowbridge, Rutland, . .	-	-	7 68	3 00	5 00	-	247 00	-	-	13 00	28 68	7 31
Albert W. Curtis, Spencer, . .	-	-	446 45	29 84	-	-	563 00	-	-	3 96	1,657 08	114 85
Luther Hill, Spencer, . .	-	-	340 83	10 60	-	-	-	-	-	104 87	456 30	26 88
John W. Tyler, Warren, . .	-	-	178 85	28 40	-	-	295 00	-	-	-	920 40	178 85
Horace W. Eush, West Brookfield, . .	-	-	165 86	43 25	-	-	157 00	-	-	-	432 80	166 19
Frank B. Spalter, Winchendon, . .	-	-	102 92	183 52	-	-	340 08	-	8 00	-	975 52	156 61
	\$36 00	\$44 00	\$5,737 45	\$2,734 50	\$562 28	\$2,228 30	\$14,235 59	\$35 40	\$309 62	\$816 61	\$37,152 41	-

\* For part of year.

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Registers of Probate and Insolvency for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894.*

RECEIPTS.

REGISTER.	County.	Probate Fees, Certificates, Copies, etc.	Deposits in Insolvency, In- cluding Fees.	Deposits in Composition, Including Fees.	From State Treasurer, for Clerk Hire.	From All Other Sources.	BALANCE ON HAND, JAN. 1, 1894.			Total Receipts.	
							Probate Account.	Insolvency Account.	Composition Account.		
Freeman H. Lothrop, Edward T. Slocum, Arthur M. Alger, Beriah T. Hillman, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Francis M. Thompson, Samuel B. Spooner, Hubbard M. Abbott, Samuel H. Folsom, Henry Riddell, Jonathan Cobb, John C. Sullivan, Elijah George, George H. Harlow,	Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes County, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, Worcester,	\$295 92 330 77 767 60 29 95 1,579 79 231 70 406 45 220 50 2,398 06 27 00 1,107 31 232 66 2,928 89 2,836 28	\$40 00 412 70 1,301 80 — 4,501 15 313 10 1,922 28 861 30 7,296 00 40 00 1,337 00 590 00 11,867 40 4,764 50	— \$3,823 23 23,300 91 — 34,569 35 440 00 68,997 37 16,709 10 56,460 80 — 51,204 00 2,684 92 480,857 32 90,249 26	\$327 50 600 00 1,209 96 213 84 1,980 00 — 833 33 939 00 * 2,833 32 — 249 00 828 00 — 2,524 93	— — — — — — \$26 67 — — 1,736 55 — — — 01	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	\$62 54 189 50 214 95 — 398 38 — — — 603 45 — 240 20 — 553 00 \$ 534 96	\$96 84 870 36 1,292 72 — 5,328 00 — 1,823 43 410 50 9,920 91 — † 2,326 72 † 1,716 78 16,453 20 \$ 3,104 15	\$256 18 490 95 166 97 — 27,657 41 159 90 7,239 34 — 4,919 42 — — — 7,608 05 \$ 6,063 37	\$1,078 98 6,717 51 28,254 91 243 79 76,014 08 1,144 70 81,248 87 19,140 40 86,168 51 67 00 56,464 23 6,052 36 520,267 86 110,077 46
		\$13,392 88	\$35,247 23	\$829,296 26	\$12,538 88	\$1,763 23	\$2,796 98	\$43,343 61	\$54,561 59	\$992,940 66	

\* Including \$1,617.68 from County Treasurer for clerk hire.

† Insolvency and composition business had been kept in one account.

‡ Probate, insolvency and composition businesses had been kept in one account.

§ These amounts are approximate, as all three accounts had been kept as one.

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Registers of Probate and Insolvency for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894 — Concluded.*

## EXPENDITURES.

REGISTER.	County.	Paid State Treasurer.	Depositors, Assignees, and Publication in Insolvency.	Creditors, Depositors, and Expenses in Composition.	For Clerk Hire.	For All Other Purposes.	BALANCE ON HAND, Dec. 31, 1894.			Total Expenditures.
							Probate Account.	Insolvency Account.	Composition Account.	
Freeman H. Lothrop,	Barnstable,	\$291 87	\$33 00	\$46 05	\$327 50	—	\$108 59	\$61 84	\$210 13	\$1,073 98
Edward T. Slocum,	Berkshire,	946 23	56 50	4,207 99	600 00	—	—	859 07	47 72	6,717 51
Arthur M. Alger,	Bristol,	2,201 20	517 85	19,968 71	1,209 96	—	—	1,100 83	3,256 36	28,254 91
Beriah T. Hillman,	Dukes County,	21 15	—	—	213 84	—	8 80	—	—	243 79
Jereniah T. Mahoney,	Essex,	5,358 89	1,553 50	61,062 86	1,980 00	—	383 23	4,929 00	746 60	76,014 08
Francis M. Thompson,	Franklin,	403 80	98 50	416 72	—	—	—	198 15	27 53	1,144 70
Samuel B. Spooner,	Hampden,	1,515 45	636 28	65,550 96	833 33	—	79 92	2,274 15	10,358 78	81,248 87
Hubbard M. Abbott,	Hampshire,	952 81	306 00	15,772 46	939 00	—	—	538 50	630 63	19,140 40
Samuel H. Folsom,	Middlesex,	8,298 52	2,627 32	57,488 70	4,451 00	—	619 71	9,836 83	2,727 56	86,168 51
Henry Riddell,	Nantucket,	—	50	15 15	—	\$118 87	—	21 35	—	67 00
Jonathan Cobb,	Norfolk,	2,285 52	888 50	48,611 87	249 00	—	208 99	1,781 63	2,438 72	56,461 23
John C. Sullivan,	Plymouth,	1,000 80	138 40	3,074 09	828 00	—	—	639 49	351 58	6,052 86
Elijah George,	Suffolk,	10,267 44	3,440 00	468,641 68	—	—	712 45	17,382 60	19,823 69	520,267 86
George H. Harlow,	Worcester,	3,588 02	3,469 57	90,141 87	2,524 93	—	593 26	3,899 11	5,860 70	110,077 46
		\$37,132 70	\$13,785 92	\$834,999 11	\$14,156 56	\$148 87	\$2,714 95	\$43,522 55	\$46,480 00	\$992,940 66

\* Including \$27.00 paid County Treasurer, probate fees.

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894.*  
RECEIPTS.

SHERIFF.	County.	From Defendants. Fines and Costs.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From County Treasurer. Salary.	From County Treasurer.	Other Money's.	Balance Jan. 1, 1894.	Total Receipts.
Joseph Whitcomb,	Barnstable, .	\$105 00	-	\$733 20	-	-	-	\$838 20
John Crosby, .	Berkshire, .	240 00	-	1,600 00	\$100 00	-	-	1,940 00
Andrew R. Wright,	Bristol, .	2,048 08	-	1,500 00	20 00	-	\$75 00	3,643 08
Jason L. Dexter,	Dukes County, .	100 00	-	325 00	215 25	\$217 03	-	857 28
Samuel A. Johnson,	Essex, .	6,672 94	-	2,458 34	150 00	-	-	9,281 28
Isaac Chenery,	Franklin, .	195 00	-	800 00	50 00	-	-	1,045 00
Embury P. Clark,	Hampden, .	1,629 62	\$258 71	1,500 00	-	-	-	3,388 33
Jairus E. Clark,	Hampshire, .	700 00	-	1,000 00	160 27	-	-	1,860 27
Henry G. Cushing,	Middlesex, .	5,996 03	-	2,500 00	150 00	-	-	8,646 03
Josiah F. Barrett,	Nantucket, .	380 24	-	300 00	277 11	29 96	-	987 31
Augustus B. Endicott,	Norfolk, .	1,178 49	-	1,200 00	2,324 33	-	-	4,702 82
Alpheus K. Harmon,	Plymouth, .	1,434 50	-	900 00	20 00	-	-	2,354 50
John B. O'Brien,	Suffolk, .	26,724 89	-	3,000 00	-	565 30	-	30,290 19
Robert H. Chamberlain,	Worcester, .	3,801 10	35 25	2,500 00	-	-	-	6,336 35
		\$51,205 89	\$293 96	\$20,316 54	\$3,466 96	\$812 29	\$75 00	\$76,120 64

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

SHERIFF.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid Officers.	Paid Other Persons.	Retained.	Retained for Salary.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1894.	Total Expendi- tures.
Joseph Whitcomb,	Barnstable, .	\$105 00	-	-	-	\$733 20	-	\$838 20
John Crosby,	Berkshire, .	240 00	-	-	\$100 00	1,600 00	-	1,940 00
Andrew R. Wright,	Bristol, .	2,103 08	-	\$20 00	20 00	1,500 00	-	3,643 08
Jason L. Dexter,	Dukes County, .	100 00	-	215 25	217 03	325 00	-	857 28
Samuel A. Johnson,	Essex, .	6,672 94	-	-	150 00	2,458 34	-	9,281 28
Isaac Chenery,	Franklin, .	195 00	-	-	50 00	800 00	-	1,045 00
Embury P. Clark,	Hampden, .	1,833 96	-	-	-	1,500 00	\$54 37	3,388 33
Jairus E. Clark,	Hampshire, .	700 00	\$11 00	119 27	30 00	1,000 00	-	1,860 27
Henry G. Cushing,	Middlesex, .	5,996 03	-	-	150 00	2,500 00	-	8,646 03
Josiah F. Barrett,	Nantucket, .	381 11	35 69	251 28	19 23	300 00	-	987 31
Augustus B. Endicott,	Norfolk, .	1,178 49	2,159 80	147 25	17 28	1,200 00	-	4,702 82
Alpheus K. Harmon,	Plymouth, .	1,434 50	-	-	20 00	900 00	-	2,354 50
John B. O'Brien,	Suffolk, .	27,240 19	-	50 00	-	3,000 00	-	30,290 19
Robert H. Chamberlain,	Worcester, .	3,836 35	-	-	-	2,500 00	-	6,336 35
		\$52,016 65	\$2,206 49	\$803 05	\$773 54	\$20,316 54	\$54 37	\$76,170 64



TABLE No. 9. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894.*

## RECEIPTS.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	From Defend- ants. Fines and Costs.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Materials, etc.	Salary from County Treasurer.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1894.	Total Receipts.
George H. Cash, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$175 63	\$674 77	\$4 50	\$17 64	\$480 00	-	-	-	\$1,352 54
John Crosby, Pittsfield, . . . . .	262 39	8 75	350 00	70 57	1,000 00	-	-	-	1,691 71
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton, . . . . .	651 66	46 00	-	75 47	800 00	\$190 66	\$146 98	\$371 33	2,282 10
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford, . . . . .	2,465 24	2 75	29,508 56	231 82	1,200 00	547 16	30 21	1,583 42	35,569 16
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, . . . . .	-	164 50	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	364 50
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . . . .	425 60	-	1,550 00	659 50	1,200 00	-	-	1,763 99	5,699 09
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence, . . . . .	1,911 00	50	5,337 85	306 76	1,300 00	-	-	577 95	9,434 06
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . . . .	509 60	-	-	-	900 00	-	-	-	1,409 60
Samuel R. Hathaway, Salem, . . . . .	2,975 30	97 51	3,522 89	113 27	1,200 00	-	682 55	1,178 28	9,769 80
Charles S. Richardson, Greenfield, . . . . .	144 00	132 60	1,086 24	115 73	700 00	-	30 00	78 89	2,287 46
Embury P. Clark, Springfield, . . . . .	2,255 00	18 00	4,432 78	242 89	999 96	-	76 94	-	8,025 57
Jarvis E. Clark, Northampton, . . . . .	640 00	6 75	1,262 15	167 33	1,000 00	-	180 00	-	3,256 23
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . . . . .	1,524 20	3 50	2,097 39	98 88	1,000 00	-	-	-	4,723 97
John M. Fisk, Cambridge, . . . . .	7,550 00	791 00	30,003 01	892 09	2,500 00	4,500 00	-	-	46,236 10
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	144 00	-	-	50 00	-	-	-	194 00
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham, . . . . .	1,147 46	100 48	2,177 17	58 60	1,000 00	300 00	-	-	4,783 71
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . . . .	856 60	-	727 92	-	750 00	-	-	-	2,334 52
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . . . .	4,669 76	816 55	-	110 06	1,000 00	-	195 75	-	6,792 12
B. D. Dwinnell, Fitchburg, . . . . .	519 70	234 90	2,947 43	920 83	1,400 00	-	-	-	6,022 86
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . . . .	2,307 00	47 50	1,827 41	276 53	1,000 00	-	-	-	5,458 44
	\$30,990 14	\$3,290 06	\$86,835 30	\$4,357 97	\$19,679 96	\$5,537 82	\$1,342 43	\$5,553 86	\$157,587 54

TABLE No. 9. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894* —  
Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid for Materials and Supplies. Sum- dry Persons.	Incidental Expenses.	Retained for Salary.	Paid City or Town Treasurers.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1894.	Total Expenditures.
George H. Chish, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$746 91	—	—	\$180 00	\$125 63	—	\$1,352 54
John Crosby, Pittsfield, . . . . .	558 71	—	—	1,000 00	133 00	—	1,691 71
Andrew E. Wright, Taunton, . . . . .	542 74	\$33 51	\$157 15	800 00	472 50	\$270 20	2,282 10
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford, . . . . .	31,110 80	458 04	128 73	1,200 00	2,172 09	498 90	35,560 16
Wm. Grayell, Edgartown, . . . . .	—	161 50	—	200 00	—	—	361 50
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . . . .	3,177 93	—	—	1,200 00	105 00	1,115 56	5,599 09
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence, . . . . .	6,324 26	61 75	—	1,300 00	909 00	779 05	9,434 06
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . . . .	350 00	25 00	—	900 00	134 00	—	1,409 00
Samuel E. Hathaway, Salem, . . . . .	6,367 01	—	—	1,200 00	734 30	1,468 49	9,769 80
Charles S. Richardson, Greenfield, . . . . .	1,372 36	132 00	—	700 00	—	82 50	2,287 46
Embury P. Clark, Springfield, . . . . .	4,770 61	20 00	—	999 00	2,235 00	—	8,025 57
Jahna E. Clark, Northampton, . . . . .	1,616 23	—	—	1,000 00	640 00	—	3,256 23
Henry G. Chushing, Lowell, . . . . .	2,200 97	37 64	—	1,000 00	1,485 36	—	4,723 97
John M. Flak, Cambridge, . . . . .	38,191 10	—	—	2,500 00	5,545 00	—	46,236 10
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket, . . . . .	—	144 00	—	50 00	—	—	194 00
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham, . . . . .	3,783 71	—	—	1,000 00	—	—	4,783 71
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . . . .	1,009 02	—	—	750 00	575 50	—	2,334 52
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . . . .	5,752 12	40 00	—	1,000 00	—	—	6,792 12
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg, . . . . .	4,622 86	—	—	1,400 00	—	—	6,022 86
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . . . .	2,601 44	82 50	—	1,000 00	1,774 50	—	5,458 44
	\$115,099 38	\$1,200 14	\$285 88	\$19,679 96	\$17,101 48	\$4,220 70	\$157,587 54



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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

17045,  
CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

\_\_\_\_\_  
FEBRUARY, 1896.  
\_\_\_\_\_

BOSTON :  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1896.

C.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
BOSTON, Jan. 31, 1896.

Hon. GEORGE V. L. MEYER, *Speaker, House of Representatives.*

SIR: — I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the use of the Legislature, the ninth annual report of the Controller of County Accounts, covering the year ending with the thirty-first day of December, 1895.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. OLIN,  
*Secretary.*



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS,  
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, No. 65 BOWDOIN STREET,  
BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1896.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit the ninth annual report of this office, covering the year ending with the thirty-first day of December, 1895.

## REGISTERS OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY.

A uniform system of keeping the cash accounts in these offices has been prescribed, and is now in operation in all the counties.

The enactment of chapter 394 of the Acts of 1895, entitled "An act relative to fees in insolvency," has proved to be of public benefit, and has resulted in the simplification of the accounts of the registers which was claimed for it when recommended in my last annual report. One minor point was overlooked, or rather in the working of the law has been found susceptible of improvement, toward the end of simplification of accounts, viz., regarding the notice of the filing of involuntary petitions in insolvency. This notice, under the provisions of section 113 of chapter 157 of the Public Statutes, must now be given by the register. There appears to be no good reason why it should not be given by the sheriff, who now serves notices of the issuing of the warrant. This would accomplish the object in view with equal certainty, and would relieve the register from keeping an account on his books of a small charge or expense which it would seem should more properly be included among the claims provided for under the fifth paragraph of section 104 of said chapter 157, or provided for like the fees of the messenger under section 7 of chapter 394 of the Acts of 1895.



I therefore recommend that the notice of the filing of involuntary petitions in insolvency, now required by section 113 of chapter 157 of the Public Statutes to be given by the register, shall be given by the sheriff or his deputy, who now serves notice of the issuing of the warrant in both voluntary and involuntary cases, as provided by sections 17 and 114 of said chapter ; said notice to be given in the same manner and to have the same effect as if given by the register, and the return of the sheriff to take the place of the certificate now filed by the register, and that the register be relieved from giving notice or filing a certificate.

#### REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

The accounts of these officers were, by the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of chapter 493 of the Acts of 1895, placed under the supervision of this department from and after the first day of October in said year. Through the kind assistance and co-operation of the registers, I was enabled to prescribe, in advance of the date mentioned, a uniform system of keeping the cash accounts, which thus went into effect on the day when the law became operative.

During the limited time which has since elapsed I have examined the laws and the working of the offices thereunder, so far as the pressure of other duties would permit, have consulted with the several registers either personally or by mail, and, as a result, have a number of recommendations or suggestions to make, which, I believe, if adopted, will serve to promote public convenience and economy, equalize the now varying charges in different counties for service identical in character, tend to make these invaluable records less voluminous, more easily accessible, in some respects more permanent, and, last but not least, reduce in the years to come in an appreciable degree the expense to the counties and the tax payers for new buildings or enlargements of old ones.

#### ANNUAL RETURN TO THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMON-WEALTH.

Before speaking of the subjects above indicated, I desire to call your attention to a small matter of detail relating to the duties of the registers, and that of the Secretary of the

Commonwealth. Under sections 30, 31 and 32 of chapter 24 of the Public Statutes the registers have been and are still required to make an annual return to the Secretary in a certain form, and the Secretary to lay before the General Court an abstract of the same.

By the provisions of section 5 of chapter 493 of the Acts of 1895, already referred to, the registers were made subject to the provisions of chapter 438 of the Acts of 1887; and section 6 of said act requires that they make an annual return to the office of the Controller of County Accounts, which return, on account of the change of law regarding the disposition of fees, etc., made by the enactment of chapter 493 of the Acts of 1895, covers all points of public interest or private responsibility of the registers, and renders superfluous the return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

I therefore recommend the repeal of sections 30, 31 and 32 of chapter 24 of the Public Statutes; also so much of chapter 148 of the Acts of 1893 as relates to the incorporation in the annual report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Legislature of the returns made under sections 30 and 31 of said chapter 24 of the Public Statutes.

#### UNIFORM SYSTEM OF FEES.

In order that one system of fees may prevail in all the counties for service of like character, I recommend that fees in the offices of the registers be established and made uniform.

I recommend that a fee be established for the discharging of attachments and mechanics' liens, when such are certified by the registers; for partial releases of attachments and for marginal references; that a fee be established for filing plans, for instance, fifty cents for filing a plan which can be bound in, or is of the size of the record volume, and one dollar for all others; or that the size of the plan book shall be determined and all plans made to conform thereto in size, either as originally presented for record, or by having copies made by a fixed scale as is now done in Suffolk County. It appears to my mind that this latter system is by far the best, and one that should be adopted in all the counties, not only because it gives uniformity in size, but also, and chiefly,

because, a copy having been made for public use, the original can be filed away and kept secure from the wear and accidents of careless handling, thus increasing its permanent value in a large degree.

As these plans are as important a part of the records as the written words referring to them, it would appear that the legislation which already provides that ink intended to be indelible shall be used in all records should be followed in spirit and effect regarding plans which become a part of the same.

#### PLANS FOR RECORD.

I recommend that all plans shall be made with ink, or by a process approved by the Controller of County Accounts, or, perhaps more properly, by the Commissioner on Public Records.

#### SUPERVISION OF INDEXING BY REGISTERS.

To the end that the registers may be responsible for and have immediate charge and control of the work done in their offices, I recommend that the copies of the indexes or new indexes, which, under the provisions of sections 25 and 26 of chapter 24 of the Public Statutes, the county commissioners shall or may cause to be made by some competent person or persons, shall be made under the supervision of the register in each county, by competent persons employed by him.

#### TITLES OR HEADS TO INDEXES.

I recommend that registers of deeds, in every county excepting Suffolk, shall provide, in the indexes prescribed in section 22 of chapter 24 of the Public Statutes, as amended by chapter 29 of the Acts of 1885, two additional columns with titles or heads, as follows:—

Location, Street or Road.	Nature of Instrument.
------------------------------	--------------------------

I further recommend that all indexes made under the provisions of said chapter 24 of the Public Statutes, or amendments thereto, shall be made with titles or headings as above set forth.

## ESTIMATE OF INDEXING.

And, in order that whatever the public interests require in this regard may be done systematically and without unnecessary delay, I recommend that each register in the several counties, excepting Suffolk, shall file with the county commissioners of his county on or before December 15 of each year an estimate in detail of the character, amount and cost of the work which can or ought to be done in the ensuing year, in order to bring the indexes up to the highest standard at the earliest date consistent with sound economy, which estimate shall be examined by the county commissioners, and included, in whole or in part, as in their judgment the needs of the public and the finances of the county may require, in the estimates which they are called upon under existing law to annually present to the Legislature through the office of the Controller of County Accounts.

I further recommend that such sum as may be authorized for this purpose by the Legislature to be included in the county tax shall be expended under the direction of the register for the purposes and in the manner named in his original estimate, either in whole or in part, the expense thereof to be paid out of the treasury of the county on approval of the bills for the same by the county commissioners in like manner with other bills against the county.

## OFFICIAL HOURS IN REGISTRIES.

Owing to the fact that there have been no legally established hours for the opening and closing of the offices of the registers, there has been in some counties opportunity for unfair advantage to be gained by one party over another in placing upon record papers of importance to opposing interests. I have been informed that in some instances papers have been taken to the home of a register in the evening and left with him for record. It can readily be seen that, if such papers should be put upon record as of the day when left in the hands of the register, innocent parties might suffer great injury.

I therefore recommend that the hours in which the offices of the registers of deeds shall be open to the public shall be



established by the registers in each county, and proper notice thereof be given; said hours not to be less than seven each day, excepting Saturday, on which day the hours shall not be less than three, and that no instrument shall be recorded outside of the hours so established.

In regard to the above recommendation, it is proper that I should add a word of explanation. By the provisions of chapter 144 of the Acts of 1893 I was required to deposit with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for transmission to your honorable body, on or before the first Wednesday of January. such parts of my annual report as contain recommendations or suggestions for legislative action. In point of fact, my annual report was not then written, not being required by law to be presented to the Legislature until February 1, the annual returns of the various officers under the supervision of this department not being by law sent in until January 15. Consequently my recommendations are necessarily made at a time when my time and attention must be largely given to the matter of the returns and tabulation of the same, and without the necessary data as to results of the year's work, which the reports of the various officials alone can furnish. Owing to this, I am obliged to take the liberty of adding to or amending the recommendations or suggestions made in the copy transmitted to you by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In my original recommendation as to fixing the hours in which registries of deeds shall be open to the public I placed this matter under the control of the county commissioners. In my recommendations as now made I substitute for the county commissioners the registers, considering that, as the county commissioners do not customarily prescribe the hours for other officers, it would be, perhaps, an invidious distinction to have them so do for the registers, and that the registers can best know what hours will meet the needs of the public; my main object being simply to establish certain hours in which papers can be placed on record.



## TRANSFERS OF LAND.

The great amount of verbiage now employed in papers relating to the transfer of land has necessitated a large and constantly increasing expense in providing space in which to keep the records of such transactions. Large additions have been made to county buildings and new and costly structures have been erected, and this expense must go on in increasing ratio unless something shall be done to decrease the volume of words now considered necessary in papers of this character.

In the larger registries the records fill some thirty or forty large volumes each year, and it becomes a serious problem how to care for such an ever-increasing number of books. By shortening the forms we can reduce the number one-half, and so save the cost of providing storage in fire-proof buildings, for all time, for the additional volumes. This would be a gain of tens of thousands of dollars to the various counties. There seems to be no valid reason why some such act as that which I herewith present should not be passed. It seems, for instance, almost an abuse of the records to spread upon them, time after time, the power of sale in a mortgage, when a few words in the mortgage referring to the statute would be all-sufficient.

To the end that the records of instruments conveying and affecting titles to land may be less voluminous and the necessity for increasing the space occupied for their storage and safe-keeping may thus be reduced, the constantly increasing work of the recording clerks in the offices of the registers may be diminished, the public cost for the work correspondingly lessened, and that the time and labor spent in the examination of titles may be decreased, I have to propose the passage of an act which has been by me submitted to the judgment of a number of the leading lawyers who give largest attention to the matter of conveyances of land, and which has met with their unanimous approval. I recommend that an act be passed to simplify the transfers of land, as follows : —

## A PROPOSED ACT TO SIMPLIFY THE TRANSFER OF LAND.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. In a conveyance of land no covenant or warranty shall be implied by the word "give," "grant," "demise" or "lease," or any other operative word of conveyance.

SECT. 2. It shall not be necessary to use the word "heirs," or the words "heirs of the body," to convey an estate in fee simple or fee tail, but the estate or interest intended to be conveyed shall pass according to the intention expressed in the conveyance; and, unless an intention to convey a less estate appears by the conveyance, it shall be deemed to express an intention to convey the fee simple.

SECT. 3. A reservation or anything in the nature of a reservation contained in a conveyance of land shall not be construed to determine at the death of the person to whom the reservation is made, by reason of the omission of any of the words "heirs," "executors," "administrators" and "assigns," but shall continue during the whole of the estate or interest in the land granted by the conveyance, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the conveyance.

SECT. 4. It shall not be necessary to mention in any covenant, agreement or condition in a conveyance of land the heirs, executors, administrators or assigns of either party, in order that they may be bound by, included in or entitled to the benefit of the same; but such heirs, executors, administrators and assigns respectively shall, without being mentioned therein, be bound by, included in and entitled to the benefit of the covenant, agreement or condition, whenever they would have been if they had been mentioned therein with apt words for that purpose.

SECT. 5. The holder of a mortgage of land shall not by virtue of the mortgage have the right to enter upon or to take possession of the mortgaged premises, or to receive the rents or profits thereof before a breach of the condition, unless it shall be otherwise declared in the mortgage.

SECT. 6. When a mortgage provides that, in case of a breach of condition or in any case specified in the mortgage, the mortgagee or the holder of the mortgage shall have the statutory or usual power of sale, or a power of sale described by reference to this act or to the law, the holder of the mortgage, while such case continues to exist, shall have power, operating to the same extent and in the same manner as if it had been expressed in the mortgage, to sell the mortgaged premises by public auction on or near the same, and to convey the same to the purchaser for all the

estate or interest conveyed by the mortgage, and such sale shall be a perpetual bar to the right of redemption. But, before selling, the holder of the mortgage shall publish notice of the time and place of sale once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town, or, if there be no such newspaper, then in some newspaper published in the county where the mortgaged premises are; and the first of such publications shall be not more than thirty days nor less than twenty-one days before the day of sale.

SECT. 7. The holder of the mortgage, or any person acting in his behalf, may purchase at such sale, unless the contrary is declared in the mortgage.

SECT. 8. The holder of the mortgage, out of the money arising from such sale, may retain and pay the expenses properly incurred in the sale, and all sums which any holder of the mortgage shall properly have paid by reason of any default of the mortgagor or the person entitled to the property subject to the mortgage, with interest on such sums, and the money then secured by the mortgage, whether the principal thereof be then or thereafter payable, and shall pay the residue, and render an account of the said money, to the person entitled to the property subject to the mortgage, or otherwise entitled to receive or give a discharge for such residue. No person other than the holder of the mortgage shall be bound to see to the application of the money arising from such sale.

SECT. 9. An assignment of a mortgage shall, unless it is otherwise expressed therein, transfer the mortgage, and the debt or claim thereby secured, and all the estate conveyed by the mortgage in the mortgaged premises, subject to the right of redemption, in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been so expressed therein with apt words.

SECT. 10. A mortgage may be discharged by a deed acknowledging satisfaction or payment of, or expressing an intention to discharge the mortgage, and such deed shall have the same effect as a deed of release.

SECT. 11. In a conveyance of land for an estate of inheritance, or for life, or for more than seven years from the making thereof, the words "upon condition," "provided" or "so that," or other like expressions, shall not be construed of themselves to create a condition subsequent rendering the estate conveyed liable to be defeated upon breach thereof, unless the effect of the condition or the consequence of a breach is expressed in such conveyance; as, for example, by declaring that, upon the event or contingency specified or in case of a breach of condition, it shall be lawful to

enter or to re-enter, or that the conveyance or the estate conveyed shall be void or liable to be defeated.

SECT. 12. In this act the word "land" shall include lands, tenements, hereditaments and all rights and interests in and to the same.

SECT. 13. Forms similar to those in the schedule of this act may be used in cases where they are applicable, and they may be adapted to other cases by such variations as circumstances may require.

#### SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

##### 1. [Warranty Deed.]

*Be it known* that I, A. B., of, etc., in consideration of one thousand dollars to me paid by C. D. of, etc., grant unto the said C. D. all that parcel of land situate, etc. *And* I covenant with the grantee that I am lawfully seised in fee simple of the premises hereby granted; that they are free from all incumbrances; that I have good right to grant the same as aforesaid; and that I will warrant and defend the same to the grantee forever. *In witness whereof*, I (having no wife) hereto set my hand and seal the third day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of

[Acknowledgment.]

Acknowledged by the said A. B. at Boston, the 3d day of January, 1896.

Before me                      G. H.

*Justice of the Peace.*

##### 2. [Deed of Mortgage.]

*Be it known* that I, A. B. of, etc., in consideration of one thousand dollars to me paid by C. D. of, etc., grant unto the said C. D. all that parcel of land situate, etc. *And* I covenant with the grantee that I am lawfully seised in fee simple of the premises hereby granted; that they are free from all incumbrances; that I have good right to grant the same as aforesaid; and that I will warrant and defend the same to the grantee forever: *provided, always*, that if I shall pay to the grantee the sum of one thousand dollars in one year from the date hereof, with interest at the rate of six per centum by the year, payable half-yearly, and until payment of the said sum and interest shall pay all taxes, charges and assessments laid upon the said premises, and insure and keep insured against fire the buildings thereon for not less than five hundred dollars, in such insurance office or offices and upon such terms as the holder of this mortgage shall approve, payable to him in case of loss, and shall deliver over to him the policy or policies, then this deed, and a promissory note for the said sum and interest, bearing the same date herewith, made by me and payable to the grantee or order at the times aforesaid, shall be void; *provided, also*, that in case of any breach of the above condition the holder of this mortgage shall have the statutory power of sale. *And* I, E. B., wife of the said A. B., release to the grantee all my



rights of dower and homestead in the said premises. *In witness whereof*, we hereto set our hands and seals the third day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of  
[Acknowledgment.]

3. [Transfer of a Mortgage.]

*Be it known* that I, C. D. of, etc., the mortgagee named in a deed of mortgage made by A. B. of, etc., to secure the payment of one thousand dollars and interest, dated the third of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and recorded with Suffolk deeds (lib. fol. ), in consideration of one thousand dollars to me paid by E. F. of, etc., assign the said mortgage unto the said E. F. *In witness whereof*, I hereto set my hand and seal the eleventh day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of  
[Acknowledgment.]

4. [Discharge of a Mortgage.]

*Be it known* that I, C. D. of, etc., the mortgagee named in a deed of mortgage made by A. B. of, etc. [*or* E. F., assignee of a mortgage made by A. B. of, etc., to C. D., of, etc.], to secure the payment of one thousand dollars and interest, dated the third of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and recorded with Suffolk deeds (lib. fol. ), do acknowledge the satisfaction of the said mortgage. *In witness whereof*, I hereto set my hand and seal the sixth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of  
[Acknowledgment.]

Among the recommendations deposited with the Secretary of the Commonwealth by me was one regarding requisitions by certain officers for funds with which to pay witness fees. That recommendation I withdraw, and do not present in this report, having come to the conclusion that the matter can be safely arranged in another way and without additional legislation.

### POST-MORTEM INQUESTS.

The laws regarding post-mortem inquests, where death occurs on a railway, or from accident or carelessness on a railway, appear to be defective, in that no provision is made for the payment of expenses of officers, and in that it is not made the duty of any one to organize and conduct the inquest,—that is, so far as making up the case is concerned.

The railroad inspector is required to be present at the inquest, but is not required to take any further action. The



railroad authorities are reasonably sure to work up and present to the best advantage their side of the case; and it would seem that some provision should be made, giving the judge, or other person, authority and direction to incur necessary expense in furthering the interests of the private individuals concerned. I recommend that some provision be made to cover this apparent need.

#### ANNUAL RETURNS BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

Under the provisions of section 30 of chapter 23 of the Public Statutes it is provided that "Every county treasurer shall annually in the month of January return under his oath to the Auditor of the Commonwealth a correct statement of all fines, forfeitures, costs, fees and moneys received by him in criminal matters during the year next preceding the first day of that month, and from whom received, and also the name of each magistrate or officer who has failed to account for and pay over to him as required by law, and what proceedings have been had upon his bond or otherwise."

Chapter 430 of the Acts of 1892 amends this by substituting (in fact) the name of the Controller of County Accounts for that of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

Section 6 of chapter 438 of the Acts of 1887 provides that the county treasurers "shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year, make return under oath to said Controller of all sums of money which have in any way been charged or received by them by reason or on account of their said offices or in their official capacity."

As the greater necessarily includes the less, it would seem unnecessary and superfluous that the return called for under said section 30 of chapter 23 of the Public Statutes, as amended by chapter 430 of the Acts of 1892, should continue to be made, and I therefore recommend the repeal of the section and chapter above mentioned.

#### ESTIMATES FOR COUNTY TAXES.

Under the provisions of chapter 143 of the Acts of 1895 the county commissioners of each county are required to annually prepare estimates of the taxes needed by their sev-

eral counties for the ensuing year, and to send a copy of the same to the Controller of County Accounts on or before the fifteenth day of December; and the Controller is required to analyze and classify the same, and report in print to the General Court, also to send a copy of said report to the mayor of each city and the selectmen of each town in the Commonwealth.

This law has been complied with, and the report has been duly made and sent as the law directs. It has proved, however, to be a matter of serious difficulty for the county commissioners to understandingly make their estimates before the end of the financial year. As no public interest would suffer nor necessary legislation be delayed by a change in the date of making the annual estimates to such a time as would give the commissioners opportunity to know the results of the transactions of the full year, and as all other returns now made by law to this office are due to be received on or before January 15, I recommend that section 1 of chapter 143 of the Acts of 1895 be amended by substituting the word January for the word December. I also recommend that said section be amended so as to include the county commissioners of each county among those to whom a copy of the report shall be sent.

#### FEE FOR A WRIT OF EXECUTION.

I recommend that the fee of twenty-five cents for a writ of execution, now charged in the inferior courts under the provisions of section 2 of chapter 199 of the Public Statutes, be abolished, and that the same shall be included in and covered by the entry fee, as is now the case in the higher courts.

#### COSTS AND PENALTIES UNDER SECTION 4, CHAPTER 407 OF THE ACTS OF 1893.

Section 4 of chapter 407 of the Acts of 1893 provides that the Metropolitan Park Commission "may employ a suitable police force, make rules and regulations for the government and use of the public reservations under their care, and for breaches thereof affix penalties not exceeding twenty dollars for one offence, to be imposed by any court of competent

jurisdiction ;" but there is no provision as to the payment of costs of prosecution, nor to whom penalties imposed shall accrue.

I recommend that the costs of prosecution shall be borne by the city or town in which the offence is committed, and that fines imposed and paid under the law shall accrue to and be paid over to the aforesaid city or town.

### THE WORK OF THE OFFICE.

The labors and responsibilities of this office have again been largely increased during the past year by the enactment of chapters 143 and 493 of the Acts of 1895, the first-mentioned calling upon the Controller to analyze, classify and report in print to the Legislature the estimates made by the commissioners of the several counties; and the second placing under the supervision of this department the cash accounts of the registers of deeds throughout the State.

These additions to the requirements made upon the office as to examination of accounts and tabulation of annual returns thereof, in connection with the new labors imposed by the laws of 1894, have almost, if not entirely, caused the limit to be reached as to the possibility of accomplishment of the work legally required by the force of this department as now constituted, viz., the Controller and two deputies. During the past year we have all been obliged to exceed the hours officially customary, in order to properly perform the duties assigned us.

Were it not for the fact that experience has shown that the supervision of official accounts, new to this office, requires during the first year a larger amount of time and thought than is demanded when the same have been systematized and brought into uniform shape, I should have felt it necessary at this time to ask for an increase in the working force of this department.

A uniform system of keeping the cash accounts in the offices of the county treasurers has now been for the first time prescribed, thus finally bringing the accounts of all officers with whom the Controller has official relations into conformity with the law which requires that so far as possible

uniformity and correctness in the method of keeping accounts shall prevail in all county offices.

By this unification of systems I hope in the year upon which we have now entered to be able to more easily accomplish the duties incumbent upon my deputies and myself, and, if no added responsibilities are placed upon us, to avoid asking for further assistance either as to deputies or clerks.

#### THE TABLES.

In the tabulation of the annual returns which follows on the succeeding pages I have made a change in one point which calls for notice.

Heretofore the salaries of all officers, excepting county treasurers and clerks of the higher courts, have been included among the receipts and disbursements of their offices.

While by law the returns must show "all sums of money which have in any way been charged or received by them or to their use by reason or on account of their said offices, or in their official capacity," it seems to me that the fixed sums received as salary by each should not be included with the receipts of moneys derived from the regular business of the office, but more properly should be shown outside of the general tabulation. Consequently I have made this change, and the amounts paid for salaries will appear at the end of the tabulation of the returns of each class of offices. This change makes an apparent shrinkage in receipts and expenditures of \$187,208, the same being the aggregate salaries received by the officers named; but this explanation will serve to show that the reduction is merely nominal, and not actual.

The grand total of receipts for the year, salaries not included, is, in round figures, \$5,231,902.

Respectfully,

CHARLES R. PRESCOTT,

*Controller.*





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## APPENDIX.

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TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895.*

## RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Tax Collections.	Collateral Legacy Tax.	Courts.	Naturalization.	Sheriffs.	Jailers.	Masters of Houses of Correction.	Dog Licenses.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable,	\$24,000 00	-	-	-	\$165 00	-	\$628 68	\$2,839 80
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	75,000 00	\$1,292 80	\$1,330 70	\$391 00	666 55	-	443 16	9,169 00
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	250,000 00	-	1,480 47	1,488 00	3,243 99	\$389 91	26,035 11	16,972 60
Jonathan H. Munroe,	Dukes County,	7,500 02	-	40 01	5 00	-	-	-	463 40
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	246,481 00	2,106 08	3,406 76	1,693 00	7,155 98	-	16,744 23	21,385 10
Eugene A. Newcomb,	Franklin,	32,344 83	-	-	-	2,629 21	385 22	799 22	4,048 80
M. Wells Bridge,	Hampden,	135,000 00	2,328 83	3,534 98	660 00	5,665 17	110 00	114 79	10,612 00
Lewis Warner,	Hampshire,	48,000 00	600 00	316 85	324 00	932 90	-	1,386 73	5,163 20
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	420,000 00	6,057 48	2,446 56	1,799 00	6,280 49	2,278 95	36,145 68	39,210 80
Henry Paddock,	Nantucket,	3,500 00	-	196 80	-	20 00	-	150 00	252 60
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	160,000 00	-	702 67	495 00	1,591 07	-	3,249 06	16,238 25
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	95,000 00	-	597 00	457 00	972 99	-	1,980 24	13,076 20
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	200,000 00	-	1,547 99	2,067 00	7,090 58	1,629 00	7,037 93	28,177 58
		\$1,699,825 85	\$12,385 19	\$15,600 79	\$9,379 00	\$36,413 93	\$4,793 08	\$94,714 83	\$167,609 33

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Continued.

RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Cities and Towns on Account of Highways and Bridges.	Loans.	Clerks of Court, Fees.	Register of Deeds, Fees.	Truant Schools.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1895.	Total Receipts.
Clarendon A. Freeman, .	Barnstable, .	-	\$800 00*	\$18,000 00	\$357 50	\$433 88	-	\$60 00	\$2,247 51	\$49,532 37
George H. Tucker, .	Berkshire, .	\$120 03	-	32,000 00	1,226 18	778 87	\$104 00	107 50	22,514 22	148,143 71
George F. Pratt, .	Bristol, .	1,163 82†	19,869 13	165,000 00	2,312 50	1,483 85	1,911 08	391 29	60,624 06	552,365 81
Jonathan H. Munroe, .	Dukes County, .	-	37 18	4,000 00	72 25	25 40	-	-	820 96	12,964 22
E. Kendall Jenkins, .	Essex, .	1,778 43	21,813 71	-	3,944 36	2,678 50	5,350 00	291 29	157,410 20	492,238 64
Eugene A. Newcomb, .	Franklin, .	-	540 00	12,000 00	849 89	294 49	-	38 00	9,951 06	63,880 72
M. Wells Bridge, .	Hampden, .	1,017 13	6,000 00†	130,000 00	2,637 80	1,621 60	1,950 18	240 18	15,051 22	316,543 88
Lewis Warner, .	Hampshire, .	898 86†	-	78,000 00§	920 79	466 15	-	50 00	2,904 02	139,963 50
Joseph O. Hayden, .	Middlesex, .	7,305 84†	3,219 38	525,000 00	6,522 98	8,665 30	6,829 29	4,928 09	63,972 07	1,140,661 91
Henry Paddock, .	Nantucket, .	-	-	-	78 60	42 10	-	2 00	95 89	4,337 99
Charles H. Smith, .	Norfolk, .	626 21	1,010 00	160,000 00	1,625 50	1,646 62	1,517 63	619 06	40,639 95	339,961 02
Albert Davis, .	Plymouth, .	46 86	9,150 00	75,000 00	992 00	1,452 67	717 76	257 49	6,050 56	205,750 77
Edward A. Brown, .	Worcester, .	1,410 21	-	-	2,919 75	2,224 43	4,643 73	409 40	132,113 35	391,270 95
		\$14,367 39	\$62,439 40	\$1,199,000 00	\$24,460 10	\$21,813 56	\$23,023 67	\$7,394 30	\$514,395 07	\$3,907,615 49

\* From State.

† Including premiums.

‡ From Springfield Street Railway Company.

§ Refunding \$88,000.

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Continued.  
EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Support of Prisoners.	Salaries.	Dog License Money refunded and paid for Damages.	Highways and Bridges and Land Damages.	Building, repairing and furnishing County Buildings.	Paid on Principal of County Debt.
Clarendon A. Freeman, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$958 42	\$2,332 69	\$7,050 00	\$2,339 80	\$1,006 13	\$736 85	\$900 00
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	7,372 21	8,949 72	26,136 84	7,253 87	608 73*	2,397 74	10,000 00
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, .	21,847 26	54,482 70	51,169 46	16,468 70	1,462 23	49,825 96	82,500 00
Jonathan H. Munroe, . . . .	Dukes County, .	396 80	668 19	2,139 60	463 40	159 00	304 53	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, .	7,787 75	54,965 40	44,596 00	20,743 18	25,404 07	3,093 27	50,000 00
Eugene A. Newcomb, . . . .	Franklin, .	1,610 39	2,630 52	8,502 80	3,775 15	1,755 58	1,181 30	-
M. Wells Bridge, . . . .	Hampden, .	14,879 55	13,977 88	39,855 02	10,446 77	11,328 09	3,956 61	10,000 00
Lewis Warner, . . . .	Hampshire, .	3,942 81	7,731 02	12,798 75	4,747 78	2,075 29	992 08	46,000 00†
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	19,516 02	110,253 42	74,683 54	39,475 19	24,410 65	147,489 20	41,625 00
Henry Paddock, . . . .	Nantucket, .	-	346 97	1,428 98	257 40	167 62	370 30	-
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, .	7,974 20	11,784 31	18,005 08	16,689 27	1,847 48	94,397 24	5,000 00
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	6,424 64	7,252 78	22,121 94	13,698 47	18,127 83	3,451 49	15,000 00
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	5,250 00	43,363 03	48,994 47	28,160 18	1,650 00	39,160 98	25,000 00
		\$97,960 05	\$318,738 63	\$357,452 48	\$165,019 16	\$89,992 70	\$347,357 55	\$286,025 00

\* Including State highways, \$443.05.

† Refunding \$38,000.

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Paid on Temporary Loans.	Expenses Criminal Prosecutions.	Expenses Terms of Court.	Medical Examiners and Inquests.	Auditors and Masters.	Sheriff for Custody of Prisoners.	Expenses of District and Police Courts.
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable,	\$21,000 00	\$1,751 22	\$1,210 77	\$146 00	-	\$50 00	\$1,330 45
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	32,000 00	5,618 18	6,428 36	716 35	\$145 75	100 00	2,405 54
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	140,000 00	14,811 49	21,356 06	2,756 24	1,694 60	-	5,740 67
Jonathan H. Munroe,	Dukes County,	4,000 00	951 62	1,516 69	185 00	-	25 00	-
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	-	26,771 25	16,618 40	2,368 40	2,101 06	150 00	19,445 62*
Eugene A. Newcomb,	Franklin,	12,000 00	4,556 19	5,326 36	319 30	90 00	50 00	-
M. Wells Bridge,	Hampden,	160,000 00	2,890 73	22,185 31	1,667 80	660 00	-	5,170 41
Lewis Warner,	Hampshire,	40,000 00	2,963 79	4,820 18	221 00	226 26	-	2,366 13
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	325,000 00	40,827 22	36,558 24	3,697 65	3,591 10	150 00	20,018 07
Henry Paddock,	Nantucket,	-	424 54	387 33	10 00	60 00	-	-
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	160,000 00	19,524 65	8,557 60	1,263 45	2,358 66	-	1,731 20
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	75,000 00	10,483 93	9,492 72	527 40	292 50	20 00	5,632 50
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	-	15,529 81	23,287 21	2,342 73	3,414 89	-	12,201 63*
		\$969,000 00	\$147,104 62	\$157,745 23	\$16,161 32	\$14,634 82	\$545 00	\$76,042 22

\* Including trial justices.



TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Continued.  
EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Copying, Recording and Indexing.	Printing and Stationery.	Law Libraries.	Fuel, Light, etc., County Buildings.	Truant School.	Commitment of Insane Persons.	Transportation Expenses of County and Special Commissioners.
Clarendon A. Freeman, .	Barnstable, .	\$242 25	\$620 43	\$423 70	\$718 30	-	\$451 21	\$241 60
George H. Tucker, .	Berkshire, .	197 15	1,484 98	1,461 00	604 27	\$1,618 66	1,380 27	85 25
George F. Pratt, .	Bristol, .	12,996 44	1,370 33	4,027 48	8,287 34	4,099 86	2,761 65	379 69
Jonathan H. Munroe, .	Dukes County, .	-	282 78	63 50	72 31	-	70 49	6 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, .	Essex, .	4,043 66	3,761 67	3,693 00	9,023 04	10,013 14	5,419 85	402 03
Eugene A. Newcomb, .	Franklin, .	6,619 25	940 66	1,000 00	1,779 96	100 00	644 18	402 60
M. Wells Bridge, .	Hampden, .	538 00	1,378 56	1,757 55	5,805 63	2,568 63	1,987 06	142 95
Lewis Warner, .	Hampshire, .	2,056 60	1,774 03	861 72	625 68	100 00	437 70	91 28
Joseph O. Hayden, .	Middlesex, .	36,712 40	8,775 30	3,799 00	5,807 36	9,359 00	6,307 12	601 90
Henry Paddock, .	Nantucket, .	39 00	396 29	-	89 05	-	40 15	-
Charles H. Smith, .	Norfolk, .	4,792 26	5,406 60	-	8,467 24	3,057 68	1,656 48	244 23
Albert Davis, .	Plymouth, .	2,294 62	1,358 30	1,927 77	2,347 54	1,959 78	1,179 03	368 44
Edward A. Brown, .	Worcester, .	17,793 46	4,162 40	4,067 00	1,303 51	7,981 16	3,071 66	611 27
		\$88,325 09	\$31,802 33	\$23,081 72	\$44,931 23	\$40,857 91	\$26,006 85	\$3,637 24

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	State Treasurer, Collateral Legacy Tax.	✓ Miscel- laneous.	BALANCE IN TREASURY DEC. 31, 1895.			Total Expenditures.	Amount of County Debt Dec. 31, 1895.	Salary of Treasurer.
				Cash.	Deposits in Banks on Interest.	Deposits in Banks not on Interest.			
Clarendon A. Freeman,	Barnstable,	-	\$170 20	-	-	\$5,352 35	\$49,532 37	\$15,200 00	\$500 00
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	\$1,292 80	-	\$114 02	\$29,772 02	-	148,143 71	156,000 00	1,500 00
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	-	20 00	-	54,292 65	15 00	552,365 81	445,000 00	1,800 00
Jonathan H. Munroe,	Dukes County,	-	159 75	-	-	1,499 56	12,961 22	8,000 00	300 00
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	2,106 08	486 00	1,270 41	177,915 33	-	492,238 64	160,000 00	2,200 00
Eugene A. Newcomb,	Franklin,	-	276 55	-	-	10,319 93	63,880 72	39,135 97	600 00
M. Wells Bridge,	Hampden,	2,328 83	-	1,609 09	1,409 41	-	310,543 88	312,195 15	1,500 00
Lewia Warner,	Hampshire,	600 00	911 23	-	3,650 14	-	139,963 50	82,000 00	800 00
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	6,057 48	1,013 73	-	174,933 32	-	1,140,661 91	490,000 00	2,500 00
Henry Paddock,	Nantucket,	25 00	9 16	-	-	296 20	4,337 99	-	200 00
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	-	8,918 35	215 38	5,039 66	3,000 00	389,961 02	120,000 00	1,800 00
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	-	435 00	381 75	5,972 34	-	205,750 77	125,486 47	1,200 00
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	-	9 00	1,409 65	101,906 91	-	391,270 95	125,000 00	2,200 00
		\$12,410 19	\$12,409 00	\$5,000 33	\$554,891 78	\$20,483 04	\$3,907,615 49	\$2,078,017 59	-

TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895.*

## RECEIPTS.

Clerk of Court.	County.	Sales of Writs.	Civil Entries.	Term Fees.	Executions.	Certificates and Affidavits.	Orders and Copies.	Naturalization.	Printing Law Cases.	Payments into Court under Statute and Rules of Court.	From Other Sources.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1895.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins, .	Barnstable, .	\$3 05	\$276 00	-	\$1 75	\$18 25	\$12 45	\$16 00	\$84 00	\$510 00	\$30 00	-	\$441 50
Henry W. Tat, .	Berkshire, .	12 68	933 00	-	-	155 62	84 75	-	25 00	1,882 42	51 90	\$3,136 29	4,909 24
Stimson Borden, .	Bristol, .	39 00	2,157 00	-	-	75	237 90	-	837 75	-	-	500 00	5,654 82
Samuel Keniston, .	Dukes Co., .	25	72 00	-	-	-	-	5 00	11 87	-	-	-	89 12
Dean Peabody, .	Essex, .	52 86	3,279 00	-	4 55	301 75	342 35	3 00	886 00	3,617 47	83 50	803 24	9,373 72
Edward E. Lyman, .	Franklin, .	13 80	543 00	-	1 00	92 55	13 40	128 00	26 00	1,000 00	14 80	-	1,832 55
Robert O. Morris, .	Hampden, .	39 30	2,019 00	-	75	216 75	112 50	132 00	686 00	7,613 75	-	1,435 43	12,255 48
William H. Clapp, .	Hampshire, .	9 59	522 00	-	-	88 50	164 45	58 00	80 00	800 00	28 00	188 35	1,939 64
Theodore C. Hurd, .	Middlesex, .	75 30	5,310 00	-	-	288 73	426 65	-	422 30	1,889 54	-	1,175 87	9,588 39
Josiah F. Murphy, .	Nantucket, .	1 60	51 00	-	-	17 00	2 00	11 00	-	-	3 00	-	85 60
Erasmus Worthington, .	Norfolk, .	19 50	1,338 00	\$5 60	50	51 55	103 00	20 00	219 00	900 00	41 35	748 55	3,507 05
Edward E. Hobart, .	Plymouth, .	4 95	972 00	-	-	12 00	18 75	-	-	124 30	9 00	-	1,141 00
John Noble (Supreme Judicial), .	Suffolk, .	6 65	1,875 00	-	1 50	155 00	481 70	-	1,705 50	6,256 65	1,748 27	4,699 08	16,929 35
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil), .	Suffolk, .	357 55	16,479 00	-	83 50	1,022 75	545 65	-	3,686 38	8,550 05	499 51	9,426 45	40,650 84
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal), .	Suffolk, .	-	-	-	-	142 05	-	11 00	-	22,400 00	-	800 00	23,353 05
Theodore S. Johnson, .	Worcester, .	33 00	2,592 00	-	-	130 75	117 75	280 00	-	2,350 00	93 50	2,397 17	7,994 17
		\$669 08	\$38,418 00	\$5 60	\$94 30	\$2,694 00	\$2,723 30	\$664 00	\$8,669 80	\$57,894 18	\$2,602 83	\$25,310 43	\$139,745 52

TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

Clerk of Court.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid for Printing Law Cases.	Paid from Amount held under the Statute and by Order of the Court.	Paid Other Parties.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1895.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Smith K. Hopkins, . . . . .	Barnstable, . . . . .	\$357 50	\$84 00	\$725 00	\$2 00	\$2,408 31	\$441 50	\$1,250 00
Henry W. Taft, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	1,735 68	38 25	2,252 42	-	130 00	4,909 24	2,800 00
Samuel Borden, . . . . .	Bristol, . . . . .	2,434 65	837 75	-	-	-	5,654 82	4,000 00
Samuel Keniston, . . . . .	Dukes County, . . . . .	77 25	11 87	-	-	-	89 12	600 00
Dean Peabody, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	4,067 01	886 00	1,130 00	-	3,290 71	9,373 72	5,200 00
Edward E. Lyman, . . . . .	Franklin, . . . . .	832 55	-	1,000 00	-	-	1,832 55	1,800 00
Robert G. Morris, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	2,637 80	564 00	2,937 83	4 50	6,111 35	12,255 48	3,500 00
William H. Clapp, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . . . .	988 79	80 00	200 00	70 85	600 00	1,539 64	2,300 00
Theodore C. Hurd, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	6,522 98	-	675 86	-	2,389 55	9,588 39	6,000 00
Josiah F. Murphy, . . . . .	Nantucket, . . . . .	85 60	-	-	-	-	85 60	600 00
Erasmus Worthington, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	1,025 50	219 00	900 00	4 00	758 55	3,507 05	2,800 00
Edward E. Hobart, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	1,016 70	-	124 30	-	124 30	1,141 00	2,000 00
John Noble (Supreme Judicial), . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	3,829 00	1,705 50	1,037 57	439 12	9,918 16	16,929 35	6,500 00
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil), . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	19,144 86	3,093 85	7,349 11	223 11	10,839 91	40,650 84	6,500 00
John T. Manning (Superior Criminal), . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	653 05	-	20,200 00	-	2,500 00	23,353 05	6,000 00
Theodore S. Johnson, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	3,167 75	-	3,150 00	-	1,676 42	7,994 17	5,200 00
		\$49,176 67	\$7,520 22	\$41,557 79	\$743 58	\$40,747 26	\$139,745 52	-

TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895.

## RECEIPTS.

	From De- fendants for Fines.	From De- fendants for Expenses.	From De- fendants for Forfeitures.	Complaints in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail Depos- ited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.	Naturaliza- tion.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable.	\$703 67	-	-	\$1 50	-	-	\$4 75	\$52 00	\$4 25	-
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown.	934 00	\$16 54	-	3 00	\$1 00	-	2 25	15 00	6 10	\$291 00
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams.	2,403 64	535 20	-	-	-	-	10 00	104 00	27 50	125 00
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield.	2,377 00	-	-	-	-	\$270 00	21 10	288 00	15 70	39 00
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington.	1,252 38	-	-	-	-	872 50	21 10	107 40	1 50	39 00
F. H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams (6 mos.).	650 64	-	-	2 00	-	-	6 75	29 00	110 88	594 00
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River.	9,809 15	136 00	-	4 50	-	1,300 00	45 95	355 50	70 25	745 00
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford.	6,511 41	83 80	\$94 40	6 00	-	100 00	49 35	360 00	91 00	196 00
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton.	3,243 82	124 13	-	4 50	-	-	46 50	212 00	8 75	-
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury.	2,642 00	-	-	-	-	-	8 30	89 00	51 40	275 00
William Perry, clerk, Salem.	5,603 00	125 59	-	-	-	625 00	51 00	395 50	8 50	-
George Robinson, justice, Palmer.	1,141 03	-	-	-	-	1,270 00	9 50	83 00	5 25	64 00
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield.	578 00	-	-	-	-	300 00	17 90	90 00	30 00	181 00
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton.	2,474 70	19 88	50 00	10 00	-	900 00	52 40	310 00	9 00	61 00
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer.	1,100 86	-	-	1 50	-	-	5 20	60 00	3 25	95 00
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord.	837 00	11 34	-	3 00	-	25 00	5 40	45 00	1,203 23	316 25
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham.	1,279 94	109 30	-	-	5 00	300 00	24 15	179 00	28 75	55 00
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden.	7,225 60	78 21	-	22 00	7 00	2,560 00	58 45	920 00	316 25	24 00
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge.	6,803 00	-	-	-	-	800 00	58 55	552 00	28 75	55 00
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham.	2,512 00	3 09	-	13 50	-	801 40	23 52	304 00	153 56	254 00
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn.	4,272 00	-	-	11 00	1 00	400 00	16 50	217 00	52 00	31 00
J. P. S. Churchhill, clerk, Quincy.	4,483 23	-	-	10 50	-	378 00	40 05	322 00	3 90	37 00
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton.	1,285 00	27 02	-	-	2 00	300 00	5 00	89 00	1 75	45 00
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington.	4,670 50	23 60	-	2 50	-	-	8 65	104 00	3 75	20 00
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth.	739 42	247 60	-	3 00	-	-	2 90	40 50	12 25	159 00
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham.	1,217 00	9 50	-	1 50	1 00	250 00	9 35	56 00	20 50	249 00
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton.	1,459 00	12 00	-	-	-	-	8 70	97 00	9 00	-
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner.	2,483 00	115 72	-	1 50	-	-	18 40	109 00	8 00	-
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford.	1,659 40	10 58	21 54	1 50	-	-	9 78	41 00	12 55	402 00
A. J. Bartholomew, justice, Southbridge.	1,253 40	327 95	555 00	-	-	100 00	9 65	73 00	472 50	\$4,219 00
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge.	1,009 40	-	-	1 50	-	-	10 60	43 00	-	-
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough.	1,327 24	-	-	-	-	950 00	4 75	57 00	-	-
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester.	5,259 71	-	-	-	-	-	174 45	1,221 00	\$2,888 27	\$4,219 00
	\$92,061 28	\$2,017 05	\$720 94	\$104 50	\$17 00	\$12,501 00	\$851 35	\$7,019 90	\$2,888 27	\$4,219 00



TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895 — Continued.

RECEIPTS.									
	Fees not payable to Pub. Lic. Auditor.	Money paid into Court.	From County for Criminal Costs, Wit- nesses Fees.	From County, Other Crim- inal Costs.	City or Town, Costs in By- laws.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1895.	Total Receipts.		
Frederic O. Swift, Justice, Barnstable, . . . . .	—	—	\$275 00	—	—	—	\$1,041 17		
James H. Hopkins, Justice, Provincetown, . . . . .	—	—	454 65	—	—	—	1,427 10		
Edwin B. Chady, clerk, North Adams, . . . . .	\$217 00	\$3 00	650 00	—	—	\$25 80	3,710 63		
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . . . .	43 50	—	342 60	—	—	—	4,020 35		
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . . . .	40 00	136 52	400 00	—	—	37 65	2,925 13		
F. H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams (6 months), . . . . .	12 00	—	100 00	\$6 00	—	—	740 89		
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . . . .	127 00	—	2,004 80	—	—	604 78	15,842 05		
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . . . .	163 75	64 50	1,085 24	—	—	141 10	9,414 80		
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . . . .	143 00	25 26	807 00	—	—	3 00	4,987 51		
G. W. Cace, Justice, Amesbury, . . . . .	41 00	2 60	145 40	—	—	17 98	2,955 63		
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . . . .	454 00	1,270 00	133 15	—	—	36 67	9,070 31		
George Robinson, Justice, Palmer, . . . . .	64 00	7 41	400 00	—	—	42 71	3,020 15		
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . . . . .	63 00	7 00	400 00	—	—	32 28	1,010 43		
H. H. Clinbon, clerk, Northampton, . . . . .	132 00	71 20	730 84	—	—	991 22	5,953 24		
G. W. Sunderland, clerk, Ayer, . . . . .	9 25	—	400 00	—	—	21 61	1,007 82		
J. B. Keyes, Justice, Concord, . . . . .	—	—	800 00	—	—	—	1,729 99		
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Frammingham, . . . . .	99 00	15 50	100 00	—	—	158 98	2,436 72		
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . . . .	43 00	—	—	—	—	160 81	12,409 30		
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . . . .	298 00	2 40	—	—	—	56 60	8,920 80		
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . . . .	417 25	127 02	3 00	—	—	835 45	5,121 98		
Arthur E. Gingo, clerk, Woburn, . . . . .	338 00	18 79	400 00	—	—	700 38	6,625 67		
J. F. S. Churchhill, clerk, Quincy, . . . . .	68 25	17 00	1,000 00	—	—	—	6,723 50		
B. E. Duddy, clerk, Stoughton, . . . . .	30 00	15 00	700 00	—	—	119 30	2,053 32		
O. W. Sault, clerk, Abington, . . . . .	17 00	—	625 00	—	—	5,494 15	5,494 15		
B. A. Bachawny, clerk, Weymouth, . . . . .	85 00	56 98	—	—	\$6 00	36 00	1,204 15		
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Weymouth, . . . . .	50 00	—	200 00	—	—	73 32	1,800 42		
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . . . .	39 00	3 50	275 00	—	—	—	2,085 45		
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . . . .	3 25	—	325 00	—	—	—	3,368 12		
G. A. Dewey, Justice, Milford, . . . . .	—	—	150 00	—	—	47 20	3,953 31		
Andrew J. Bartholomew, Justice, Southbridge, . . . . .	22 00	5 51	—	—	—	220 40	2,474 91		
Arthur A. Putnam, Justice, Uxbridge, . . . . .	—	—	200 00	—	—	33 10	2,310 15		
E. O. Bates, Justice, Wrentham, . . . . .	—	—	275 00	—	—	—	1,068 74		
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,479 66		
	\$3,001 15	\$1,858 28	\$14,192 37	\$6 00	\$6 00	\$4,545 80	\$40,010 79		

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurers.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . .	\$128 80	\$449 53	\$5 00	\$6 60	\$242 54	\$208 70
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . .	185 95	595 19	10 00	20 00	325 35	284 15
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . . .	411 10	1,564 80	4 71	5 00	829 13	678 89
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	462 05	2,377 00	-	270 00	313 10	564 70
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . .	189 20	989 87	-	790 52	262 49	335 70
F. H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams (6 mos.), . . .	78 25	431 84	5 00	-	113 80	67 10
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	1,169 90	9,765 35	-	1,987 28	30 40	2,737 20
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	1,230 60	6,511 41	-	300 06	25 60	1,143 44
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . .	550 80	3,150 96	60 00	20 18	138 97	906 80
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	190 80	2,487 30	12 50	54 17	34 36	114 90
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . .	132 05	5,362 42	25 00	1,961 00	267 58	854 20
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . .	281 40	1,141 03	5 00	1,270 00	7 41	219 60
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . . .	161 35	578 00	-	314 28	-	465 80
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . .	522 85	3,290 24	24 35	969 50	-	941 69
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	61 00	206 42	60 00	-	834 44	453 30
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . .	74 70	491 63	20 85	6 20	528 77	598 22
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . .	95 00	555 24	25 15	415 50	759 85	378 00
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . .	1,081 44	6,416 76	80 00	3,105 78	694 07	988 25
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . .	361 87	6,503 92	-	891 05	216 48	649 48
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . .	73 00	2,476 51	22 72	872 40	760 54	346 00
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . .	201 00	4,087 00	-	300 00	-	780 10
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	543 48	1,659 64	20 00	38 40	2,733 12	1,268 70
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . . .	287 15	1,008 40	15 00	316 50	1,499 40	551 50
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . .	152 40	3,098 85	15 00	60 00	152 75	648 60
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . .	34 75	674 42	40 00	25 00	216 23	217 43
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . .	90 60	1,217 00	-	225 00	9 50	216 43
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . .	277 95	861 98	5 50	3 50	609 02	255 45
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . .	432 50	1,027 75	5 00	-	1,565 47	287 90
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . .	61 28	129 23	245 00	16 54	1,540 81	134 30
A. J. Bartholomew, justice, Southbridge, . . .	-	-	-	-	1,669 65	262 54
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . .	67 65	1,276 97	19 57	100 00	612 86	201 30
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . .	66 40	857 70	20 00	69 65	415 14	192 00
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester, . . .	1,098 65	1,617 73	188 00	950 00	3,453 98	1,171 30
	\$10,755 72	\$72,862 09	\$918 36	\$15,364 11	\$20,666 58	\$19,123 47

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Concluded.

EXPENDITURES.

	Amount retained for own Use.	Cash Balance Dec. 31, 1895.	Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers certified to City or Town Treasurers.	Salary.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . . . .	-	-	\$1,041 17	\$167 45	\$1,000 00
James H. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . . . .	\$6 55	-	1,427 19	376 42	1,000 00
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . . . . .	217 00	-	3,710 63	483 95	800 00
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . . . .	43 50	-	4,030 35	129 69	1,000 00
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . . . .	40 90	\$320 45	2,929 13	745 27	600 00
F. H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams (6 mos.), . . . . .	12 00	32 90	740 89	-	250 00
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . . . .	127 00	25 52	15,842 55	3,853 92	1,800 00
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . . . .	103 75	100 00	9,414 86	105 60	1,300 00
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . . . .	143 00	17 00	4,987 51	4,014 30	1,100 00
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . . . .	41 00	-	2,955 03	27 45	1,200 00
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . . . .	434 00	34 06	9,070 31	9 85	1,300 00
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . . . .	64 00	37 71	3,026 15	1,386 05	1,200 00
Henry Fuller, clerk, Westfield, . . . . .	66 00	25 00	1,610 43	691 59	600 00
H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . . . .	132 00	72 60	5,953 24	1,356 80	1,300 00
J. S. W. Anderson, clerk, Ayer, . . . . .	9 25	43 41	1,667 82	336 20	600 00
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . . . .	-	9 62	1,729 99	-	800 00
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . . . .	99 00	108 98	2,436 72	368 71	800 00
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . . . .	43 00	-	12,409 30	-	2,100 00
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . . . .	298 00	-	8,920 80	216 48	1,400 00
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . . . .	417 25	153 56	5,121 98	63 13	1,000 00
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . . . .	338 00	919 57	6,625 67	191 74	900 00
J. P. S. Churchhill, clerk, Quincy, . . . . .	68 25	395 00	6,726 59	788 32	1,000 00
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . . . . .	30 00	459 77	2,653 32	1,475 12	500 00
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . . . .	17 00	2 90	5,494 15	1,612 50	650 00
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . . . .	85 00	36 00	1,264 15	214 18	500 00
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Warcham, . . . . .	50 00	80 89	1,800 42	508 12	600 00
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . . . .	58 00	19 55	2,085 45	99 55	600 00
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . . . .	39 00	-	3,358 12	218 98	800 00
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . . . .	3 25	62 90	1,953 31	578 22	1,600 00
Andrew J. Bartholomew, justice, Southbridge, . . . . .	22 00	275 72	2,474 91	178 52	1,500 00
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . . . .	-	31 80	2,310 15	872 71	1,400 00
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . . . .	-	47 85	1,668 74	577 47	1,000 00
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester, . . . . .	-	-	8,479 66	1,150 80	2,250 00
	\$3,007 70	\$3,312 76	\$146,010 79	-	-

TABLE No. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895.  
RECEIPTS.

		Defendants, Fines.	Defendants, Expenses.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail deposited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Rees.
P. H. Casey, Justice, Lee,	Berkshire, . .	\$1,699 95	\$7 80	-	-	-	\$13 86	\$58 00	\$8 50
Keyes Danforth, Justice, Williamstown,	Berkshire, . .	450 76	351 67	-	-	-	3 00	34 00	1 25
Chas. D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester,	Essex, . .	2,802 00	-	-	-	-	57 95	332 00	37 25
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill,	Essex, . .	4,055 40	-	-	-	-	30 55	319 00	33 75
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence,	Essex, . .	5,718 00	-	-	-	\$200 00	45 45	317 00	23 50
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn,	Essex, . .	4,964 00	22 00	-	-	-	92 95	530 00	337 25
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	Essex, . .	1,288 00	36 63	\$1 50	-	-	10 90	66 00	21 25
Cornellus J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee,	Essex, . .	1,619 00	-	7 50	-	-	11 40	55 00	6 00
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	Hampden, . .	7,409 50	-	-	-	3,140 00	98 70	385 00	126 00
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	Hampden, . .	7,780 00	-	-	-	6,945 00	100 40	845 00	172 25
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	Middlesex, . .	8,770 09	91 76	1 50	-	1,050 00	127 35	665 00	229 09
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough,	Middlesex, . .	1,531 00	-	1 50	-	-	9 80	83 00	13 00
Henry L. Whitteley, clerk, West Newton,	Middlesex, . .	2,383 11	-	-	-	805 00	16 90	171 00	75 35
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville,	Middlesex, . .	4,222 01	-	-	-	100 00	37 05	294 00	246 30
Harvey H. Baker, clerk, Brookline,	Norfolk, . .	681 50	-	1 50	-	-	11 25	152 00	29 11
Henry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton,	Plymouth, . .	6,297 28	-	-	-	8,882 00	44 63	260 00	93 75
Joseph M. Curley, clerk, Chelsea,	Suffolk, . .	3,945 51	-	-	-	300 00	18 25	170 00	113 75
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	Worcester, . .	3,470 00	116 11	13 50	\$1 00	4,695 00	53 80	290 00	37 25
		\$69,087 11	\$625 97	\$34 50	\$1 00	\$26,087 00	\$784 19	\$5,026 00	\$1,604 60



TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

			Naturalization.	Fees not payable to any Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	From County for Criminal Costs, Witnesses Fees.	From County for Sundry Expenses.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1895.	Total Receipts.
P. H. Cussey, Justice, Leamington, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	•	—	—	—	\$204 86	—	\$25 10	\$2,018 10
Keyes Danforth, Justice, Wilmington, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	•	—	—	—	35 89	—	—	870 57
Chas. D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	•	\$272 00	—	\$59 50	133 00	\$51 10	1,027 38	4,775 18
Edward B. George, clerk, Havorthill, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	•	103 00	—	—	483 05	—	—	5,212 75
William F. Meyer, clerk, Lawrence, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	•	549 00	—	100 00	523 50	—	—	7,475 45
Henry C. Oliver, clerk, Lynn, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	•	184 00	34 25	—	615 30	—	373 23	7,152 08
Edward W. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	•	73 00	12 00	—	127 50	—	80 32	1,720 10
Charles J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	•	83 00	154 00	—	265 00	—	—	2,230 00
Thomas J. Thomey, clerk, Holyoke, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	•	319 00	316 25	—	340 00	—	—	12,135 05
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	•	204 00	—	229 08	457 85	—	3 05	16,737 23
James W. Savage, clerk, Lowell, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	•	711 00	135 05	24 50	1,200 00	—	3,044 81	16,051 15
J. W. J. Otterson, clerk, Melborough, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	•	55 00	65 25	—	100 00	—	15 05	1,880 60
Henry L. Whittelsey, clerk, West Newton, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	•	239 00	271 75	39 00	—	—	553 63	4,638 24
Harbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	•	19 00	628 00	14 18	700 00	—	42 41	6,302 05
Harvey H. Baker, clerk, Brookline, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	•	69 00	8 00	—	—	—	300 08	1,253 04
Henry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	•	241 00	108 00	87 29	600 00	—	300 03	16,953 87
Joseph M. Curley, clerk, Chelsea, . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	•	96 00	8 00	—	608 35	—	—	5,319 80
Wylon G. Haynes, clerk, Fitchburg, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	•	446 00	535 25	—	351 00	—	200 00	10,208 91
			\$3,057 00	\$2,465 70	\$545 15	\$6,835 90	\$54 10	\$6,035 08	\$122 843 99



TABLE No. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	To County Treasurer.	To City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Amount retained for own Use.	Cash Balance Dec. 31, 1895.	Total Ex- penditures.	Fees and Expen- ses of Officers certified to City and Town Treasurers.	Salary.
P. H. Casey, Justice, Lec.	\$81 91	\$1,707 75	-	-	-	\$207 30	-	\$21 20	\$2,018 16	\$631 47	\$1,000 00
K. Danforth, Justice, Williamstown.	38 25	450 76	-	-	\$351 67	35 89	-	-	876 57	-	300 00
Chas. D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester.	229 43	3,719 77	\$84 00	\$11 85	9 73	710 90	-	59 50	4,775 18	-	1,000 00
Essex.	556 30	3,750 99	-	20 00	214 41	433 05	\$183 00	-	5,212 75	32 15	1,000 00
Edward B. George, clerk, Haverhill.	1,134 95	5,678 00	40 00	100 00	-	523 50	-	2,491 23	7,476 45	-	1,400 00
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence.	1,166 20	2,786 00	-	60 00	-	615 30	34 25	65 27	7,152 98	2,786 00	1,400 00
Essex.	1,192 70	1,194 05	40 00	-	55 53	160 55	12 00	-	1,720 10	7 65	800 00
Essex.	249 80	1,497 62	100 00	-	21 38	208 10	154 00	-	2,230 90	-	500 00
C. J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee.	928 70	6,827 90	70 00	3,040 00	511 60	340 60	316 25	100 00	12,135 05	-	1,300 00
Hampden.	1,321 65	7,354 68	125 00	6,936 53	300 32	457 60	-	241 45	16,737 23	110 78	1,400 00
G. Leonard, clerk, Springfield.	2,161 24	9,487 93	310 87	1,104 25	1,097 26	1,749 30	136 05	4 25	16,051 15	35 75	2,000 00
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell.	55 00	1,531 00	-	2 15	-	163 10	65 25	64 00	1,880 50	4 85	800 00
J. F. J. Ottersen, clerk, Marlborough.	219 00	1,630 71	25 00	825 00	198 60	323 20	271 75	1,044 98	4,538 24	-	900 00
H. L. Whittlesey, clerk, W. Newton.	566 35	4,139 51	82 50	108 04	-	643 20	628 00	105 35	6,302 95	-	1,000 00
Middlesex.	239 72	672 21	36 90	-	170 71	75 50	8 00	-	1,253 04	-	500 00
Middlesex.	615 91	6,159 78	137 50	8,527 00	-	679 05	108 99	725 74	16,953 97	552 93	983 34
H. H. Baker, clerk, Brookline.	398 00	3,731 25	197 15	300 00	17 11	668 35	8 00	-	5,319 86	-	1,200 00
Henry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton.	841 55	2,602 71	-	4,555 34	895 26	378 80	535 25	-	10,208 91	182 34	1,000 00
Joseph M. Curley, clerk, Chelsea.											
W. G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg.											
	\$11,076 66	\$64,922 62	\$1,198 92	\$25,990 16	\$3,843 58	\$8,423 29	\$2,465 79	\$4,922 97	\$122,843 99	-	-

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895.*

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants, Fines.	From Defendants, Expenses.	Copies.	Complainants in Bastardy Process.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Natural- ization Fees.	Bail Fees, etc., not payable to Public Authority.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston, . . . . .	\$44,782 00	\$12 60	\$76 00	\$70 50	\$21 00	-	-
Orsino G. Sleeper, clerk (Civil), Boston, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$34 25
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	3,057 02	-	-	-	-	-	312 00
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	4,837 00	-	-	12 00	1 00	-	950 00
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	4,229 02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury, . . . . .	11,244 55	-	1 00	22 50	3 00	\$1 00	4 00
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	1,951 90	-	-	-	-	8 00	136 00
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	3,076 00	12 80	-	3 00	-	-	423 00
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton, . . . . .	1,224 00	45 29	2 50	7 50	3 00	1 00	120 00
	\$74,401 49	\$70 69	\$79 50	\$115 50	\$28 00	\$10 00	\$1,979 25

TABLE NO. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Continued.  
RECEIPTS.

	Ball Money deposited in Lien of Sureties.	From County for Witness Fees, etc.	From Parties in Civil Cases.	From Defendants, Forfeitures.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1895.	Total Receipts.
Fred. O. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston,	\$39,914 00	-	-	-	\$1,200 00	\$80,976 10
Orlando G. Sleeper, clerk (Civil), Boston,	-	-	\$18,301 55	-	-	18,305 80
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston,	100 00	\$462 82	123 55	-	100 00	4,155 39
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston,	800 00	844 81	120 50	\$70 00	-	7,035 31
William J. Halton, clerk, Charlestown,	-	-	62 00	20 00	-	4,511 02
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury,	4,559 00	-	352 90	-	300 00	10,487 95
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury,	927 00	408 22	63 55	-	35 50	3,020 17
N. T. Morrill, Jr., clerk, Dorchester,	450 00	-	113 85	-	920 50	4,909 15
Henry B. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton,	80 00	-	73 25	-	-	1,556 54
	\$40,830 00	\$1,805 85	\$19,271 15	\$00 00	\$2,556 00	\$147,237 43

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Paid Collector.	Paid Complaints or Informants.	Retained Fees, Bail, etc.	Bail Money returned to Defendants.	Bail paid Clerk of Superior Court.	Witness Fees.	Officers' Expenses.	Other Persons.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1895.	Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers of City and Town Treasurers.	Salary.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston,	\$45,225 10	-	-	\$34,766 00	\$5,050 00	-	-	\$485 00	\$550 00	\$86,076 10	-	\$3,000 00
Orsino G. Sleeper, clerk (Civil), Boston,	18,361 55	-	\$34 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,395 80	-	3,000 00
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston,	3,063 57	\$70 00	312 00	-	100 00	\$462 82	-	47 00	100 00	4,155 39	-	1,400 00
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston,	4,975 50	-	950 00	500 00	300 00	806 70	\$21 96	81 15	-	7,635 31	\$21 96	1,400 00
William J. Hutton, clerk, Charlestown,	4,296 02	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 00	-	4,311 02	-	1,300 00
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury,	9,616 30	105 00	5 00	3,539 00	1,300 00	1,741 30	125 25	36 10	20 00	16,487 95	-	1,500 00
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, W. Roxbury,	2,028 06	20 39	136 00	402 00	500 00	443 60	27 18	27 40	35 54	3,620 17	-	1,000 00
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester,	2,993 15	6 60	423 00	450 00	-	307 30	64 80	14 95	739 35	4,099 15	-	1,000 00
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton,	1,356 54	-	120 00	80 00	-	-	-	-	-	1,556 54	56 88	900 00
	\$91,915 79	\$201 99	\$1,980 25	\$39,737 60	\$7,250 00	\$2,761 72	\$239 19	\$706 00	\$1,444 89	\$147,237 43	\$78 84	-

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895.*

## RECEIPTS.

NAME.	Town.	County.	From Defendants for Fines.	From Defendants for Expenses.	Civil Fees, Entries.	Civil Fees, Inquests.	Civil Fees, Poor Debtor Proceedings.
William C. Spaulding,	W. Stockbridge,	Berkshire,	\$44 89	-	-	-	-
Edmund G. Eldridge,	Cottage City,	Dukes County,	128 46	-	-	-	-
Charles J. McIlvaine,	Edgartown,	"	135 92	\$70 06	\$8 00	-	\$20 75
George H. Poor,	Andover,	Essex,	385 00	-	8 00	-	-
Newton P. Frye,	North Andover,	"	140 00	-	-	-	-
Orlando B. Tenney,	Georgetown,	"	266 00	-	-	\$14 90	-
Charles A. Sayward,	Ipswich,	"	305 56	9 77	4 50	-	-
William C. Fabens,	Marblehead,	"	95 00	-	-	-	-
William Nutting, Jr.,	Marblehead,	"	530 00	-	-	-	-
William M. Rogers,	Methuen,	"	264 00	2 50	-	-	-
Joseph T. Wilson,	Nahant,	"	218 00	30 35	-	-	-
Amos Merrill,	Peabody,	"	1,722 00	-	-	10 00	-
J. Scott Todd,	Rowley,	"	29 00	-	-	-	-
George M. Amerige,	Saugus,	"	539 00	-	-	-	-
Parker D. Martin,	Conway,	Franklin,	-	-	-	-	-
Fred. L. Greene,	South Deerfield,	"	298 00	-	60 00	-	-
Dana Malone,	Greenfield,	"	138 50	-	3 00	-	5 50
Erastus F. Gunn,	Greenfield,	"	309 38	-	17 00	-	-
Elisha S. Hall,	Montague,	"	61 00	1 50	-	-	-
Vaniah M. Porter,	Orange,	"	324 93	-	4 00	-	-
Samuel D. Bardwell,	Charlemont,	"	50 00	-	11 00	-	-
William S. Dana,	Shelburne Falls,	"	120 28	-	10 00	21 70	-
George L. Hemenway,	Turner's Falls,	"	308 00	-	-	-	-
Ralph E. Joslin,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex,	93 00	-	1 00	-	-
Henry C. Mulligan,	Hudson,	"	497 54	-	-	-	-
Allen Coffin,	Natick,	"	959 00	-	56 75	15 60	-
C. Hadden Crowley,	Nantucket,	"	351 40	-	-	-	-
Rufus G. Fairbanks,	Nantucket,	"	20 00*	-	10 25	-	6 00
Nathan A. Cook,	Caryville,	"	833 28	-	47 00	-	-
Thos. H. Wakefield,	Bellingham,	"	115 00	-	-	11 60	-
Orestes T. Doe,	Dedham,	"	1,099 66	16 64	35 00	-	22 00
Henry B. Terry,	Franklin,	"	173 00	2 00	6 00	53 00	15 50
Emery Grover,	Hyde Park,	"	809 00	-	54 20	-	10 00
	Needham,	"	271 00	-	8 00	-	-



John C. Lane, . . .	Norwood, . . .	" . . .	237 00	-	26 00	-	14 00
Charles K. Darling, . . .	Walpole, . . .	" . . .	80 00	-	6 00	-	3 00
Charles E. Washburne, . . .	Wellesley, . . .	" . . .	114 00	-	5 00	22 20	-
Samuel Warner, . . .	Wrentham, . . .	" . . .	417 56	-	9 75	-	-
Matthew Walker, . . .	Barre, . . .	Worcester, . . .	121 04	5 05	14 00	-	-
Henry E. Cottle, . . .	Brookfield, . . .	" . . .	936 26	7 74	12 00	-	-
John F. Green, . . .	Hardwick, . . .	" . . .	267 00	7 02	7 00	-	-
Chauncey W. Carter, . . .	Leominster, . . .	" . . .	296 66	-	-	30 00	-
Harry O. Bascom, . . .	Leominster, . . .	" . . .	510 50	36 39	7 00	-	-
Sylvander Bothwell, . . .	North Brookfield, . . .	" . . .	965 00	-	-	-	-
Stephen W. Trowbridge, . . .	Ruthud, . . .	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Albert W. Curtis, . . .	Spencer, . . .	" . . .	435 87	332 83	1 00	-	-
Luther Hill, . . .	Spencer, . . .	" . . .	1,023 00	-	7 00	-	-
John W. Tyler, . . .	Warren, . . .	" . . .	455 00	-	-	-	-
Horace W. Bush, . . .	West Brookfield, . . .	" . . .	140 00	4 80	5 00	-	-
Frank B. Spalter, . . .	Winchendon, . . .	" . . .	322 00	189 14	-	-	-
			\$17,955 69	\$715 79	\$443 45	\$179 00	\$96 75

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

NAME.	Town.	County.	FROM COUNTY TREASURER.				Other Civil Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Fees advanced by Justice.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1895.	Total Receipts.
			Justice Fees.	Officers' Fees.	Witness Fees.	Advanced for Fees.					
William C. Spaulding,	W. Stockbridge,	Berkshire,	\$46 00	-	\$27 60	-	-	-	\$14 10	-	\$132 59
Edmund G. Eldridge,	Cottage City,	Dukes County,	95 00	-	-	\$75 00	-	-	-	-	298 46
Charles J. Melvaine,	Edgartown,	"	121 00	-	40 20	25 00	\$9 92	-	16 86	-	447 71
George H. Poor,	Andover,	Essex,	173 00	-	-	20 00	3 75	\$5 00	-	\$15 10	609 85
Newton P. Frye,	North Andover,	"	117 50	-	72 80	-	-	-	-	-	330 30
Orlando B. Tenney,	Georgetown,	"	201 40	-	44 80	-	-	-	-	4 40	531 50
Charles A. Sayward,	Ipswich,	"	370 50	-	54 50	-	-	29 00	4 16	43 45	821 44
William C. Fabens,	Marblehead,	"	43 00	-	-	-	15	11 00	27 60	7 02	183 77
William Nutting, Jr.,	Marblehead,	"	597 50	-	41 40	-	-	21 53*	-	40 13	1,230 56
Joseph M. Rogers,	Methuen,	"	342 00	-	-	25 00	-	-	-	79 10	712 60
Joseph T. Wilson,	Nahant,	"	199 25	-	32 45	-	-	-	-	-	480 05
Amos Merrill,	Peabody,	"	1,355 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	144 98	3,222 48
J. Scott Todd,	Rowley,	"	57 70	-	12 70	-	-	-	-	-	109 40
George M. Amerige,	Saugus,	"	288 00	-	127 10	25 00	-	-	-	-	979 10
Henry W. Billings,	Conway,	Franklin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farker D. Martin,	South Deerfield,	"	281 50	-	-	50 00	-	-	4 45	76 85	770 80
Fred. L. Greene,	Greenfield,	"	234 50	-	-	50 00	5 00	70 00	-	24 90	525 90
Dana Malone,	Greenfield,	"	329 50	-	-	100 00	-	-	-	-	771 38
Eras-tus F. Gunn,	Montague,	"	55 50	-	65 00	-	-	-	-	9 10	192 10
Elisba S. Hall,	Montague,	"	262 50	-	-	120 00	-	-	-	80 37	791 80
Vaniah M. Porter,	Charlemont,	"	24 50	-	-	20 00	-	-	-	9 20	123 08
Samuel D. Bardwell,	Shelburne Falls,	"	7 00	-	-	50 00	-	-	-	42 51	251 49
William S. Dana,	Turner's Falls,	"	788 83	-	-	325 00	-	50 00	-	50 18	1,522 01
George L. Hemenway,	Hopkinton,	"	81 00	-	-	-	-	12 00	-	19 60	206 60
Ralph E. Joslin,	Hudson,	Middlesex,	415 40	\$6 20	6 20	150 00	-	-	-	21 10	1,096 44
Henry C. Mulligan,	Natick,	"	1,606 60	-	-	123 00	-	-	12 60	39 20	2,904 75
Allen Coffin,	Nantucket,	Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 40	553 80
C. Hadwen Crowley,	Nantucket,	"	27 50	-	12 80	-	-	-	-	-	70 55
Rufus G. Fairbanks,	Caryville,	Norfolk,	894 80	-	-	175 00	12 00	-	-	14 80	1,982 88
Nathan A. Cook,	Bellingham,	"	52 50	-	11 40	-	-	-	-	-	178 90
Thos. H. Wakefield,	Dedham,	"	1,058 80	4 70	-	150 00	112 33	320 00	-	60 80	2,891 53
Orestes T. Doe,	Franklin,	"	1,168 00	-	-	25 00	-	-	-	21 80	3,395 80
Henry B. Terry,	Hyde Park,	"	787 00	-	-	50 00	-	-	-	16 15	1,784 85

Emery Grover,	Needham,	270 82	25 00	3 25	10 00	1 10	31 82	630 49
John C. Lane,	Norwood,	173 00	38 10	7 20	-	8 50	-	503 80
Charles R. Darling,	Walpole,	110 00	-	-	-	-	-	225 20
Charles E. Washburne,	Wellesley,	190 90	7 40	3 75	-	-	77 65	470 90
Samuel Warner,	Wrentham,	257 00	-	-	-	-	2 47	760 43
Matthew Walker,	Barre,	27 00	-	2 40	5 06	-	18 16	192 71
Henry E. Gottle,	Brookfield,	583 00	-	10 25	67 50	-	42 80	1,084 55
John F. Green,	Hardwick,	148 00	8 60	11 75	43 42	7 40	5 30	558 99
Chauncey W. Carter,	Leominster,	278 00	30 00	-	-	-	-	604 66
Harry C. Bascom,	Leominster,	498 00	-	80 90	133 19	-	-	1,252 59
Sylvander Bothwell,	No. Brookfield,	318 00	-	40 00	429 55†	-	-	1,805 94
Stephen W. Trowbridge,	Rutland,	14 00	-	10 00	-	-	13 00	37 00
Albert W. Curtis,	Spencer,	232 00	-	-	-	-	3 96	672 83
Luther Hill,	Spencer,	834 00	-	-	-	-	104 87	2,372 08
John W. Tyler,	Warren,	248 00	-	10 00	5 40	2 70	-	721 10
Horace W. Bush,	W. Brookfield,	124 00	-	10 00	36 00	2 10	-	347 94
Frank E. Spalter,	Winchendon,	443 25	-	-	-	-	8 00	1,162 39
		\$15,931 85	\$26 90	\$210 13	\$1,248 65	\$101 57	\$1,131 17	\$40,908 07

\* From town for officers' fees.

† From towns for fees advanced to officers, \$369.55.

NOTE. — Henry W. Billings, Conway, return not received. C. Hadwen Crowley, Nantucket, to Aug. 31, 1895

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	PAID COUNTY TREASURER.		City or Town Treasurers.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Fees retained by Justice.	CASH BALANCE TO BE PAID.			Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers certified to City or Town Treasurers.
	Fines.	Unclaimed Fees.							Officers.	Witnesses.	County, City or Town.		
<i>Berkshire County.</i>													
William C. Spaulding, W. Stockbridge,	-	-	-	\$4 00	\$41 70	-	-	\$46 00	\$12 59	-	\$23 30	\$132 59	\$34 39
<i>Dukes County.</i>													
Edmund G. Eldridge, Cottage City,	-	-	\$41 87	86 59	57 05	-	\$40 20	95 00	-	\$17 95	-	298 46	41 87
Charles J. McIlvaine, Edgartown,	\$40 01	-	33 69	43 42	41 86	\$58 00	-	139 67	-	-	30 86	447 71	20 83
<i>Essex County.</i>													
George H. Poor, Andover,	40 00	-	320 00	-	27 60	20 00	-	189 75	-	7 50	5 00	609 85	-
Newton P. Frye, North Andover,	-	-	59 35	65 65	43 20	-	-	117 50	15 00	20 60	-	330 30	-
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown,	-	-	206 00	1 60	47 20	-	-	212 30	-	-	4 40	531 50	118 96
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich,	20 00	-	17 41	294 93	60 10	15 00	-	404 00	-	-	10 00	821 44	14 11
William C. Fabens, Marblehead,	-	-	89 92	5 08	27 60	-	-	54 15	-	9 53	7 02	183 77	-
William Nutting, Jr., Marblehead,	-	-	530 00	21 53	36 95	-	-	597 50	-	29 60	35 00	1,230 55	-
William M. Rogers, Methuen,	-	-	212 00	-	24 50	30 00	-	342 00	-	-	74 50	712 60	-
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant,	-	-	198 95	33 75	28 10	20 00	-	199 25	-	-	-	480 05	61 95
Amos Merrill, Peabody,	-	-	1,591 08	15 44	59 20	20 00	20 00	1,355 50	-	-	181 26	3,222 48	70 38
J. Scott Todd, Rowley,	-	-	2 67	28 72	10 31	-	-	67 70	-	-	-	109 40	5 46
George M. Amerige, Saugus,	-	-	509 00	-	127 30	-	33 40	288 00	-	21 40	-	979 10	-
<i>Franklin County.</i>													
Henry W. Billings, Conway,	-	-	212 40	70 60	131 30	10 00	-	-	-	-	5 00*	770 80	334 94
Parker D. Martin, South Deerfield,	-	-	49 20	87 96	44 00	-	-	262 50	-	20 50	11 74	525 90	148 48
Fred. L. Greene, Greenfield,	-	-	229 20	37 23	94 45	50 00	50 00	362 00	-	5 55	-	771 38	274 85
Dana Malone, Greenfield,	-	-	122 15	37 28	73 20	10 00	-	55 50	-	90	-	192 10	-
Erastus F. Gunn, Montague,	-	-	237 12	35 28	73 20	10 00	-	266 50	-	7 20	50 32	701 80	94 21
Elisha S. Hall, Orange,	-	-	143 97	205 81	113 00	5 00	-	43 88	-	8 60	-	123 08	78 15
Vanah M. Porter, Charlemont,	-	-	20 00	-	20 70	-	30 00	80 40	-	-	-	251 49	74 11
Samuel D. Bardwell, Shelburne Falls,	-	-	35 00	46 60	58 60	-	-	788 83	-	-	30 89	1,522 01	42 94
William S. Dana, Turner's Falls,	-	-	160 00	145 42	323 64	-	100 00	-	-	1 36	2 76	-	-

<i>Middlesex County.</i>									
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton, . . .	-	34 50	58 50	18 50	-	-	94 00	1 10	206 00
Ralph E. Joann, Hudson, . . .	-	48 53	435 66	151 10	15 00	-	415 40	-	1,096 44
Henry C. Mulligan, Natick, . . .	-	22 97	936 03	176 80	-	-	1,708 95	-	2,904 75
<i>Nantucket County.</i>									
Allen Collin, Nantucket, . . .	-	110 20	-	19 80	23 40	-	189 00	2 40	353 80
C. Hadwen Crowley, Nantucket, . . .	1 12	-	8 40	4 28	-	-	56 75	-	70 55
<i>Norfolk County.</i>									
Rufus G. Fairbanks, Caryville, . . .	-	826 18	-	170 10	7 10	-	959 80	19 70	1,982 88
Nathan A. Cook, Bellingham, . . .	-	115 00	-	11 40	-	-	52 50	-	178 90
Thos. H. Wakefield, Dedham, . . .	-	626 45	367 78	160 32	8 02	-	1,247 73	2 96	2,891 53
Orestes T. Doe, Franklin, . . .	2 00	-	-	33 68	-	-	174 00	15 12	1,995 80
Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park, . . .	-	147 91	25 09	33 68	-	-	999 70	25 65	1,784 85
Emery Grover, Needham, . . .	-	751 21	57 79	40 50	-	-	301 57	15 00	630 40
John C. Lane, Norwood, . . .	-	264 35	10 87	38 70	-	-	220 20	-	503 80
John C. Lane, Norwood, . . .	-	237 00	-	25 10	-	20 50	-	-	225 20
Charles R. Darling, Walpole, . . .	-	80 00	-	21 50	-	-	119 00	1 70	225 20
Charles E. Washburne, Wellesley, . . .	-	70 46	62 35	43 63	-	-	221 85	50 37	470 90
Samuel Warner, Wrentham, . . .	-	241 72	124 48	92 95	23 09	-	267 35	22 24	700 43
<i>Worcester County.</i>									
Matthew Walker, Barre, . . .	-	62 68	53 06	16 78	5 00	-	41 93	1 38	192 71
Henry E. Coute, Brookfield, . . .	-	62 71	881 29	62 40	-	-	605 25	6 00	1,684 55
John F. Green, Hardwick, . . .	-	174 27	90 83	63 60	-	-	107 90	4 50	558 99
Chauncy W. Carter, Leominster, . . .	-	202 70	57 62	37 40	-	-	278 00	-	604 06
Harry C. Bascom, Leominster, . . .	-	356 46	104 04	74 70	50 00	-	328 00	6 20	1,252 59
Sylvander Bothwell, North Brookfield, . . .	-	965 00	405 94	37 34	-	-	335 00	2 06	1,805 94
Stephen W. Trowbridge, Rutland, . . .	-	13 00	-	1 00	-	-	14 00	5 40	37 00
Albert W. Curtis, Spencer, . . .	-	121 85	314 02	3 60	-	-	233 00	36	672 83
Luther Hill, Spencer, . . .	-	174 18	966 20	60 38	-	-	841 00	-	2,372 08
John W. Tyler, Warren, . . .	-	335 25	109 75	12 70	10 00	-	248 00	-	721 10
Horace W. Bush, West Brookfield, . . .	-	41 55	103 25	28 14	-	-	175 00	-	347 94
Frank B. Spatter, Winchendon, . . .	-	277 00	141 62	240 52	45 00	-	443 25	15 00	1,102 39
	\$100 01	\$11,095 01	\$6,544 18	\$3,143 08	\$104 61	\$1,257 39	\$17,240 65	\$87 51	\$40,908 07
								\$706 37	

\* Due complainant.

NOTE. — Henry W. Billings, Conway, return not received. C. Hadwen Crowley, Nantucket, to Aug. 31, 1895.



TABLE NO. 7. — *Returns of Registers of Probate and Insolvency for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895.*

RECEIPTS.

REGISTER.	County.	Probate Fees, Certificates, Copies, etc.	Deposits in Insolvency, in- cluding Fees.	Deposits in Composition, including Fees.	From State Treasurer, for Clerk Hire.	From All Other Sources.	BALANCE ON HAND JAN. 1, 1895.			Total Receipts.
							Probate Account.	Insolvency Account.	Composition Account.	
Freeman H. Lothrop,	Barnstable,	\$262 77	\$40 00	—	\$361 00	—	\$108 59	\$61 84	\$210 13	\$1,044 33
Fred. R. Shaw,	Berkshire,	407 25	402 50	\$14,561 16	600 00	\$71 19	—	859 07	47 72	16,948 89
Arthur M. Alger,	Bristol,	747 24	1,114 50	7,192 79	1,183 71	—	—	1,100 83	3,250 36	14,695 43
Beriah T. Hillman,	Dukes County,	19 10	57 00	—	233 28	—	8 80	—	—	318 18
Jeremiah T. Mahoney,	Essex,	1,777 55	3,018 00	47,736 24	2,314 00	—	383 23	4,929 00	746 60	60,904 62
Francis M. Thompson,	Franklin,	220 25	555 50	3,101 65	—	—	—	263 55	27 53	4,168 78
Samuel B. Spooner,	Hampden,	462 91	1,111 33	17,211 86	833 33	74 23	79 92	2,274 15	10,358 78	32,406 51
Hubbard M. Abbott,	Hampshire,	261 00	553 84	7,973 83	630 00	—	—	538 50	630 63	10,387 80
Samuel H. Folsom,	Middlesex,	2,741 23	6,177 26	53,678 67	5,128 75*	261 70	619 71	9,836 83	2,727 56	81,171 71
Henry Riddell,	Nantucket,	28 50	—	—	—	—	—	21 35	—	49 85
Jonathan Cobb,	Norfolk,	1,134 85	1,247 00	27,119 90	397 00	44 00†	208 99	1,781 63	2,438 72	34,372 09
John C. Sullivan,	Plymouth,	325 30	370 00	3,742 11	972 00	—	—	639 49	351 58	6,400 48
Elijah George,	Suffolk,	2,822 43	11,272 00	125,001 82	—	—	712 45	17,382 60	19,823 69	177,014 99
George H. Harlow,	Worcester,	1,153 05	3,049 02	34,526 91	3,327 00	—	593 26	3,899 11	5,860 70	52,409 05
		\$12,363 43	\$28,767 95	\$341,847 24	\$15,980 07	\$451 12	\$2,714 95	\$43,537 95	\$46,480 00	\$492,192 71

\* Including \$2,146.68 from County Treasurer.

† Advanced for clerk hire.

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Registers of Probate and Insolvency for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

REGISTER.	County.	Paid State Treasurer.	Depositors, Assignees and Publication in Insolvency.	Creditors, Depositors and Expenses in Composition.	For Clerk Hire.	For All Other Purposes.	BALANCE ON HAND DEC. 31, 1895.			Total Expenditures.	Salary.
							Probate Account.	Insolvency Account.	Composition Account.		
Freeman H. Lothrop, Fred. R. Shaw, . Arthur M. Alger, . Beriah T. Hillman, . Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Francis M. Thompson, Samuel B. Spooner, Hubbard M. Abbott, . Samuel H. Folsom, . Henry Kiddell, . Jonathan Cobb, . John C. Sullivan, Elijah George, . George H. Harlow, .	Barnstable, . Berkshire, . Bristol, . Dukes County, Essex, . Franklin, . Hampden, . Hampshire, . Middlesex, . Nantucket, . Norfolk, . Plymouth, . Suffolk, . Worcester, .	\$332 21 1,003 36 1,745 74 31 80 5,474 22 647 75 3,613 64 1,048 81 8,649 54 48 50 1,898 87 1,026 21 13,267 36 4,045 49	\$19 00 85 50 470 75 — 1,569 50 221 75 708 00 313 04 2,110 00 1 35 515 68 214 50 3,208 00 1,504 10 \$10,941 17	\$12,943 27 10,166 31 — 43,516 70 3,073 85 25,323 40 8,334 95 53,304 94 — 27,179 29 3,822 57 98,900 57 36,505 38 \$323,071 23	\$361 00 600 00 1,183 71 233 28 2,314 00 — 833 33 630 00 5,128 75 — 441 00 972 00 — 3,327 00 \$16,024 07	— \$72 74 — — — — 74 23 — 261 70 — — 11 05 — — \$419 72	\$52 15 81 75 — 3 10 369 06 — — — 622 96 — 436 77 — 716 52 306 80 \$2,589 11	\$69 84 730 52 746 08 50 00 2,695 00 225 43 156 11 61 00 8,631 04 — 1,679 35 197 17 14,997 60 2,838 05 \$33,077 19	\$210 13 1,431 75 282 84 — 4,966 14 — 1,697 80 — 2,462 78 — 2,221 13 156 98 45,924 94 3,882 23 \$63,236 72	\$1,044 33 16,948 89 14,595 43 318 18 60,904 62 4,168 78 32,406 51 10,387 80 81,171 71 49 85 34,372 09 6,400 48 177,014 99 52,409 05 \$492,192 71	\$1,300 00 1,800 00 2,500 00 700 00 3,300 00 1,500 00 2,500 00 1,600 00 4,000 00 700 00 2,300 00 1,800 00 5,000 00 3,000 00 —

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Registers of Deeds for the Three Months ending Dec. 31, 1895.*  
RECEIPTS.

REGISTER.	County.	District.	Copies.	Plans.	Discharges.	Attachments.	Recording.	Other Money.	Total Receipts.
Andrew F. Sherman,	Barnstable,	-	\$16 74	\$3 00	\$13 00	\$4 00	\$306 13	-	\$432 87
E. Earl Merchant,	Berkshire,	Northern,	21 00	25	27 00	7 50	514 85	\$9 40	580 00
Henry M. Pitt,	Berkshire,	Middle,	3 50	2 00	5 75	14 00	412 85	-	438 10
John C. Now,	Berkshire,	Southern,	11 70	-	7 35	5 75	140 47	-	165 27
Joseph E. Wilbur,	Bristol,	Northern,	34 40	-	13 25	10 50	488 40	-	546 55
Geo. B. Richmond,	Bristol,	Southern,	14 30	2 25	38 50	14 75	710 55	-	780 35
Nathan D. Chace,	Bristol,	Fall River,	-	1 00	74 20	18 00	687 65	-	780 85
Littleton C. Wimpenny,	Dukes County,	-	-	-	2 75	1 75	83 90	-	88 40
Aretas R. Sanborn,	Essex,	Northern,	7 80	5 00	17 25	22 00	596 85	-	648 90
Charles S. Osgood,	Essex,	Southern,	56 15	32 75	40 25	43 50	2,842 05	-	3,014 70
Edwin Stratton,	Franklin,	-	12 35	25	26 25	9 25	365 64	-	413 74
James R. Wells,	Hampden,	-	20 70	4 00	31 75	47 25	1,517 90	-	1,621 00
Robert W. Lyman,	Hampshire,	-	21 25	-	15 75	13 75	415 40	-	466 15
Joseph P. Thompson,	Middlesex,	Northern,	17 45	20 00	67 25	14 50	984 70	-	1,103 90
Charles B. Stevens,	Middlesex,	Southern,	165 15	106 00	78 00	115 50	7,105 00	25	7,569 90
Laureston Bunker,	Nantucket,	-	2 00	50	2 85	1 50	46 65	-	53 50
John H. Burlakin,	Norfolk,	-	103 46	40 50	8 25	53 25	2,212 39	-	2,417 85
William S. Danforth,	Plymouth,	-	32 35	9 50	1 75	21 10	1,985 32	-	2,050 02
Thomas F. Temple,	Suffolk,	-	163 05	74 00	200 75	143 75	6,823 95	-	7,414 50
Harvey B. Wilder,	Worcester,	Worcester,	80 10	5 00	33 75	46 25	2,496 38	-	2,661 48
David H. Merriam,	Worcester,	Northern,	3 60	2 00	2 25	18 75	582 10	1 25	609 96
			\$787 65	\$308 00	\$716 90	\$626 60	\$31,409 13	\$10 91	\$33,858 59

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Registers of Deeds for the Three Months ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Concluded.

EXPENDITURES.

REGISTER.	County.	District.	Paid County Treasurer.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1895.	Total Expenditures.	Annual Salary.
Andrew F. Sherman,	Barnstable,	Northern,	\$432 87	-	\$432 87	\$1,500 00
E. Earl Merchant,	Berkshire,	Middle,	580 00	-	580 00	1,500 00
Henry M. Pitt,	Berkshire,	Southern,	288 75	\$149 35	438 10	1,500 00
John C. New,	Berkshire,	Northern,	165 27	-	165 27	600 00
Joseph E. Wilbar,	Bristol,	Southern,	377 40	169 15	546 55	2,000 00
Geo. B. Richmond,	Bristol,	Fall River,	556 00	224 35	780 35	2,200 00
Nathan D. Chace,	Dukes County,	Northern,	780 85	-	780 85	2,200 00
Littleton C. Wimpenny,	Essex,	Northern,	53 15	35 25	88 40	600 00
Aretas R. Sanborn,	Essex,	Southern,	648 90	-	648 90	1,700 00
Charles S. Osgood,	Franklin,	-	3,014 70	-	3,014 70	4,000 00
Edwin Stratton,	Hampden,	-	413 74	-	413 74	1,500 00
James R. Wells,	Hampshire,	-	1,621 60	-	1,621 60	2,800 00
Robert W. Lyman,	Middlesex,	Northern,	466 15	-	466 15	1,600 00
Joseph P. Thompson,	Middlesex,	Southern,	1,095 40	8 50	1,103 90	1,600 00
Charles B. Stevens,	Nantucket,	-	5,235 55	2,334 35	7,569 90	5,000 00
Lauriston Bunker,	Norfolk,	-	42 10	11 40	53 50	600 00
John H. Burdakin,	Plymouth,	-	1,646 62	771 23	2,417 85	3,000 00
William S. Danforth,	Suffolk,	-	1,452 67	597 35	2,050 02	2,600 00
Thomas F. Temple,	Worcester,	Northern,	7,414 50	-	7,414 50	5,500 00
Harvey B. Wilder,	Worcester,	-	1,802 18	859 30	2,661 48	3,000 00
David H. Merriam,	Worcester,	-	609 96	-	609 96	1,800 00
			\$28,698 36	\$5,160 23	\$33,858 59	-

TABLE No. 9. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895.*

## RECEIPTS.

SHERIFF.	County.	From Defendants, Fines and Costs.	From Defendants, Forfeitures.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1895.	Total Receipts.
Joseph Whiteomb,	Barnstable,	\$165 00	-	-	-	-	\$165 00
John Crosby,	Berkshire,	666 55	-	\$100 00	-	-	766 55
Andrew R. Wright,	Bristol,	3,307 29	-	30 80	-	-	3,338 09
Jason L. Dexter,	Dukes County,	-	-	216 92	\$329 01	-	545 93
Samuel A. Johnson,	Essex,	4,675 98	\$2,500 00	150 00	3 60	-	7,329 58
Isaac Chenery,	Franklin,	821 55	-	50 00	-	-	871 55
Embury P. Clark,	Hampden,	1,237 40	4,765 00	-	-	\$54 37	6,056 77
Jairus E. Clark,	Hampshire,	132 90	800 00	115 98	-	-	1,048 88
Henry G. Cushing,	Middlesex,	6,274 99	-	150 00	5 50	-	6,430 49
Josiah F. Barrett,	Nantucket,	170 00	-	93 31	22 15	-	285 46
Augustus B. Endicott,	Norfolk,	1,661 07	-	2,384 98	-	-	4,046 05
Alpheus K. Harmon,	Plymouth,	972 99	-	-	-	-	972 99
John B. O'Brien,	Suffolk,	26,149 54	-	30 00*	437 87	-	26,617 41
Robert H. Chamberlain,	Worcester,	6,290 42	4 60	-	-	-	6,295 02
		\$52,525 68	\$8,069 60	\$3,321 90	\$798 13	\$54 37	\$64,769 77

\* And State.



TABLE No. 9. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* — Concluded.

EXPENDITURES.

Sherriff.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid Officers.	Paid Other Persons.	Retained.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1895.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Joseph Whitecomb,	Barnstable, . .	\$165 00	—	—	—	—	\$165 00	\$800 00
John Crosby,	Barnstable, . .	606 55	—	—	\$100 00	—	706 55	1,000 00
Andrew E. Wright,	Bristol, . . .	3,243 00	—	\$63 30	30 80	—	3,336 00	1,500 00
James L. Dexter,	Dukes County, .	—	—	216 92	329 01	—	545 93	325 00
Samuel A. Johnson,	Essex, . . .	7,155 98	—	20 00	150 00	\$3 00	7,328 98	2,500 00
Isaac Cheney,	Framlin, . . .	821 55	—	—	50 00	—	871 55	800 00
Robtmy P. Clark,	Hampden, . .	5,458 77	—	400 00	—	—	6,058 77	1,500 00
Jabara B. Clark,	Hampshire, . .	932 00	—	115 98	—	—	1,047 98	1,000 00
Henry C. Cushing,	Middlesex, . .	6,280 40	—	—	150 00	—	6,430 40	2,500 00
Joshua P. Barrett,	Nantucket, . .	20 00	—	243 31	22 15	—	285 46	300 00
Augustus B. Endicott,	Norfolk, . . .	1,031 07	\$2,187 40	180 30	17 28	—	4,046 05	1,200 00
Alphons K. Harmon,	Plymouth, . .	972 99	—	—	—	—	972 99	900 00
John H. O'Brien,	Stafford, . . .	20,587 41	—	30 00	—	—	20,617 41	3,000 00
Robert H. Chamberlain,	Worcester, . .	5,295 02	—	—	—	—	5,295 02	2,500 00
		\$40,459 72	\$2,187 40	\$1,209 31	\$849 24	\$3 00	\$64,709 77	\$30,425 00

TABLE No. 10. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895.*

## RECEIPTS.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	From Defendants, Fines and Costs.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Materials, etc.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1895.	Total Receipts.
George H. Cash, Barnstable, . . . . .	—	\$587 48	—	\$30 72	\$240 00	—	—	\$858 20
John Crosby, Pittsfield, . . . . .	\$495 32	114 70	\$90 67	37 53	—	—	—	738 22
Andrew K. Wright, Taunton, . . . . .	1,191 88	1 00	—	81 35	201 37	\$209 63	\$276 20	1,961 43
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford, . . . . .	3,315 48	25	25,872 19	544 72	453 99	17 50	498 90	30,703 03
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, . . . . .	—	428 50	—	—	—	—	—	428 50
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . . . .	410 00	—	3,780 24	359 47	—	—	1,115 56	5,665 27
Honorio G. Herrick, Lawrence, . . . . .	2,593 00	—	5,799 54	262 68	—	—	779 05	9,404 27
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . . . .	294 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	294 00
Samuel A. Johnson, Salem, . . . . .	3,021 95	30 85	3,977 68	195 10	—	1,053 24	1,458 49	9,742 31
Charles S. Richardson, Greenfield, . . . . .	50 00	—	611 51	175 21	—	263 72	82 50	1,182 94
Embury P. Clark, Springfield, . . . . .	2,721 00	—	—	224 79	—	—	—	2,945 79
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton, . . . . .	712 00	7 00	1,112 03	167 70	—	100 00	—	2,098 73
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . . . . .	1,869 20	—	2,101 14	176 01	—	—	—	4,146 35
John M. Flak, Cambridge, . . . . .	9,562 05	538 50	27,440 54	829 64	4,500 00*	—	—	42,867 73
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket, . . . . .	1,509 67	135 19	2,705 80	62 51	—	—	—	4,337 19
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham, . . . . .	629 00	59 50	1,830 24	—	—	—	158 00	4,337 48
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . . . .	5,277 60	701 70	—	124 10	—	—	—	2,617 24
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . . . .	659 00	137 00	3,612 35	884 63	—	—	—	6,103 40
B. D. Dwinnell, Fitchburg, . . . . .	2,768 50	5 25	2,198 82	226 38	—	—	—	5,292 98
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,196 95
	\$37,047 65	\$2,746 92	\$81,132 75	\$4,379 54	\$5,395 36	\$1,619 09	\$4,368 70	\$136,720 01

\* For heating and lighting county building.

TABLE No. 10. — *Returns of Keepers of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1895* —  
Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid for Materials and Supplies, Sun- dry Persons.	Incidental Expenses.	Paid City or Town Treasurers.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1895.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
George H. Cash, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$618 20	\$240 00	-	-	-	\$858 20	\$350 00
John Crosby, Pittsfield, . . . . .	467 22	-	-	\$271 00	-	738 22	1,000 00
Andrew R. Wright, Taunton, . . . . .	389 91	145 40	\$55 97	843 00	\$527 15	1,961 43	800 00
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford, . . . . .	26,982 16	202 80	308 69	3,209 38	-	30,703 03	1,800 00
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, . . . . .	-	428 50	-	-	-	428 50	200 00
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . . . .	4,663 67	-	-	60 00	941 60	5,665 27	1,200 00
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence, . . . . .	6,228 08	70 00	-	1,868 00	1,238 19	9,404 27	1,300 00
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . . . .	-	602 44	-	1,804 00	-	294 00	900 00
Samuel A. Johnson, Salem, . . . . .	7,335 87	187 71	203 72	90 00	-	9,742 31	1,200 00
Charles S. Richardson, Greenfield, . . . . .	611 51	4 56	-	2,708 04	-	1,182 94	700 00
Embury P. Clark, Springfield, . . . . .	233 19	-	-	712 00	-	2,945 79	1,000 00
Jahrus E. Clark, Northampton, . . . . .	1,386 73	-	-	1,802 20	-	2,098 73	1,000 00
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . . . . .	2,278 95	65 20	-	6,722 05	-	4,146 35	1,000 00
John M. Fisk, Cambridge, . . . . .	36,145 68	-	-	-	-	42,867 73	2,500 00
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	135 19	-	-	-	135 19	50 00
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham, . . . . .	4,337 48	-	-	-	-	4,337 48	1,000 00
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . . . .	1,980 24	-	-	479 00	158 00	2,617 24	750 00
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . . . .	6,053 40	50 00	-	-	-	6,103 40	1,000 00
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg, . . . . .	5,292 98	-	-	-	-	5,292 98	1,400 00
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . . . .	3,373 95	67 50	-	1,729 00	26 50	5,196 95	1,000 00
	\$108,379 22	\$2,209 30	\$658 38	\$22,581 67	\$2,891 44	\$136,720 01	-



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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

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FEBRUARY, 1897.

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BOSTON:  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1897.

*W.*



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS,  
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, No. 65 BOWDOIN STREET,  
BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1897.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit the tenth annual report of this office, covering the year ending with the thirty-first day of December, 1896.

## COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The law of 1895, as embodied in chapter 482 of that year, although by its terms limiting county expenditures for the usual and various purposes to such amounts as the Legislature might authorize in detail for such purposes, further provided that "Whenever in the judgment of the county commissioners the interests of the county demand an expenditure in excess of the amount authorized by law therefor, or for a purpose for which no appropriation has been made, such commissioners may transfer from any appropriation, or expend from any unappropriated money in the county treasury, such sums as they shall consider expedient."

When the county commissioners of the several counties made the annual estimates for 1896, which they were then required by law to make on or before December 15 of 1895, they necessarily made such estimates from incomplete data, because the financial year of the counties had not then ended. And, on account of the general feeling that there should be retrenchment in expenditures, the commissioners generally felt it to be advisable to make their estimates for the various items of county expenditure at the lowest figures to which it appeared to them to be reasonably possible to expect that such expenditures might be confined.

Many items included in their estimates were for expenses over which they had absolutely no control, such for instance as salaries and expenses of the inferior courts, and for trial justices, costs and expenses in the higher courts, expenses for medical examiners, inquests and the care of the insane, and for auditors, masters and referees. Other items included expenses over which their control was but partial, such as the support of prisoners in, and the necessary expenses of, penal institutions, highways, bridges and land damages.

The commissioners knew from the experience of previous years that even if they used their best judgment, the expenses in some departments might prove to be greater, and in others less, than the amounts which they estimated; and in making their estimates they naturally took this probability into account, counting that the overplus in one department might offset the deficiency in another, and that by transferring they would be able to meet the necessary expenses and still keep the expenditures, as a whole, within the limit of the total amount authorized by the Legislature. Chapter 357 of the Acts of 1896 (which was enacted on May 1 of that year, after the estimates had been passed upon by the committee on counties, and the taxes had been granted by the Legislature, thus fixing the amounts which could be expended for the various purposes) took away from the commissioners the authority which they had thus in a measure relied upon when making their estimates, and prohibited any transfer or expenditure in excess of the appropriations, excepting "for interest or debt due from the county, for costs in criminal prosecutions, expenses of the courts or the compensation or salaries of county officers established by law," thus leaving expenditures for all other items for county expense with an absolutely fixed limit, beyond which no expenditure could legally be made.

This absolute restriction applied not only to expenses within the control of the commissioners, but also to those others which were from their nature uncertain in amount and over which the commissioners could have no restrictive authority.

It appears that in some counties the limits fixed for certain items of expenditure have been exceeded. In certain cases



this occurred before the law of 1896 (which restricted the authority to make transfers or to expend from unappropriated money) had been enacted, — with the intention on the part of the commissioners to make transfers to cover the same, as provided by the law of 1895. In other cases it was done through lack of watchfulness on the part of the officials, both commissioners and treasurers, as to the reaching of the limits fixed for certain expenditures. It would seem that the commissioners generally have felt it to be their duty to duly approve all proper bills against the county, and order their payment by the treasurer, without consideration as to whether the fund authorized to be used for any particular account was exhausted or not. This practice has thrown the burden and responsibility of due observance of the law upon the latter officials, and it has occurred in some cases that the treasurer has been unaware of, or has perhaps erroneously understood the provisions of the act of 1896, or has inadvertently exceeded the limit, and paid bills thus duly approved and ordered paid, even when it had been his intention to strictly follow the requirements of law. The treasurers of the counties in which over-expenditures appear give me some of the above reasons or explanations, or the statement that certain payments were made under the law of 1895, as accounting for such expenditures. For instance, in Barnstable, where over-expenditure was made for “repairing, furnishing and improving county buildings,” for expenses under this heading two appropriations had been made, one of \$1,900 in the annual resolve granting county taxes, another of \$3,000, in a special act, for sewerage purposes in connection with county buildings.

For this latter purpose the commissioners had considered that \$3,500 would be required, and the treasurer supposed, and took it for granted, that this latter amount was duly authorized, and so paid the bills without question. In the same county there appears an over-expenditure for “care, fuel, supplies, etc., in county buildings, other than jails and houses of correction.” In regard to this the treasurer states that the excess paid was for coal, which, although delivered and burned in the court-house building, actually supplied the heat for the house of correction, jail and keeper’s residence.

The total amount of the coal bill was charged to the appropriation above mentioned, thus over-expending for this account, instead of which, the bill ought to have been divided, and at least one-half of the amount charged to the account for "support of prisoners." If this had been done no over-expenditure for either account would have been made. The excess in this case is plainly a technical one, — a simple question of classification.

Another instance is in Bristol, where the amount of \$11.13 was paid in excess of the appropriation for "transportation expenses of county commissioners." As to this, the treasurer considered that such transportation expenses duly incurred and paid for by the commissioners were, under chapter 273 of the Acts of 1893, practically made a part of the salaries of the commissioners, and that the provisions of said chapter were mandatory as to the payment of such expenses.

Another instance, where an over-expenditure was simply an error in classification, occurred in Franklin, where an amount of \$700, which should have been charged under the heading of "clerical assistance," was charged to "salaries fixed by law," thus unnecessarily causing an excess in payments for the latter account. Certain other appropriations were exceeded in this county, viz., "for medical examiners and inquests," "care, fuel, etc., in county buildings," and "highways and bridges," in regard to which the treasurer states that they were largely made prior to the enactment of chapter 357 of the Acts of 1896, and that he did not discover said chapter, and was unaware of its provisions, until his attention was called to the same by the Controller, after the payments had been made.

Another instance appears in Middlesex, where, in February of 1896, acting under the law of 1895, a transfer was made from "unappropriated money" to "truant school," to meet expenditures contracted for that account in the latter year; also, a transfer was made from "miscellaneous" to "auditors and referees," expenses for this account being properly considered as actually "expenses of the courts," for which purpose chapter 357 of the Acts of 1896 specially provided that transfers could be made.

Another instance appears in Norfolk, where, as in Middlesex, under the law of 1895, payments were made in January and February of 1896 to meet indebtedness on contracts made in 1895 for "repairing, furnishing and improving county buildings." In this case, however, it appears that no transfer was made by the commissioners to cover the over-expenditure for this account. This neglect to make the necessary transfer was an error of the commissioners, for which the treasurer is not responsible.

Another instance is in Plymouth, where a transfer was made in March, under the law of 1895, to meet necessary expenditures for "auditors and referees." And lastly, in Worcester, where payment was made in excess of the appropriation for "commitment of the insane," in which case it was considered that this was in fact a "court expense," and as such allowable under the law.

In regard to these various instances it can be said that, while ignorance of the law or erroneous understanding of its requirements is no legal excuse for acts contrary to its provisions, yet such acts are usually and rightfully considered as deserving censure in a less degree than those others in which the law is deliberately and knowingly violated; and therefore it has seemed to me just and proper that the reasons as given should be presented in connection with the statement of the facts as to any over-expenditures.

I will now turn to cases in which some of the provisions of the law have worked to the disadvantage of the interests of those to whom the counties were indebted, viz. : First, in Berkshire. In the latter part of October the treasurer informed me that the amount authorized for expenses under the head of "salaries of jailers, masters and assistants, and support of prisoners in jails and houses of correction" was practically exhausted, and asked instruction as to whether he could properly pay the bills for the months of November and December.

Expenditures for this account not being included among those which under section 2 of chapter 357 of the Acts of 1896 are allowed to be made in excess of the fixed amount appropriated, I made reply that in my opinion he could not

legally pay any bills for this account after the authorized amount had been expended.

This construction of the law being questioned, I asked the advice of the Attorney-General thereon, and obtained his opinion, which justified my interpretation. Consequently, bills incidental to the support of prisoners, both for salaries and supplies, amounting to about \$600, are now unpaid, and must so remain until relief is given by action of the General Court. Again, it appears by the statement of the commissioners of Dukes County that for this same account of support of prisoners there are bills due and unpaid amounting to \$39.43; for expenses under the head of "repairing, furnishing and improving county buildings," \$35.00, and for "care, fuel, lights and supplies in county buildings," \$52.27.

Again, in Norfolk, the treasurer states that there are bills due and unpaid on account of the exhaustion of appropriations, amounting to over \$21,000, for the following accounts, viz. : —

Salaries of county officers and assistants, fixed by law, . . .	\$300 00
Salaries and expenses, district and police courts, . . .	19 35
Salaries of jailers, masters and assistants, and support of prisoners, . . . . .	1,218 73
Criminal costs in superior court, . . . . .	15 00
Transportation expenses of county and special commissioners, . . .	58 18
Medical examiners, inquests and commitment of insane, . . .	285 60
Auditors, masters and referees, . . . . .	10 26
Repairing, furnishing and improving county buildings, . . .	21 35
Care, fuel, lights and supplies in county buildings, . . .	142 55
Highways, bridges and land damages, . . . . .	11,984 70
Law libraries, . . . . .	8 00
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, . . . . .	7,460 31
	<hr/>
	\$21,524 03

Again, in Plymouth, the treasurer states that there is a bill for "truant schools" which is due and unpaid, on account of the exhaustion of appropriation, but which the commissioners proposed to order paid at their January meeting. I have, however, duly instructed the treasurer that, in accordance with an opinion obtained by me from the Attorney-General, payment cannot legally be made until authorization is given by the Legislature.



In view of these illustrations of the working of the law of 1896, it appears to me that it is desirable and necessary for the credit of the counties, and consistent with sound public policy and economy, that the law of 1896 should be so modified or changed as to allow the county treasurers to make payment, for all legally required purposes, of bills duly approved and ordered paid by the commissioners.

It is plainly evident that the commissioners cannot accurately estimate or control the expenditures to be made for a number of purposes which as to their amount and cost are inherently affected either by the general laws of the State for the protection of person and property, or by the natural law of supply and demand. For instance, expenses classified under the general heading of "support of prisoners" are subject to increase or decrease not only by the varying number of persons who become criminals each year, and are therefore confined in penal institutions, but further by the likewise varying cost of food, fuel, clothing and other articles which are necessary for the care and maintenance of the inmates of these institutions. A rise or fall in the price of coal or flour, which is a frequent and often unforeseen occurrence, may make a difference of hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars in the expenses of a large institution.

This uncertainty as to the cost of articles used or consumed also affects the expenditures under the head of "care, fuel, lights and supplies in county buildings, other than jails and houses of correction."

Then there are the other expenses incident to the operation of the general and special laws of the State which are beyond human foresight to correctly estimate as to their amount and cost, such as those for "medical examiners," "auditors, masters and referees," "salaries and expenses of district and police courts," "highways and bridges," and "truant schools."

As expenses for these purposes are made necessary by laws outside of those directly applicable to county affairs, and for the good of the general public, there certainly should be no unnecessary delay in the payment of bills thus incurred.

It was my intention to make certain suggestions in detail as to the remedy for both of the conditions which I have



instanced as resulting from the operation of existing law. But there have already been presented for your consideration a number of bills designed to accomplish the needed rectification; and the subject is thus fully before your honorable body for careful examination and wise action.

It therefore only remains for me to say that, in my judgment, effort should be directed more to the restriction of incurrence of financial liabilities than to the prevention of payment of the same after the debt has been contracted. It is plain that while the law should provide punishment for wilful transgressors, it should not hinder the payment of just debts legally incurred.

#### OFFICERS' BILLS IN INFERIOR COURTS AND BEFORE TRIAL JUSTICES.

Under section 8 of chapter 440 of the Acts of 1890, officers' bills in criminal cases and inquests are payable at the end of the cases, if the clerk or justice has money in hand belonging to the city or town liable for such bills. If not so paid, they shall at the end of thirty days be certified to the treasurers of such towns or cities for payment. This accounting with officers is a large portion of the work in many courts and is sometimes exceedingly troublesome, as most of the officers who have such bills are not salaried. In practice, the requirement as to the certification is often neglected, and payments are made to officers from moneys other than those belonging to the city or town actually liable therefor. This is done sometimes from carelessness, but more often from a desire to accommodate the officer.

To prevent this non-compliance with law, and, what is of equal importance, to promote simplicity of method and certainty of proper accounting with the towns or cities, I recommend that said section 8 of chapter 440 of the Acts of 1890 shall be repealed, and provision made instead that in police, district and municipal courts the expenses of all officers named in section 1 and the fees and expenses of all other officers shall be certified at the end of each month to the treasurer of the city or town liable therefor, and such treasurer shall pay the same to the parties entitled thereto.

## POST-MORTEM INQUESTS.

The laws regarding post-mortem inquests, where death occurs on a railway, or from accident or carelessness on a railway, appear to be defective, in that no provision is made for the payment of officers, and in that it is not made the duty of any one to organize and conduct the inquest, that is, so far as making up the case is concerned. The railroad inspector is required to be present at the inquest, but is not required to take any further action. The railroad authorities are reasonably sure to work up and present to the best advantage their side of the case; and it would seem that some provision should be made, giving the judge, or other person, authority and direction to incur necessary expense in furthering the interests of the private individuals concerned. I recommend that some provision be made to cover this apparent need.

## FEE FOR A WRIT OF EXECUTION.

I recommend that the fee of twenty-five cents for a writ of execution, now charged in the inferior courts under the provisions of section 2 of chapter 199 of the Public Statutes, be abolished, and that the same shall be included in and covered by the entry fee, as is now the case in the higher courts.

In furtherance of the recommendations which I have made, I submit herewith a draft of a bill entitled

AN ACT RELATING TO FEES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICERS IN POLICE,  
DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS, IN INQUESTS, AND TO THE  
FEE FOR A WRIT OF EXECUTION.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. In police, district and municipal courts the expenses of all officers named in section one of chapter 440 of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety, and the fees and expenses of all other officers shall be certified at the end of each month to the treasurer of the city or town liable therefor, and such treasurer shall pay the same to the parties entitled thereto.

SECT. 2. Section eight of chapter four hundred and forty of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. The first paragraph of section nine of chapter four hundred and forty of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety is

hereby amended, viz., by the substitution for the last five words of the paragraph, viz., "as now provided by law," the words "by the county in which the autopsy or inquest is held or in which the insane person is committed."

SECT. 4. The fee of twenty-five cents for a writ of execution, now charged in the inferior courts under the provisions of section two of chapter one hundred and ninety-nine of the Public Statutes, is abolished; and the same shall be included in and covered by the entry fee, as is now the case in the higher courts.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

### TRANSFERS OF LAND.

In my report of last year I recommended that an act be passed in a form submitted by me to simplify the transfers of land.

A hearing was had, which was largely attended by registers of deeds from all parts of the State and by leading conveyancers in Suffolk County, and all expressed approval of the legislation proposed. The committee, however, so far as I have knowledge, made no report regarding the subject.

As I believe the matter to be one of great public interest, I again recommend the passage of an act to accomplish the purpose in view, and again submit my reasons for the same, as follows:—

The great amount of verbiage now employed in papers relating to the transfer of land has necessitated a large and constantly increasing expense in providing space in which to keep the records of such transactions. Large additions have been made to county buildings and new and costly structures have been erected, and this expense must go on in increasing ratio unless something shall be done to decrease the volume of words now considered necessary in papers of this character.

In the larger registries the records fill some thirty or forty large volumes each year, and it becomes a serious problem how to care for such an ever-increasing number of books. By shortening the forms we can reduce the number one-half, and so save the cost of providing storage in fire-proof buildings, for all time, for the additional volumes. This would be a gain of tens of thousands of dollars to the various counties. There seems to be no valid reason why some such act

as that which I herewith present should not be passed. It seems, for instance, almost an abuse of the records to spread upon them, time after time, the power of sale in a mortgage, when a few words in the mortgage referring to the statute would be all-sufficient.

To the end that the records of instruments conveying and affecting titles to land may be less voluminous and the necessity for increasing the space occupied for their storage and safe-keeping may thus be reduced, the constantly increasing work of the recording clerks in the offices of the registers may be diminished, the public cost for the work correspondingly lessened, and that the time and labor spent in the examination of titles may be decreased, I have to propose the passage of an act which has been by me submitted to the judgment of a number of the leading lawyers who give largest attention to the matter of conveyances of land, and which has met with their unanimous approval. I recommend that an act be passed to simplify the transfer of land, as follows:—

#### AN ACT TO SIMPLIFY THE TRANSFER OF LAND.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. In a conveyance of land, no covenant or warranty shall be implied by the word “give,” “grant,” “demise,” or “lease,” or any other operative word of conveyance.

SECT. 2. It shall not be necessary to use the word “heirs, or the words “heirs of the body,” to convey an estate in fee simple or fee tail, but the estate or interest intended to be conveyed shall pass according to the intention expressed in the conveyance; and, unless an intention to convey a less estate appears by the conveyance, it shall be deemed to express an intention to convey the fee simple.

SECT. 3. A reservation or any thing in the nature of a reservation contained in a conveyance of land shall not be construed to determine at the death of the person to whom the reservation is made, by reason of the omission of any of the words “heirs,” “executors,” “administrators,” and “assigns,” but shall continue during the whole of the estate or interest in the land granted by the conveyance, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the conveyance.

SECT. 4. It shall not be necessary to mention in any covenant, agreement, or condition in a conveyance of land the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of either party in order that



they may be bound by, included in, or entitled to the benefit of the same; but such heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns respectively shall, without being mentioned therein, be bound by, included in, and entitled to the benefit of the covenant, agreement, or condition, whenever they would have been if they had been mentioned therein with apt words for that purpose.

SECT. 5. The holder of a mortgage of land shall not by virtue of the mortgage have the right to enter upon or to take possession of the mortgaged premises, or to receive the rents or profits thereof before a breach of the condition, unless it shall be otherwise declared in the mortgage.

SECT. 6. When a mortgage provides that, in case of a breach of condition or in any case specified in the mortgage, the mortgagee or the holder of the mortgage shall have the statutory or usual power of sale, or a power of sale described by reference to this act or to the law, the holder of the mortgage, while such case continues to exist, shall have power, operating to the same extent and in the same manner as if it had been expressed in the mortgage, to sell the mortgaged premises by public auction on or near the same, and to convey the same, to the purchaser for all the estate or interest conveyed by the mortgage, and such sale shall be a perpetual bar to the right of redemption. But, before selling, the holder of the mortgage shall publish notice of the time and place of sale once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town, or if there be no such newspaper, then in some newspaper published in the county where the mortgaged premises are; and the first of such publications shall be not more than thirty days nor less than twenty-one days before the day of sale.

SECT. 7. The holder of the mortgage, or any person acting in his behalf, may purchase at such sale, unless the contrary is declared in the mortgage.

SECT. 8. The holder of the mortgage, out of the money arising from such sale, may retain and pay the expenses properly incurred in the sale, and all sums which any holder of the mortgage shall properly have paid by reason of any default of the mortgagor or the person entitled to the property subject to the mortgage, with interest on such sums, and the money then secured by the mortgage, whether the principal thereof be then or thereafter payable, and shall pay the residue, and render an account of the said money, to the person entitled to the property subject to the mortgage, or otherwise entitled to receive or give a discharge for such residue. No person other than the holder of the mortgage shall be bound to see to the application of the money arising from such sale.



SECT. 9. An assignment of a mortgage shall, unless it is otherwise expressed therein, transfer the mortgage, and the debt or claim thereby secured, and all the estate conveyed by the mortgage in the mortgaged premises, subject to the right of redemption, in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been so expressed therein with apt words.

SECT. 10. A mortgage may be discharged by a deed acknowledging satisfaction or payment of, or expressing an intention to discharge the mortgage, and such deed shall have the same effect as a deed of release.

SECT. 11. In a conveyance of land for an estate of inheritance, or for life, or for more than seven years from the making thereof, the words "upon condition," "provided," or "so that," or other like expressions, shall not be construed of themselves to create a condition subsequent rendering the estate conveyed liable to be defeated upon breach thereof, unless the effect of the condition or the consequence of a breach is expressed in such conveyance, as, for example, by declaring that upon the event or contingency specified, or in case of a breach of condition, it shall be lawful to enter, or to re-enter, or that the conveyance or the estate conveyed shall be void, or liable to be defeated.

SECT. 12. In this act, the word "land" shall include lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all rights and interests in and to the same.

SECT. 13. Forms similar to those in the schedule of this act may be used in cases where they are applicable, and they may be adapted to other cases by such variations as circumstances may require.

#### SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

##### 1. [Warranty Deed.]

*Be it known* that I, A. B. of, etc., in consideration of one thousand dollars to me paid by C. D. of, etc., grant unto the said C. D. all that parcel of land situate, etc. *And* I covenant with the grantee that I am lawfully seised in fee simple of the premises hereby granted; that they are free from all incumbrances; that I have good right to grant the same as aforesaid; and that I will warrant and defend the same to the grantee forever. *In witness whereof*, I (having no wife) hereto set my hand and seal the third day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of

[Acknowledgment]

Acknowledged by the said A. B. at Boston, the 3d of January, 1896.

Before me

G. H.

*Justice of the Peace.*

## 2. [Deed of Mortgage.]

*Be it known* that I, A. B. of, etc., in consideration of one thousand dollars to me paid by C. D. of, etc., grant unto the said C. D. all that parcel of land situate, etc. *And* I covenant with the grantee that I am lawfully seised in fee simple of the premises hereby granted; that they are free from all incumbrances; that I have good right to grant the same as aforesaid; and that I will warrant and defend the same to the grantee forever. *Provided always* that if I shall pay to the grantee the sum of one thousand dollars in one year from the date hereof, with interest at the rate of six per centum by the year, payable half-yearly; and until payment of the said sum and interest shall pay all taxes, charges, and assessments laid upon the said premises, and insure and keep insured against fire the buildings thereon for not less than five hundred dollars, in such insurance office or offices and upon such terms as the holder of this mortgage shall approve, payable to him in case of loss, and shall deliver over to him the policy or policies, then this deed, and a promissory note for the said sum and interest, bearing the same date herewith, made by me and payable to the grantee or order at the times aforesaid, shall be void. *Provided also* that, in case of any breach of the above condition the holder of this mortgage shall have the statutory power of sale. *And* I, E. B., wife of the said A. B., release to the grantee all my rights of dower and homestead in the said premises. *In witness whereof*, we hereto set our hands and seals the third day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of

[Acknowledgment.]

## 3. [Transfer of a Mortgage.]

*Be it known* that I, C. D. of, etc., the mortgagee named in a deed of mortgage made by A. B. of, etc., to secure the payment of one thousand dollars and interest, dated the third of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and recorded with Suffolk deeds (lib. fol. ), in consideration of one thousand dollars to me paid by E. F. of, etc., assign the said mortgage unto the said E. F. *In witness whereof*, I hereto set my hand and seal the eleventh day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of

[Acknowledgment]

## 4. [Discharge of a Mortgage.]

*Be it known* that I, C. D. of, etc., the mortgagee named in a deed of mortgage made by A. B. of, etc. [*or* E. F., assignee of a mortgage made by A. B. of, etc., to C. D. of, etc.], to secure the payment of one thousand dollars and interest, dated the third of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and recorded with Suffolk deeds (lib. fol. ), do acknowledge the satisfaction of the said mortgage. *In witness whereof*, I hereto set my hand and seal the sixth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of

[Acknowledgment.]

If it is not deemed advisable to simplify the forms in the manner proposed, I would suggest as a partial relief that the forms of the various papers relating to transfers of land be made uniform throughout the State, so that registers may have books of records prepared, wherein all the printed forms for each instrument shall be uniform in language. This, while not making so great a saving of verbiage, labor and space as would be accomplished if my former recommendation should be adopted, would still be a long step in the direction of economy.

I recommend, therefore, the passage of the following, viz. : —

AN ACT RELATING TO UNIFORMITY OF INSTRUMENTS RELATING  
TO TRANSFERS OF LAND.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. The form of all deeds, whether warranty, quit-claim or mortgage, also discharges and assignments, shall be established by law.

SECT. 2. The controller of county accounts shall prescribe the forms and words to be used in all of said instruments.

SECT. 3. The registers of deeds of the various counties are hereby authorized to procure books for record, with printed forms therein conforming to the forms prescribed by the controller of county accounts.

SECT. 4. All plans for record shall be made with ink, or by a process approved by the commissioner of public records.

SECT. 5. For filing a plan which can be bound in the record volume there shall be charged a fee of fifty cents, and for all which cannot be so bound a fee of one dollar.

SECT. 6. The hours in which the office of the register of deeds shall be open to the public shall be established by the registers in each district, said hours not to be less than seven on each week-day, excepting on Saturday, when the hours shall not be less than four, exclusive of legal holidays; and no instrument shall be placed on record outside of the hours so established. Due notice of the hours so fixed shall be given by the registers.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect on the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

## RECORDS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Chapter 384 of the Acts of 1896 provided that "the county commissioners in each county shall keep a full and complete record of the proceedings at all of their meetings, and in all cases where the vote or decision of the county commissioners is not unanimous, the record shall be so kept as to show which of the county commissioners voted in the affirmative and which in the negative; and a copy of said record, attested by the clerk of the county commissioners, shall on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year be transmitted to the Controller of County Accounts, and the Controller shall submit the same to the General Court."

This has been complied with by the commissioners of the various counties, but there has been a great diversity of opinion as to the "copy of said record" required. Some have considered that the act called for a copy of the record only when the vote of the commissioners was not unanimous. Others that the "copy" should additionally show the action of the commissioners at their meetings so far as to give the subject and vote thereon. In a few cases the clerk has asked my advice, and I have construed the law to require, by its terms, a full copy of the proceedings at all the meetings of the commissioners, with the presumption in view that the records have been full and complete. This, of course, calls for much information that can hardly be expected to be of value to the Legislature, and the preparation of which imposes upon the clerk a new and large amount of labor. It is not easy to see of what use or benefit it can be to submit a copy of the record as to pay rolls, long lists of dog damages, and the apportionment of the unexpended dog fund, receiving and disposing of petitions for abatement of taxes, petitions for surveys for State highways, and for the laying out, relocating and discontinuance of roads, with the surveyors' notes as to metes, bounds and grades, specifications of contracts for rebuilding dams, specifications for highway fences, releases on probation, with rolls of names of tramps and drunkards so released, etc., etc.

The copies of records as received range from a single written page to seventy-five type-written sheets, and one clerk sends in five bound pamphlets.



## THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE.

When the office of Controller of County Accounts was established in 1887, the duties expected to be performed, as indicated by the Act creating the office, were chiefly, if not entirely, those of an auditor or accountant, viz. : the examination and verification of the cash accounts of the county officials then placed under the supervision of the Controller.

No provision was made for any report to the Legislature, excepting so far as that the annual statistics of the various offices were to be compiled and presented to the general court.

In a succeeding year provision was made that "the controller shall, in his annual report, required by law to be made to the general court, give such statements, facts and explanations, and make such suggestions and recommendations as, in his judgment, will tend to a simple, uniform and economical method of accounting for public funds."

It was simply in the same line of an accountant. In recent years, owing to the enactment of laws relating to county expenditures which have apparently not always been so definite as to their meaning as not to leave opportunity for uncertainty as to their effect, it has eventuated that the duties of the Controller have been changed or enlarged, not directly by law, but of necessity.

The county officials, in any matter of doubt, have, perhaps, naturally sought the advice or instruction of the Controller as to construction of, or the effect of the statutes enacted. As a result, the Controller has been obliged to devote more and more of his time to office work, to examining the various laws bearing on county affairs, to consultations with county officials, and in questions of law as to which he might be in doubt, to consultations with the Attorney-General. This branch of work, which was apparently not contemplated and which is not directly required by law, but which is of the first importance, and necessarily involves much labor and added responsibility, has made it necessary to impose on the two deputies enlarged duties in the direction of the examination of the accounts of the various officers.

A large increase of duties has also come by the addition, within the last two years, of the offices of registers of probate and insolvency, and of registers of deeds, to those



theretofore under my supervision, and by the required annual tabulation of the estimates of the county commissioners. Another added duty is the auditing, and certifying to the county treasurers, of the monthly expense accounts for transportation of the commissioners. This latter duty, while not in itself an onerous one, obliges the Controller to remain in his office the first week or ten days of each month, in order that the commissioners may, without troublesome delay, obtain refund of the money which they have expended for such transportation. The time devoted to this duty is taken from work of greater importance. There is no provision of law for clerical assistance in the office, and consequently the Controller and his deputies are obliged to use time and labor which could and should be employed on the more important and responsible work which they have to do in the examination of accounts, in work which could be as well performed by any clerk accustomed to the handling and compilation of figures. It has been my desire to keep the expense of the office within the lowest limits which sound economy would warrant. I now believe that it would promote the efficiency of the office and be true economy to have provision made for either an additional deputy or for an office clerk. I think the first named provision would be the better, in that the expense would not be greatly larger, and that a third deputy could not only perform the office work, but could also in case of need assist in the examinations of the accounts of officers.

#### THE TABLES.

The tabulation of the annual returns which follows on the succeeding pages does not call for extended comment.

The grand total of receipts in all the offices is \$5,836,582, which in comparison with the total for the preceding year shows an increase of \$604,680.

Of this increase the receipts in the registries of deeds, which are for the first time shown for a full year, contribute the amount of \$132,986, thus showing a net increase in the receipts of the other offices of \$471,694.

Respectfully,

CHARLES R. PRESCOTT,

*Controller.*

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## APPENDIX.

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TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896.*

RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	County Tax.	LOANS.		Interest.	FINES, COSTS AND FEES.				Clerks of Court, Fees.	Register of Deeds, Fees.
			Permanent.	Temporary.		Sheriff, Supreme and Supe- rior Courts.	Inferior Courts and Trial Justices.	Jailers and Masters of Houses of Correction.			
Edward L. Chase, . .	Barnstable, .	\$24,000 00	-	\$21,000 00	-	\$74 76	\$456 22	-	\$309 55	\$1,611 41	
George H. Tucker, . .	Berkshire, .	80,000 00	\$800 00	36,500 00	\$139 89	596 85	1,802 46	\$94 89	1,355 44	3,999 66	
George F. Pratt, . .	Bristol, . .	270,000 00	85,000 00*	160,000 00	4,014 40	2,102 35	1,327 50	2,020 00	2,441 80	8,008 40	
Jonathan H. Munroe, .	Dukes County, .	7,500 01	-	2,000 00	-	10 00	-	-	75 55	254 29	
E. Kendall Jenkins, . .	Essex, . .	225,000 00	-	150,000 00	1,431 84	3,978 54	4,530 08	2,028 00	4,466 40	12,978 49	
Eugene A. Newcomb, .	Franklin, . .	35,289 45	-	11,500 00	-	55 70	-	37 00	780 81	1,789 94	
M. Wells Bridge, . .	Hampden, .	165,000 00	-	125,000 00	1,167 65	1,810 48	3,378 15	-	3,041 85	6,525 30	
Edwin H. Banister, . .	Hampshire, .	50,000 00	-	40,000 00	353 01	235 00	87 95	20 00	818 74	1,884 20	
Joseph O. Hayden, . .	Middlesex, .	445,200 00	260,000 00	420,000 00	12,635 08	4,994 75	2,711 97	2,431 60	7,384 78	32,498 43	
Henry Paddock, . .	Nantucket, .	3,100 00	-	-	-	27 00	9 20	-	98 15	229 60	
Charles H. Smith, . .	Norfolk, . .	120,000 00	-	120,000 00	217 85	1,786 37	704 89	186 33	1,811 45	9,595 70	
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	95,000 00	-	65,000 00	187 48	2,203 26	764 76	800 00	1,130 05	7,292 66	
Edward A. Brown, . .	Worcester, .	250,000 00	-	10,000 00	1,495 57	8,017 80	1,594 85	585 00	3,431 35	12,606 81	
		\$1,770,089 46	\$345,800 00	\$1,161,000 00	\$21,642 77	\$25,892 86	\$17,368 03	\$8,202 82	\$27,145 92	\$99,274 89	

\* N. B. & F. bridge, Acts of 1893 and 1894, \$60,000. Berkley bridge, Acts of 1896, \$25,000.

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Naturaliza- tion.	Jailers and Masters of Houses of Correction. (Labor, Board and Sundries.)	Highways and Bridges.	Tenant School.	Pedlers' Licenses.	Miscel- laneous.	Dog Licenses.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1896.	Total Receipts.
Edward L. Chase,	Barnstable,	-	\$408 71	\$800 00	-	\$74 00	\$6 40	\$2,815 80	\$5,352 35	\$56,909 20
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	\$534 00	1,038 32	-	\$521 10	99 00	258 26	9,316 00	29,886 04	166,941 91
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	2,565 00	24,218 85	-	3,021 76	174 00	64 70	18,189 40	54,307 65	637,455 81
Jonathan H. Munroe,	Dukes County,	-	-	159 00	-	4 00	5,240 00*	474 00	1,499 56	17,216 41
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	2,313 00	15,678 05	-	5,593 07	212 00	131 55	20,988 50	179,185 77	628,515 29
Eugene A. Newcomb,	Franklin,	-	1,144 92	705 00	-	26 00	204 64	3,998 00	10,319 93	65,851 39
M. Wells Bridge,	Hampden,	1,556 00	5,420 40	-	1,648 66	159 00	184 89	10,473 00	3,018 50	328,383 88
Edwin H. Banister,	Hampshire,	274 00	1,572 10	-	-	44 00	13 37	5,151 60	3,650 14	104,104 11
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	2,238 00	32,882 71	869 53	7,918 50	404 00	2,103 67	37,650 29	174,933 32	1,446,354 63
Henry Paddock,	Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 80	296 20	4,010 95
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	498 70	2,373 81	-	1,914 78	93 00	173 56	16,041 97	8,255 04	283,653 45
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	498 00	1,018 30	-	933 53	144 00	111 29	12,502 20	6,354 09	183,939 62
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	2,310 00	6,036 52	-	4,426 09	408 00	43 00	28,352 10	103,316 56	432,623 65
		\$12,784 70	\$91,792 69	\$2,033 53	\$25,977 49	\$1,841 00	\$8,535 33	\$166,203 66	\$580,375 15	\$4,365,960 30

\* From town of Edgartown, to build addition to court house, under special act.



TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Debts and Loans.	Salaries, County Officers and Assistants, fixed by Law.	Clerical Assistance in County Offices.	Salaries and Expenses, District and Police Courts.	Care and Support of Prisoners in Jails and Houses of Correction, including Salaries.	Criminal Costs in Superior Courts.	Civil Expenses in Supreme and Superior Courts.	Trial Justices.
Edward L. Chase, . .	Barnstable, .	\$911 64	\$26,900 00	\$5,350 00	\$611 09	\$3,635 10	\$2,600 41	\$1,202 11	\$939 58	-
George H. Tucker, . .	Berkshire, .	6,968 61	46,500 00	11,751 30	1,712 11	14,797 28	16,163 80	8,588 43	5,145 12	-
George F. Pratt, . .	Bristol, . .	20,381 25	220,000 00	18,665 95	11,669 76	19,882 06	73,573 13	21,785 08	15,552 78	-
Jonathan H. Munroe, .	Dukes County, .	340 98	2,000 00	2,225 00	332 75	-	852 23	241 65	951 15	\$239 50
E. Kendall Jenkins, . .	Essex, . .	4,909 06	310,000 00	25,400 00	12,496 68	37,981 60	60,701 10	19,990 53	21,351 89	4,441 65
Eugene A. Newcomb, .	Franklin, . .	1,543 68	15,500 00	6,972 50	3,234 82	2,218 54	4,967 20	3,989 17	3,754 70	308 00
M. Wells Bridge, . .	Hampden, . .	14,910 05	146,000 00	11,800 00	8,548 64	20,361 20	21,014 92	2,902 68	22,627 15	-
Edwin H. Banister, . .	Hampshire, .	4,011 06	48,000 00	7,300 00	2,731 64	6,637 42	8,907 80	2,778 63	4,475 72	-
Joseph O. Hayden, . .	Middlesex, .	25,002 12	550,000 00	31,416 17	61,443 24	60,282 25	103,129 18	28,747 67	46,805 60	3,129 85
Henry Paddock, . .	Nantucket, .	-	-	1,500 00	45 00	-	208 54	603 12	52 70	362 11
Charles H. Smith, . .	Norfolk, . .	7,706 33	130,000 00	15,895 99	10,640 39	12,637 02	18,473 50	11,282 66	8,665 28	4,765 74
Albert Davis, . .	Plymouth, . .	6,199 03	80,000 00	9,400 00	4,968 11	12,893 11	12,010 35	13,810 06	7,173 45	-
Edward A. Brown, . .	Worcester, . .	4,444 45	35,000 00	23,149 99	31,372 65	34,405 98	44,578 41	17,127 48	16,211 87	4,734 58
		\$97,328 26	\$1,609,900 00	\$170,826.90	\$149,806 88	\$224,831 56	\$367,180 57	\$133,049 27	\$153,706 99	\$17,981 43

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

Treasurer.	County.	Transportation County and Special Commissions.	Medical Examiners and Inquests. Insane.	Auditors, Masters and Referees.	Building County Buildings.	Repairing, Furnishing, etc., County Buildings.	Care, Fuel, Lights, Supplies, etc., in County Buildings.	Highways, Bridges and Land Damages.	Law Library.	Truant Schools.
Edward L. Chase, . . .	Barnstable, .	\$248 12	\$689 75	\$185 00	-	\$5,339 25	\$1,272 02	\$909 38	\$309 55	-
George H. Tucker, . . .	Berkshire, .	94 68	1,745 48	677 20	-	1,904 28	3,712 73	1,227 66	1,591 00	\$1,637 62
George F. Pratt, . . .	Bristol, . .	511 13	5,534 27	1,369 90	-	14,929 27	11,099 79	58,111 25*	4,192 90	5,393 48
Jonathan H. Muirce, . .	Dukes County, .	37 20	160 34	105 00	\$3,000 00	-	612 86	48 00	75 55	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . .	Essex, . . .	462 72	7,744 51	4,379 64	-	2,309 70	11,993 76	7,615 18	4,313 00	9,729 08
Eugene A. Newcomb, . .	Franklin, . .	442 60	737 78	271 86	-	1,941 64	2,194 47	2,948 05	600 00	100 00
M. Wells Bridge, . . .	Hampden, . .	139 77	4,472 29	1,572 16	-	6,834 10	7,733 73	2,871 79	1,974 10	4,755 91
Edwin H. Baulster, . . .	Hampshire, .	136 12	883 93	480 24	-	797 40	3,365 60	505 31	989 30	100 00
Joseph O. Hayden, . . .	Middlesex, .	510 77	10,910 06	7,078 17	149,925 52	22,363 47	19,915 81	25,244 82	4,236 00	12,307 13
Henry Fuddack, . . .	Nantucket, .	-	88 73	-	-	171 51	396 59	159 00	6 00	-
Charles H. Smith, . . .	Norfolk, . .	297 90	2,695 41	2,500 00	-	15,835 61	10,017 31	4,997 75	167 50	3,647 65
Albert Davis, . . .	Plymouth, .	303 08	1,594 44	638 70	-	1,462 72	2,866 59	8,030 52	2,350 92	2,111 44
Edward A. Brown, . . .	Worcester, .	681 27	6,719 16	2,348 31	15,500 00	2,304 20	10,183 21	24,531 62	4,000 00	8,466 30
		\$3,865 36	\$43,976 15	\$22,256 18	\$168,425 52	\$76,383 15	\$85,354 47	\$137,200 33	\$24,805 82	\$48,148 51

\* N. B. &amp; F. bridge, \$37,518.02. Berkley bridge, \$18,197.06.

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Miscellaneous.	Dog Damages, and Dog Money Refunded.	BALANCE IN TREASURY DEC. 31, 1896.			Total.	Amount of County Debt Dec. 31, 1896.	Salary of Treasurer.
				Cash.	Deposits in Banks on Interest.	Deposits in Banks not on Interest.			
Edward L. Chase, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$214 58	\$2,815 80	\$0 51	-	\$2,725 31	\$50,909 20	\$9,300 00	\$500 00
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	809 29	10,073 50	290 67	\$30,961 25	-	166,941 91	146,800 00	1,500 00
George F. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, . .	1,077 97	16,855 00	-	110,854 94	15 00	637,455 81	470,000 00	1,800 00
Jonathan H. Munroe, . . . .	Dukes County, .	208 60	474 00	-	-	5,251 00	17,216 41	8,000 00	300 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, . . .	762 90	21,039 35	767 30	61,025 64	-	628,515 29	-	2,200 00
Eugene A. Newcomb, . . . .	Franklin, . .	172 91	3,501 22	-	-	10,452 25	65,851 39	32,500 00	600 00
M. Wells Bridge, . . . .	Hampden, . .	3,910 48	10,509 63	1,792 00	33,743 28	-	328,383 88	281,000 00	1,500 00
Edwin H. Baulster, . . . .	Hampshire, .	-	4,746 37	40 69	7,207 88	-	104,104 11	74,000 00	800 00
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	773 82	39,226 38	-	243,316 60	-	1,446,354 63	620,000 00	2,500 00
Henry Paddock, . . . .	Nantucket, .	-	267 60	-	-	150 05	4,010 95	-	200 00
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, . .	2,681 56	16,089 16	287 61	1,369 08	3,000 00	283,653 45	110,000 00	1,800 00
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	3,434 64	13,639 60	304 34	10,768 43	-	193,939 62	95,000 00	1,200 00
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	73 61	28,333 92	710 98	117,645 60	-	432,623 65	100,000 00	2,200 00
		\$14,180 36	\$168,172 52	\$4,104 10	\$622,882 76	\$21,594 21	\$4,365,960 30	\$1,946,600 00	17,000 00

TABLE No. 2. — Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896.

## RECEIPTS.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Sales of Writs.	Civil Entries.	Term Fees.	Executions.	Certificates and Affidavits.	Orders and Copies.	Naturalization.	Printing Law Cases.	Payments into Courts under Statute and Rules of Court.	From Other Sources.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1896.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins, . . . . .	Barnstable, . .	\$3 30	\$255 00	-	\$0 50	\$14 50	\$6 75	\$15 00	\$37 00	\$2,660 01	\$5 00	-	\$337 05
Henry W. Taft, . . . . .	Berkshire, . .	18 95	969 00	-	-	156 99	138 32	-	186 00	-	100 35	\$2,408 31	6,637 93
Simeon Borden, . . . . .	Bristol, . . .	29 80	2,181 00	-	-	30 75	178 60	-	231 00	670 33	55 00	130 00	3,506 48
Samuel Keniston, . . . . .	Dukes Co., . .	30	60 00	-	-	-	-	6 00	-	-	-	-	66 30
Dean Peabody, . . . . .	Essex, . . .	55 65	3,573 00	-	3 30	288 25	344 85	2 00	564 00	716 00	93 00	3,290 71	8,930 76
Edward E. Lyman and Samuel O. Lamb, . . . . .	Franklin, . .	9 15	570 00	-	1 50	82 00	33 50	57 00	12 40	800 00	25 80	-	1,591 35
Robert O. Morris, . . . . .	Hampden, . .	39 15	2,325 00	-	75	243 50	131 80	163 00	505 50	3,211 29	-	6,111 35	12,731 34
William H. Clapp, . . . . .	Hampshire, . .	9 00	615 00	-	50	82 75	34 35	61 00	38 25	645 00	37 98	600 00	2,123 83
Theodore C. Hurd, . . . . .	Middlesex, . .	70 40	5,751 00	-	-	342 78	570 05	-	650 55	2,306 50	-	2,389 55	12,080 83
Josiah F. Murphy, . . . . .	Nantucket, . .	30	66 00	-	25	17 50	7 00	-	175 00	2,678 47	3 00	-	94 05
Erastus Worthington, . . . . .	Norfolk, . .	21 20	1,617 00	\$20 80	3 25	87 10	169 25	20 00	-	-	44 50	748 55	5,585 12
Edward E. Hobart, . . . . .	Plymouth, . .	11 45	1,034 00	-	-	17 05	38 30	-	-	-	8 00	124 30	1,233 10
John Noble (Supreme Judicial), . . . . .	Suffolk, . . .	4 60	2,445 00	-	75	194 50	-	-	2,084 00	1,133 75	2,184 82	9,918 16	17,965 58
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil), . . . . .	Suffolk, . . .	346 00	17,598 00	-	75 00	1,046 50	536 75	-	3,925 50	20,034 85	692 70	10,839 91	55,115 21
John P. Manning, (Superior Criminal), . . . . .	Suffolk, . . .	-	-	-	-	214 35	-	5 00	-	17,100 00	-	2,500 00	19,819 35
Theodore S. Johnson, . . . . .	Worcester, . .	60 45	2,898 00	-	-	145 75	205 70	609 00	-	3,425 00	140 00	1,676 42	9,160 32
		\$679 70	\$41,957 00	\$20 80	\$85 80	\$2,964 27	\$2,395 22	\$938 00	\$8,409 20	\$55,401 20	\$3,390 15	\$40,737 26	\$156,978 60

TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid for Printing Cases.	Paid from Statute and Order of the Court.	Paid Other Parties.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1896.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$300 05	\$37 00	\$3,957 01	-	\$1,135 48	\$337 05	\$1,250 00
Henry W. Taft,	Berkshire,	1,355 44	190 00	220 00	-	580 33	6,637 93	2,800 00
Shmeon Borden,	Bristol,	2,475 15	231 00	-	-	-	3,506 48	4,000 00
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County,	66 30	-	-	-	-	66 30	600 00
Dean Peabody,	Essex,	4,360 05	564 00	500 00	-	3,506 71	8,930 76	5,200 00
Edward E. Lyman and Samuel O. Lamb,	Franklin,	731 35	-	800 00	-	-	1,531 35	1,800 00
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	3,041 85	359 10	4,414 81	\$7 75	4,907 83	12,731 34	3,500 00
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	1,078 83	-	825 00	-	220 00	2,123 83	2,300 00
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	7,384 78	-	2,723 00	-	1,973 05	12,080 83	6,000 00
Josiah F. Murphy,	Nantucket,	94 05	-	-	-	-	94 05	600 00
Erasmus Worthington,	Norfolk,	1,975 85	175 00	2,622 55	7 25	804 47	5,585 12	2,800 00
Edward E. Hobart,	Plymouth,	1,108 80	-	-	-	124 30	1,233 10	2,000 00
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	4,365 75	2,084 00	684 91	463 92	10,307 00	17,965 58	6,500 00
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	20,159 83	3,502 75	11,145 60	278 35	20,028 68	55,115 21	6,500 00
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	219 35	-	17,000 00	-	2,600 00	19,819 35	6,000 00
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	4,055 35	-	4,094 47	-	1,010 50	9,160 32	5,200 00
		\$62,832 78	\$7,142 85	\$48,987 35	\$757 27	\$17,258 35	\$156,978 60	

57,654



TABLE NO. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896.*

## RECEIPTS.

		From De- fendants for Fines.	From De- fendants for Expenses.	From De- fendants for Forfeitures.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail Deposited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Rees.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, .	First District Barnstable, .	\$290 00	-	-	-	-	-	\$8 40	\$42 00	\$21 50
James H. Hopkins and Raymond A. Hop- kins, justices, Provincetown, .	Second District Barnstable, .	430 00	-	-	-	-	-	4 55	16 00	1 25
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, .	Northern Berkshire, .	3,745 34	-	-	-	-	-	13 50	102 00	3 10
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, .	Central Berkshire, .	1,489 00	\$872 86	-	-	-	\$1,500 00	21 65	231 00	25 50
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, .	Southern Berkshire, .	1,377 99	-	-	-	-	119 55	20 98	123 00	14 85
F. H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams, .	Fourth Berkshire, .	2,150 59	-	-	-	-	-	10 20	47 00	-
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, .	Second District Bristol, .	8,098 41	155 05	-	\$7 50	-	3,950 00	60 45	416 00	128 73
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, .	Third District Bristol, .	6,801 02	127 86	-	1 50	-	60 00	39 50	338 00	84 25
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, .	First District Bristol, .	2,666 20	86 98	-	7 50	-	845 00	53 55	197 00	56 55
G. W. Gate, justice, Amesbury, .	Second District Essex, .	2,154 00	-	-	-	-	100 00	12 00	61 00	5 50
William Perry, clerk, Salem, .	First District Essex, .	3,847 60	5 00	-	-	-	1,600 00	54 00	467 50	58 25
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield, *	Franklin, .	1,149 38	8 31	-	1 50	\$1 00	-	26 15	120 00	8 50
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, .	Eastern Hampden, .	750 55	-	-	-	-	750 00	4 15	31 00	9 00
Arthur E. Fitch, clerk, Palmer, .	Eastern Hampden, .	904 15	-	-	-	-	350 00	5 60	25 50	2 50
Henry Fuller and Robert C. Parker, clerks, Westfield, .	Western Hampden, .	985 00	-	-	6 00	1 00	-	15 70	90 00	7 70

H. H. Ohlson, clerk, Northampton,	Hampshire,	.	.	.	.	.	2,762 69	-	-	13 50	-	650 00	44 20	259 00	17 60
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	First District Northern Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	1,533 87	-	-	6 00	1 00	-	7 45	45 00	4 75
J. S. Keys, justice, Concord,	Central Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	677 81	50 28	-	4 50	1 00	-	6 15	53 00	2 25
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	First District Southern Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	1,251 00	66 83	-	1 50	-	250 00	19 30	164 00	80 25
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	First District Eastern Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	7,826 30	98 70	-	24 00	-	1,920 00	77 10	915 00	775 00
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	Third District Eastern Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	4,768 00	-	85 00	-	-	-	89 26	554 00	404 25
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	Second District Eastern Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	2,514 97	27 18	-	-	-	1,302 90	29 43	296 00	29 20
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn,	Fourth District Eastern Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	2,715 00	-	-	10 50	-	100 00	20 55	243 00	52 00
J. P. S. Churchhill, clerk, Quincy,	Eastern Norfolk,	.	.	.	.	.	4,205 21	180 55	-	16 50	-	863 00	41 70	404 00	142 90
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton,	Southern Norfolk,	.	.	.	.	.	1,625 06	-	-	-	-	-	4 65	94 00	44 00
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	Second District Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	.	6,104 33	-	-	-	-	-	16 50	99 00	4 00
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	Third District Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	.	894 23	301 59	-	-	-	200 00	3 35	27 00	3 50
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	Fourth District Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	.	1,649 00	150 95	-	-	-	-	13 25	77 00	7 25
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	Second District Eastern Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	1,869 00	-	-	-	-	-	14 60	105 00	16 00
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	First District Northern Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	2,871 00	85 54	-	3 00	-	-	12 90	89 00	10 50
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	Third District Southern Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	1,555 15	-	25 00	-	-	-	9 85	44 00	6 50
Andrew J. Bartholomew, justice, South- bridge,	First District Southern Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	882 00	487 14	65 00	3 00	-	400 00	8 25	64 00	4 75
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	Second District Southern Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	1,862 90	-	-	1 50	-	675 00	9 35	77 00	15 70
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough,	First District Eastern Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	2,669 85	-	-	-	-	-	11 60	77 00	3 25
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester,	Central Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	4,784 23	-	-	-	-	663 00	186 85	1,266 00	425 50
							\$91,841 03	\$2,704 82	\$175 00	\$108 00	\$4 00	\$16,298 45	\$976 67	\$7,289 00	\$2,476 33

\* Appointed July 1, 1896.

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

		Naturalization.	Fees not payable to Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	From County for Criminal Costs, Wit- nesses Fees.	From County, Other Criminal Costs.	City or Town, Costs in By-laws.	Other Moneys.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1896.	Total Receipts.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . .	First District Barnstable, . . .	.	.	.	\$250 00	.	.	.	-	\$611 90
James H. Hopkins and Raymond A. Hopkins, justices, Provincetown, . . .	Second District Barnstable, . . .	.	.	.	350 00	.	.	.	-	801 80
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . . .	Northern Berkshire, . . .	\$200 00	\$136 00	.	600 00	.	\$46 09	.	-	4,846 03
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	Central Berkshire, . . .	256 00	21 25	\$27 80	262 90	.	.	.	-	4,757 96
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . .	Southern Berkshire, . . .	35 00	52 45	84 18	378 45	.	.	.	\$320 45	2,526 90
F. H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams, . . .	Fourth Berkshire, . . .	124 00	64 00	.	150 00	.	.	.	32 90	2,578 69
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	Second District Bristol, . . .	1,374 00	99 50	.	3,509 08	.	.	.	25 52	17,824 24
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	Third District Bristol, . . .	907 00	138 75	101 34	1,007 50	.	.	.	100 00	9,706 72
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . .	First District Bristol, . . .	372 00	138 00	16 00	1,129 40	.	.	.	17 00	5,585 18
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	Second District Essex, . . .	.	43 00	.	71 70	\$1 00	.	.	-	2,448 20
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . .	First District Essex, . . .	213 00	223 00	53 83	96 65	.	.	.	34 06	6,652 89
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield, . . .	Franklin, . . .	201 00	10 00	.	300 00	.	.	.	-	1,826 04
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . .	Eastern Hampden, . . .	.	24 00	.	200 00	1 25	.	.	37 71	1,807 66
Arthur E. Fitch, clerk, Palmer, . . .	Eastern Hampden, . . .	103 00	14 00	54 35	200 00	.	19 11	.	-	1,678 21
Henry Fuller and Robert C. Parker, clerks, Westfield, . . .	Western Hampden, . . .	93 00	81 75	5 00	495 00	.	.	.	25 00	1,805 15

H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . . . .	279 00	90 00	10 35	877 16	-	-	\$14 30	72 60	5,000 40
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . . . .	First District Northern Middlesex, . . . . .	85 00	9 25	-	400 00	-	-	-	43 41	2,135 73
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . . . .	Central Middlesex, . . . . .	-	1 00	-	300 00	-	-	-	9 62	1,105 61
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . . . .	First District Southern Middlesex, . . . . .	102 00	51 25	36 56	-	-	-	-	108 98	2,131 67
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . . . .	First District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	245 00	53 00	3 00	-	-	-	-	-	11,937 10
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . . . .	Third District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	48 00	131 00	4 20	-	-	-	-	-	6,063 71
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . . . .	Second District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	112 00	316 75	-	-	-	-	-	153 56	4,781 99
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . . . .	Fourth District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	123 00	298 50	-	500 00	-	-	-	919 57	4,982 12
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . . . .	Eastern Norfolk, . . . . .	242 00	163 75	-	1,100 00	-	13 60	-	-	7,373 21
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . . . . .	Southern Norfolk, . . . . .	24 00	36 00	-	600 00	-	-	-	459 77	2,887 48
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . . . .	Second District Plymouth, . . . . .	101 00	23 00	-	665 80	-	-	-	2 90	7,016 53
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . . . .	Third District Plymouth, . . . . .	98 00	123 50	-	102 60	-	-	-	36 00	1,789 77
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . . . .	Fourth District Plymouth, . . . . .	22 00	48 00	-	200 00	-	-	-	80 89	2,248 34
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . . . .	Second District Eastern Worcester, . . . . .	164 00	80 75	13 10	177 25	-	-	-	19 55	2,459 25
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . . . .	First District Northern Worcester, . . . . .	263 00	106 50	-	375 00	-	-	-	-	3,816 44
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . . . .	Third District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	-	1 00	-	100 00	-	-	-	62 90	1,804 40
Andrew J. Bartholomew, justice, South- bridge, . . . . .	First District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	-	18 00	76 83	154 20	-	-	-	234 25	2,377 42
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . . . .	Second District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	-	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	31 80	2,873 25
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . . . .	First District Eastern Worcester, . . . . .	-	-	13 13	300 00	-	-	-	47 70	3,122 53
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester, . . . . .	Central Worcester, . . . . .	760 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,985 58
		\$6,546 00	\$2,596 95	\$499 67	\$15,052 69	\$2 25	\$78 80	\$14 30	\$2,876 14	\$149,540 10

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

		County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurers.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . .	First District Barnstable, . . .	\$151 70	\$114 65	-	\$6 01	\$167 24	\$172 30
James H. Hopkins and Raymond A. Hopkins, justices, Provincetown, . . .	Second District Barnstable, . . .	183 90	314 17	\$6 28	-	109 55	187 90
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . . .	Northern Berkshire, . . .	318 60	2,428 48	-	12 42	1,350 53	553 39
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	Central Berkshire, . . .	1,584 15	1,489 00	-	527 80	633 96	501 80
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . .	Southern Berkshire, . . .	193 83	1,038 69	-	505 00	339 30	362 70
F. H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams, . . .	Fourth Berkshire, . . .	164 85	1,525 77	17 13	-	607 69	150 51
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	Second District Bristol, . . .	1,964 85	8,007 31	-	3,195 15	53 48	3,661 40
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	Third District Bristol, . . .	1,370 25	6,646 76	5 00	410 60	57 36	1,078 00
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . .	First District Bristol, . . .	686 60	2,522 50	40 00	952 50	106 38	1,139 20
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	Second District Essex, . . .	111 80	2,056 22	12 50	126 60	26 38	71 70
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . .	First District Essex, . . .	95 34	3,657 84	84 57	1,551 22	110 19	794 06
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield, . . .	Franklin, . . .	-	-	-	-	880 30	550 95
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . .	Eastern Hampden, . . .	160 25	716 64	26 50	750 00	7 41	85 15
Arthur E. Fitch, clerk, Palmer, . . .	Eastern Hampden, . . .	108 60	543 95	-	407 35	377 71	226 00
Henry Fuller and Robert C. Parker, clerks, Westfield, . . .	Western Hampden, . . .	252 58	920 76	20 00	10 66	7 50	486 90



H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . . . .	423 35	2,762 69	-	650 00	-	1,154 01
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . . . .	First District Northern Middlesex, . . . . .	85 00	736 48	103 50	-	093 89	458 53
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . . . .	Central Middlesex, . . . . .	-	71 49	-	-	419 25	488 12
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . . . .	First District Southern Middlesex, . . . . .	152 00	556 67	9 40	236 56	724 76	388 40
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . . . .	First District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	1,244 10	6,862 89	102 50	1,823 00	839 91	911 70
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . . . .	Third District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	418 51	4,454 16	-	90 70	305 24	661 10
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . . . .	Second District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	185 00	2,103 77	16 50	1,308 90	379 58	423 15
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . . . .	Fourth District Eastern Middlesex, . . . . .	110 00	2,840 00	10 00	200 00	-	762 70
J. P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . . . .	Eastern Norfolk, . . . . .	728 96	2,153 64	5 00	907 78	2,138 78	1,275 30
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton, . . . . .	Southern Norfolk, . . . . .	297 25	1,762 47	-	-	20 90	482 65
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . . . .	Second District Plymouth, . . . . .	220 50	4,088 40	-	74 20	1,941 73	653 50
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . . . .	Third District Plymouth, . . . . .	118 38	889 23	5 00	200 00	237 99	179 67
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . . . .	Fourth District Plymouth, . . . . .	119 50	1,577 00	66 00	25 00	129 00	244 80
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . . . .	Second District Eastern Worcester, . . . . .	299 60	1,211 92	100 00	13 10	557 08	196 80
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . . . .	First District Northern Worcester, . . . . .	409 20	1,101 80	3 00	-	1,851 74	344 20
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . . . .	Third District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	60 35	278 43	10 04	-	1,291 68	142 90
Andrew J. Bartholomew, justice, South- bridge, . . . . .	First District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	-	395 38	30 00	476 83	1,019 20	263 55
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . . . .	Second District Southern Worcester, . . . . .	103 55	979 04	15 96	679 42	863 48	212 50
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . . . .	First District Eastern Worcester, . . . . .	91 85	1,239 51	128 84	80 51	1,293 82	279 65
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester, . . . . .	Central Worcester, . . . . .	1,422 85	1,563 10	229 50	653 00	2,941 63	1,225 50
		\$13,837 25	\$69,610 81	\$1,047 22	\$15,874 31	\$22,484 64	\$20,770 69

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

			Amount Retained for Own Use.	Cash Balance, December 31, 1896.	Total Ex- penditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers Certified to City or Town Treasurers.	Salary.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . . . .	First District Barnstable, . . . . .	. . . . .	-	-	\$611 90	\$110 02	\$1,000 00
James H. Hopkins and Raymond A. Hopkins, jus- tices, Provincetown, . . . . .	Second District Barnstable, . . . . .	. . . . .	-	-	801 80	175 12	1,000 00
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . . . . .	Northern Berkshire, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$136 00	\$46 61	4,846 03	2,428 48	800 00
W. B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . . . .	Central Berkshire, . . . . .	. . . . .	21 25	-	4,757 96	123 95	1,000 00
D. J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . . . .	Southern Berkshire, . . . . .	. . . . .	52 45	34 93	2,526 90	1,053 29	600 00
F. H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams, . . . . .	Fourth Berkshire, . . . . .	. . . . .	64 00	48 74	2,578 69	37 54	500 00
A. B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . . . .	Second District Bristol, . . . . .	. . . . .	99 50	842 55	17,824 24	3,407 10	1,800 00
T. J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . . . .	Third District Bristol, . . . . .	. . . . .	138 75	-	9,706 72	412 36	1,300 00
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . . . .	First District Bristol, . . . . .	. . . . .	138 00	-	5,585 18	4,510 50	1,100 00
G. W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . . . .	Second District Essex, . . . . .	. . . . .	43 00	-	2,448 20	7 01	1,200 00
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . . . .	First District Essex, . . . . .	. . . . .	223 00	136 67	6,652 89	41 60	1,300 00
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield, . . . . .	Franklin, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 00	384 79	1,826 04	294 76	350 00
George Robinson, justice, Palmer, . . . . .	Eastern Hampden, . . . . .	. . . . .	24 00	37 71	1,807 66	699 97	600 00
Arthur E. Fitch, clerk, Palmer, . . . . .	Eastern Hampden, . . . . .	. . . . .	12 00	2 60	1,678 21	207 29	250 00
Henry Fuller and Robert C. Parker, clerks, West field, . . . . .	Western Hampden, . . . . .	. . . . .	81 75	25 00	1,805 15	784 34	600 00

H. H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90 00	10 35	5,090 40	2,311 81	1,300 00
G. W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 25	49 08	2,135 73	441 82	600 00
J. S. Keyes, justice, Concord,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00	125 75	1,105 61	84 85	800 00
J. H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51 25	12 63	2,131 67	290 40	800 00
W. N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53 00	100 00	11,937 10	-	1,300 00
E. W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	131 00	3 00	6,063 71	-	1,400 00
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	316 75	48 34	4,781 99	7 71	1,000 00
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	298 50	760 92	4,982 12	92 60	900 00
J. P. S. Churchhill, clerk, Quincy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	163 75	-	7,373 21	919 40	1,000 00
B. R. Doody, clerk, Stoughton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36 00	288 21	2,887 48	1,567 37	500 00
O. W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23 00	15 20	7,016 53	1,539 86	650 00
B. A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123 50	36 00	1,789 77	221 91	500 00
W. L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48 00	39 04	2,248 34	688 26	500 00
F. E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80 75	-	2,459 25	163 10	600 00
C. B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106 50	-	3,816 44	496 88	800 00
C. A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 00	20 00	1,804 40	934 98	1,600 00
Andrew J. Bartholomew, justice, Southbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 00	174 46	2,377 42	542 50	1,500 00
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	19 30	2,873 25	985 94	1,400 00
E. C. Bates, justice, Westborough,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	8 35	3,122 53	157 77	1,000 00
John A. Thayer, clerk, Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	50 00	8,085 58	1,277 35	2,250 00
									\$2,594 95	\$3,320 23	\$143,540 10	\$27,017 24	-

TABLE No. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896.

## RECEIPTS.

		Defendants, Fines.	Defendants, Expenses.	Complainants in Bastardy Cases.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Bail deposited in Lieu of Surety.	Sale of Writs.	Entries.	Other Civil Fees.
P. H. Casey, Justice, Lee,	Berkshire,	\$627 00	\$31 35	-	-	\$200 00	\$12 93	\$48 00	\$11 75
Keyes Danforth, Justice, Williamstown,	Berkshire,	245 04	220 63	-	-	-	3 50	14 00	1 50
Chas. D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester,	Essex,	3,345 00	-	-	-	100 00	53 10	326 00	31 00
Edward B. George and Horace M. Sargent, clerks, Haverhill,	Essex,	3,866 80	10 08	\$6 00	-	-	28 35	927 00	29 45
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence,	Essex,	4,863 00	30 00	4 50	-	-	55 50	373 00	48 50
Charles Leighton, clerk, Lynn,	Essex,	5,598 00	120 95	4 50	-	200 00	90 20	820 50	80 25
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	Essex,	585 60	64 51	1 50	-	-	7 05	88 00	7 30
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee,	Hampden,	2,099 00	-	6 00	-	-	20 90	79 00	5 25
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	Hampden,	5,770 00	-	-	-	1,900 00	83 95	372 00	167 50
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	Hampden,	5,864 00	-	-	-	3,085 00	131 15	945 00	198 50
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	Middlesex,	7,219 97	113 52	19 50	\$3 00	300 00	118 10	654 00	191 70
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough,	Middlesex,	1,817 00	-	3 00	-	-	14 80	83 00	11 25
Henry L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton,	Middlesex,	2,993 00	-	3 00	-	450 00	21 40	234 00	58 90
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville,	Middlesex,	4,186 00	-	-	-	773 00	33 25	349 00	198 85
H. H. Baker and Philip S. Parker, clerks, Brookline,	Norfolk,	588 00	-	3 00	-	-	21 85	189 50	24 75
Henry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton,	Plymouth,	6,601 35	-	-	-	7,385 00	51 26	334 00	70 00
Joseph N. Curley, clerk, Chelsea,	Suffolk,	2,834 50	-	12 00	2 00	1,275 00	18 05	258 00	65 95
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	Worcester,	3,800 00	147 67	15 00	2 00	5,940 00	53 30	297 00	31 50
		\$62,913 26	\$738 71	\$78 00	\$7 00	\$21,618 00	\$823 64	\$6,391 00	\$1,233 90

TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

			Naturalization.	Fees not payable to any Public Authority.	Money paid into Court.	From County for Criminal Costs. Wit-ness Fees.	From County for Sundry Expenses.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1896.	Total Receipts.
P. H. Cassey, Justice, Lee,	Berkshire, .	. . . . .	-	-	-	\$200 00	-	\$21 20	\$1,152 23
Keyes Danforth, Justice, Williamstown,	Berkshire, .	. . . . .	-	-	\$11 45	32 21	-	-	484 67
Chas. D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester,	Essex, .	. . . . .	\$403 00	\$428 00	-	-	-	50 50	4,789 26
Edward B. George, and Horace M. Sargent, clerks, Haverhill,	Essex, .	. . . . .	333 00	139 00	-	367 51	-	-	5,707 19
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence,	Essex, .	. . . . .	910 00	285 00	-	754 10	-	-	7,323 60
Charles Leighton, clerk, Lynn,	Essex, .	. . . . .	389 00	10 00	20 00	785 80	\$25 00	2,491 23	10,635 43
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	Essex, .	. . . . .	104 00	15 50	-	135 80	-	31 92	1,040 68
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chichester,	Hampden, .	. . . . .	183 00	228 00	-	280 00	-	-	2,901 15
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	Hampden, .	. . . . .	682 00	284 00	-	341 10	-	100 00	9,700 55
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	Hampden, .	. . . . .	495 00	-	204 98	647 10	-	241 45	11,812 18
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	Middlesex, .	. . . . .	921 00	145 25	292 93	1,200 00	-	4 25	11,183 22
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough,	Middlesex, .	. . . . .	122 00	75 25	-	100 00	-	64 00	2,290 30
Henry L. Whitteasey, clerk, West Newton,	Middlesex, .	. . . . .	287 00	352 50	9 00	-	-	1,044 98	5,453 78
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville,	Middlesex, .	. . . . .	7 00	684 00	14 00	500 00	1 45	105 35	6,851 90
H. H. Baker and Philip S. Parker, clerks, Brookline,	Norfolk, .	. . . . .	116 00	11 00	5 00	-	-	725 74	969 10
Henry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton,	Plymouth, .	. . . . .	374 00	418 46	-	900 00	-	-	16,869 81
Joseph N. Curley, Chelsea,	Suffolk, .	. . . . .	86 00	-	41 80	756 50	-	-	5,349 80
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	Worcester, .	. . . . .	592 00	530 75	680 97	261 65	-	-	12,356 84
			\$6,004 00	\$3,006 71	\$1,280 13	\$7,261 27	\$20 45	\$4,889 62	\$116,871 69



TABLE No. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	To County Treasurer.	To City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Amount Retained for own Use.	Cash Balance Dec. 31, 1896.	Total Ex- penditures.	Fees and Expen- ses of Officers certified to City and Town Treasurers.	Salary.
P. H. Casey, justice, Lee, Keyes Danforth, justice, Williams, town,	\$72 63	\$653 35	-	\$200 00	-	\$126 15	-	\$95 05	\$1,152 23	\$480 83	\$1,000 00
Berkshire,											
Berkshire,	19 00	245 04	-	-	\$202 03	18 60	-	-	484 67	220 63	300 00
Essex, .	422 56	3,237 66	\$75 00	165 55	17 34	431 70	\$428 00	11 45	4,789 26	-	1,000 00
Edward B. George and Horace M. Sargent, clerks, Gloucester, .											
Essex, .	1,370 00	3,267 64	-	35 00	534 24	361 31	139 00	-	5,707 19	-	1,000 00
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence, Essex, .	1,421 50	4,678 00	85 00	100 00	-	754 10	285 00	-	7,323 60	-	1,400 00
Charles Leighton, clerk, Lynn, Essex, .	1,819 68	7,716 95	-	303 00	-	785 80	10 00	-	10,635 43	-	1,400 00
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newbury- port, .											
Essex, .	207 85	562 57	22 60	-	28 14	184 80	15 50	19 22	1,040 68	4 79	800 00
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chic- opee, .											
Hampden,	356 75	2,050 50	-	25 00	23 50	217 40	228 00	-	2,901 15	-	500 00
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke, Hampden, .	1,305 45	5,228 13	-	2,000 00	541 87	341 10	284 00	-	9,700 55	-	1,300 00
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield, Hampden, .	1,768 65	5,493 06	42 50	3,192 98	325 82	647 10	-	342 07	11,812 18	52 82	1,400 00
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell, Middlesex, .	1,639 20	6,001 29	171 60	598 18	1,058 10	1,569 60	145 25	-	11,183 22	41 30	2,000 00
J. F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlbor- ough, .											
Middlesex, .	122 00	1,817 00	-	-	-	169 90	75 25	106 15	2,290 30	-	800 00
Henry L. Whitteley, clerk, West Newton, .											
Middlesex, .	319 00	2,774 64	55 00	455 00	202 33	351 00	352 50	944 31	5,453 78	-	900 00
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Som- erville, .											
Middlesex, .	588 10	4,031 00	155 00	785 45	-	528 80	684 00	79 55	6,851 90	-	1,000 00
H. H. Baker and Philip S. Parker, clerks, Brookline, .	161 05	331 45	10 00	25 00	140 19	78 25	10 00	213 16	969 10	140 19	500 00
Henry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton, .	939 26	6,246 35	245 00	8,034 29	-	852 15	418 46	134 30	16,869 81	509 23	1,000 00
Joseph N. Curley, clerk, Chelsea, .	200 05	2,602 82	122 50	1,391 80	39 18	932 20	-	61 25	5,349 80	-	1,200 00
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg, .	995 80	2,857 43	-	6,685 97	977 49	309 40	530 75	-	12,356 84	99 60	1,000 00
	\$13,728 58	\$59,799 88	\$984 20	\$23,997 22	\$4,090 23	\$8,659 36	\$3,605 71	\$2,006 51	\$116,871 69	\$1,549 39	-

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896.*

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defendants, Fines.	From Defendants, Expenses.	Copies.	Complainants in Bastardy Process.	Defendants in Bastardy (Bonds).	Natural- ization Fees.	Bail Fees, etc., not payable to Public Authority.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston, . . . . .	\$45,147 50	-	\$56 50	\$69 00	\$23 00	-	-
Orsino G. Sleeper, clerk (Civil), Boston, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$47 75
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	3,615 54	-	-	-	-	-	288 00
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	4,039 00	-	-	12 00	3 00	-	986 00
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	4,807 01	-	-	4 50	1 00	-	-
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury, . . . . .	12,778 82	-	2 50	27 00	8 00	-	6 00
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	2,156 46	-	-	6 00	-	\$1 00	261 25
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	4,961 00	\$6 00	-	6 00	1 00	-	550 00
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton, . . . . .	1,427 00	34 10	-	6 00	2 00	6 00	130 00
	\$79,932 33	\$40 10	\$59 00	\$130 50	\$38 00	\$7 00	\$2,269 00

TABLE NO. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Bail Money deposited in Lieu of Sureties.	From County for Witness Fees, etc.	From Parties in Civil Cases.	From Defendants, Forfeitures.	From Other Parties.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1896.	Total Receipts.
Fred C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston, . . . . .	\$34,410 20	-	-	-	-	\$550 00	\$81,256 20
Orsino G. Sleeper, clerk (Civil), Boston, . . . . .	-	-	\$20,316 40	-	-	-	20,364 15
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	50 00	\$543 60	124 75	-	-	100 00	4,721 89
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	1,400 00	327 93	102 70	\$45 00	-	-	6,915 63
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	379 00	-	87 60	-	-	-	5,279 11
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury, . . . . .	10,217 00	-	366 75	40 00	-	20 00	23,466 07
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	792 00	214 23	76 95	-	-	35 54	3,543 43
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	1,095 00	-	139 50	-	-	739 35	7,497 85
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton, . . . . .	370 00	-	95 30	-	\$1 00	-	2,071 40
	\$48,713 20	\$1,085 76	\$21,309 95	\$85 00	\$1 00	\$1,444 89	\$155,115 73

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Paid Collector.	Paid Complaints or Informants.	Retained Fees, Bail, etc.	Bail Money returned to Defendants.	Bail paid Clerk of Superior Court.	Witness Fees.	Officers' Expenses.	Other Persons.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1896.	Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers employed to City and Town Treasurers.	Salary.
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (criminal), Boston,	\$46,956 00	-	-	\$30,110 20	\$3,400 00	-	-	\$490 00	\$300 00	\$81,256 20	-	\$3,000 00
Orsino G. Sleeper, clerk (civil), Boston,	20,316 40	-	\$47 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,364 15	-	3,000 00
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston,	3,430 29	\$72 50	288 00	50 00	-	\$543 60	-	237 50	100 00	4,721 89	-	1,400 00
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston,	3,632 78	-	986 00	500 00	900 00	802 00	\$43 97	50 88	-	6,915 63	-	1,400 00
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown,	4,489 03	-	-	359 00	-	400 30	10 78	20 00	-	5,279 11	-	1,300 00
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury,	11,293 93	77 00	8 50	7,917 00	2,300 00	1,688 20	98 24	63 20	20 00	23,466 07	-	1,500 00
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury,	1,837 33	11 65	261 25	592 00	-	401 20	47 55	52 45	250 00	3,543 43	-	1,000 00
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester,	4,137 65	-	550 00	1,025 00	50 00	455 80	53 40	14 95	1,211 05	7,497 85	-	1,000 00
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton,	1,571 40	-	130 00	370 00	-	-	-	-	-	2,071 40	\$19 10	900 00
	\$97,664 81	\$161 15	\$2,271 50	\$10,923 20	\$6,650 00	\$4,381 10	\$253 94	\$928 98	\$1,881 05	\$155,115 73	\$10 10	-

TABLE No. 6. — Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896.

## RECEIPTS.

	From Defend- ants for Fines.	From Defend- ants for Ex- penses.	Civil Fees, Entries.	Civil Fees, Inquests.	Civil Fees, Pro- ceedings.	FROM COUNTY TREASURER.				Other Civil Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Fees advanced by Justice.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1896.	Total Receipts.
						Justice Fees.	Officers' Fees.	Witness Fees.	Advanced for Fees.					
<i>Berkshire County.</i>														
William C. Spaulding, W. Stockbridge,	\$5 00	\$1 68	-	-	-	\$50 00	-	\$15 70	-	-	-	-	\$40 89	\$113 27
<i>Dukes County.</i>														
Edmund G. Eldridge, Cottage City,	88 10	62 57	\$5 00	-	-	101 00	-	6 00	-	\$10 23	\$2 00	\$4 40	17 95	207 05
Charles J. McIlvaine, Edgartown,	393 39			-	-	117 50	-		-				30 86	631 95
<i>Essex County.</i>														
George H. Poor, Andover,	359 00	-	-	\$13 60	-	273 50	-	-	-	-	7 00	-	12 50	665 60
Newton P. Frye, North Andover,	95 00	-	-	-	-	125 00	-	31 20	-	-	-	-	44 60	296 80
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown,	233 00	-	-	-	-	131 50	-	12 80	-	-	-	-	4 40	381 70
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich,	585 91	13 25	-	10 90	-	755 00	\$8 13	73 20	-	32 00	-	14 30	10 00	1,802 69
William C. Fabens, Marblehead,	623 00	-	-	-	-	827 10	-	66 80	-	-	123 10	3 50	7 02	1,650 52
William Nutting, Jr. Marblehead,	-	-	-	-	-	18 60	1 60	3 95	-	-	-	-	44 58	68 73
William M. Rogers, Methuen,	566 00	11 40	-	-	-	476 00	-	-	\$25 00	-	-	-	104 10	1,182 50
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant,	609 00	18 10	-	-	-	194 50	-	34 85	-	-	-	-	-	856 45
Amos Merrill, Peabody,	872 00	-	-	-	-	923 00	-	7 40	-	-	18 00	-	181 26	1,994 26
J. Scott Todd, Rowley,	115 00	-	-	-	-	82 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204 40
George M. Amerige, Saugus,	306 00	-	-	-	-	332 50	-	54 00	-	-	50 00	-	21 40	763 90
<i>Franklin County.</i>														
Parker D. Martin, South Deerfield,	85 00	-	3 00	-	-	241 50	-	-	50 00	-	300 00	-	5 00	684 50
Dana Malone, Greenfield,	15 00	-	-	-	-	188 00	-	-	-	7 00	-	-	5 55	216 55
Elisha S. Hall, Orange,	160 16	-	1 00	-	-	245 00	-	-	35 30	-	-	-	57 52	498 98
William E. Keith, Shelburne,	15 01	20 13	-	5 50	-	19 00	-	11 30	-	-	-	-	-	70 94
William S. Dana, Turner's Falls,	450 00	-	-	-	-	758 85	-	185 94	-	-	500 00	-	4 12	1,898 91
<i>Middlesex County.</i>														
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton,	37 00	-	2 00	-	-	45 00	-	-	25 00	50	6 00	-	1 10	116 60
Ralph E. Joslin, Hudson,	398 00	-	1 00	-	-	566 50	-	-	100 00	17	2 00	-	26 20	1,093 87
Henry C. Mulligan, Natick,	1,153 90	-	60 00	-	\$21 00	1,956 00	-	200 00	-	-	-	-	-	3,390 90



<i>Nantucket County.</i>											
Allen Coffin, Nantucket, . . .	59 10	1 00	-	-	-	82 00	-	25 00	-	-	169 50
George E. Mooers, Nantucket, . .	143 00	4 00	-	-	-	77 00	-	24 00	-	-	248 00
<i>Norfolk County.</i>											
Rufus G. Fairbanks, West Medway, .	691 25	56 00	-	-	-	772 75	-	120 70	-	-	1,708 15
Orestes T. Doe, Franklin, . . .	420 01	-	-	-	-	374 00	-	-	-	43 58	882 71
Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park, . . .	1,063 00	76 30	-	-	-	794 20	-	-	-	25 00	2,024 15
Emery Grover, Needham, . . .	203 00	8 00	-	-	-	344 00	-	75 00	6 00	-	657 50
John C. Lane, Norwood, . . .	548 00	18 00	4 00	10 60	9 20	140 00	-	52 40	-	34 55	826 25
Charles R. Darling, Walpole, . . .	12 00	4 00	-	-	-	39 00	-	-	-	3 30	67 50
Charles E. Washburne, Wellesley, .	70 00	7 00	11 15	10 80	3 70	147 50	-	-	6 00	72 61	332 76
Samuel Warner, Wrentham, . . .	314 61	8 50	-	-	-	255 35	-	147 99	-	19 90	751 86
<i>Worcester County.</i>											
Matthew Walker, Barre, . . .	266 00	20 00	-	-	-	97 80	-	50 00	2 85	5 50	457 44
Henry E. Cottle, Brookfield, . . .	795 50	8 00	-	-	-	702 40	-	-	-	6 60	1,714 25
John F. Green, Hardwick, . . .	332 25	3 00	-	-	-	248 00	-	80 00	55 22	-	750 01
Chauncey W. Carter, Leominster, .	179 31	-	-	-	-	148 00	-	18 00	-	3 94	349 25
Harry C. Bascom, Leominster, . .	243 50	-	-	-	-	333 00	-	-	100 00	1 37	827 71
Sylvander Bothwell, North Brookfield,	687 66	6 00	-	-	-	207 00	-	20 00	65 50	2 66	1,228 35
Stephen W. Trowbridge, Rutland, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 40	5 40
Albert W. Curtis, Spencer, . . .	148 10	18 00	-	-	-	182 00	-	-	-	36	368 46
Luther Hill, Spencer, . . .	321 00	26 88	-	-	-	579 00	-	16 60	307 92	59 92	1,388 38
John W. Tyler, Warren, . . .	431 00	9 00	-	-	-	248 00	-	30 00	10 00	-	728 00
Horace W. Bush, West Brookfield, .	280 00	5 00	-	-	-	148 00	-	38 80	36 00	3 24	559 74
Frank B. Spalter, Winchendon, . .	437 64	-	-	-	-	657 08	-	-	-	-	1,582 84
	\$14,817 40	\$323 80	\$552 42	\$51 40	\$109 12	\$15,004 13	\$1,401 63	\$470 23	\$1,587 59	\$882 86	\$36,117 28

TABLE No. 6. — Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	PAID COUNTY TREASURER.		City or Town Treasurers.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Complainants or Informants.	Other Persons.	Fees retained by Justice.	CASH BALANCE TO BE PAID.			Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers City or Town Treasurers.	
	Fines.	Uncollected Fees.							Officers.	Witnesses.	Complainants or Informants.			Other Persons.
<i>Berkshire County.</i>														
William C. Spaulding, W. Stockbridge, .	-	-	\$25 97	\$21 60	\$15 70	-	-	\$50 00	-	-	-	\$113 27	\$41 14	
<i>Dukes County.</i>														
Edmund G. Eldridge, Cottage City, .	-	-	12 74	75 36	15 80	-	-	101 00	-	\$2 15	-	207 05	-	
Charles J. McIlvaine, Edgartown, .	-	-	367 89	49 15	42 60	\$2 00	\$37 58	132 73	-	-	-	631 95	30 63	
<i>Essex County.</i>														
George H. Poor, Andover, .	-	-	364 00	-	5 30	-	-	294 10	-	2 20	-	665 60	-	
Newton P. Frye, North Andover, .	-	-	36 81	53 19	33 60	-	-	126 00	\$20 00	27 20	-	296 80	36 81	
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown, .	-	-	233 00	-	12 80	-	-	131 50	-	4 40	-	381 70	111 02	
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, .	\$10 00	-	30 95	474 12	67 40	8 50	29 26	797 90	-	-	\$84 56	1,502 69	48 96	
William C. Fabens, Marblehead, .	10 00	-	564 24	50 28	70 80	5 00	80	949 90	-	-	-	1,650 52	50 28	
William Nutting, Jr., Marblehead, .	-	\$8 73	35 00	1 60	4 80	-	-	18 60	-	-	-	68 73	1 60	
William M. Rogers, Methuen, .	-	-	582 50	-	42 20	5 00	-	476 00	-	20 80	56 00	1,182 50	-	
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant, .	-	-	618 60	2 00	25 70	-	-	200 00	-	10 15	-	856 45	11 95	
Amos Merrill, Peabody, .	-	-	838 16	26 40	41 80	-	-	941 00	-	-	146 90	1,994 26	-	
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, .	-	-	78 00	37 60	6 80	-	-	82 00	-	-	-	204 40	26 76	
George M. Amerige, Saugus, .	-	-	271 00	-	74 90	35 00	50 00	332 50	-	50	-	763 90	-	
<i>Franklin County.</i>														
Parker D. Martin, South Deerfield, .	10 95	-	58 64	17 94	39 05	5 00	308 42	244 50	-	-	-	684 50	194 26	
Dana Malone, Greenfield, .	-	2 55	12 58	2 42	3 00	-	-	195 00	-	-	-	215 55	41 08	
Elisha S. Hall, Orange, .	-	-	105 70	104 78	42 50	-	-	246 00	-	-	-	498 98	74 08	
William E. Keith, Shelburne, .	-	-	15 01	18 33	13 10	-	-	24 50	-	-	-	70 94	-	
William S. Dana, Turner's Falls, .	-	-	336 81	115 95	187 30	-	500 00	758 85	-	-	-	1,898 91	200 60	
<i>Middlesex County.</i>														
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton, .	-	-	10 48	26 52	14 10	-	-	53 50	-	12 00	-	116 60	59 61	
Ralph E. Joslin, Hudson, .	-	-	386 02	-	84 10	-	11 98	569 67	-	42 10	-	1,093 87	478 36	
Henry C. Mulligan, Natick, .	-	-	10 00	1,115 43	180 90	-	-	2,037 00	28 47	19 10	-	3,390 90	327 11	



TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Registers of Probate and Insolvency for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896.*

RECEIPTS.

REGISTER.	County.	Probate Fees, Certificates, in- Copies, etc.	Deposits in Insolvency, in- cluding Fees.	Deposits in Composition, including Fees.	From State Treasurer, for Clerk Hire.	From All Other Sources.	BALANCE ON HAND JAN. 1, 1896.			Total Receipts.
							Probate Account.	Insolvency Account.	Composition Account.	
Freeman H. Lothrop,	Barnstable,	\$233 78	\$25 00	\$2,271 79	\$332 50	-	\$52 15	\$69 84	\$210 13	\$3,195 19
Fred. R. Shaw,	Berkshire,	349 50	625 00	298 98	600 00	\$71 06	81 75	730 52	1,431 75	4,188 56
Arthur M. Alger,	Bristol,	801 38	966 00	5,407 36	1,101 36	-	-	746 08	232 84	9,305 02
Beriah T. Hillman,	Dukes County,	22 70	27 50	-	233 28	-	3 10	50 00	-	336 58
Jeremiah T. Mahoney,	Essex,	1,439 95	2,352 00	52,804 21	2,808 00	-	369 06	2,695 00	4,966 14	67,484 36
Francis M. Thompson,	Franklin,	261 80	275 00	1,136 82	-	34 34	-	225 43	-	1,899 05
Samuel B. Spooner,	Hampden,	478 08	845 07	9,519 26	1,305 55	-	-	156 11	1,697 80	14,036 21
Hubbard M. Abbott,	Hampshire,	252 00	282 50	3,603 20	504 00	-	-	61 00	-	4,702 70
Samuel H. Folsom,	Middlesex,	2,749 64	4,395 26	97,076 22	5,590 40*	123 12	622 96	8,631 04	2,462 78	121,651 42
Henry Kiddell,	Nantucket,	23 50	25 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 50
Jonathan Cobb,	Norfolk,	705 47	711 00	1,745 08	619 00†	500 00†	436 77	1,679 35	2,221 13	8,617 80
John C. Sullivan,	Plymouth,	304 29	752 00	7,510 59	972 00	-	-	197 17	156 98	9,893 03
Elijah George,	Suffolk,	2,782 25	9,605 40	144,076 01	-	-	716 52	14,997 60	45,924 94	218,102 72
George H. Harlow,	Worcester,	1,147 35	2,391 50	67,162 81	3,306 00	44 00	306 80	2,838 05	3,882 23	81,078 74
		\$11,601 69	\$23,278 23	\$392,612 33	\$17,372 09	\$772 52	\$2,569 11	\$33,077 19	\$63,236 72	\$544,539 88

\* From county treasurer, \$2,146.08.

† For 13 months.

‡ Deposited by order of court.

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Registers of Probate and Insolvency for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

REGISTER.	County.	Paid State Treasurer.	Depositors, Assignees and Publication in Insolvency.	Creditors, Depositors and Expenses in Composition.	For Clerk Hire.	For All Other Purposes.	BALANCE ON HAND DEC. 31, 1896.			Total Expenditures.	Salary.
							Probate Account.	Insolvency Account.	Composition Account.		
Freeman H. Lothrop,	Barnstable,	\$213 51	\$57 00	\$1,840 05	\$332 50	—	\$72 42	\$37 84	\$641 87	\$3,195 19	\$1,300 00
Fred. R. Shaw,	Berkshire,	1,350 25	21 00	1,469 12	600 00	\$71 06	—	470 52	206 61	4,188 56	1,800 00
Arthur M. Alger,	Bristol,	1,249 23	155 25	5,545 76	1,101 36	—	230 15	878 83	144 44	9,305 02	2,500 00
Bethiah T. Hillman,	Dukes County,	67 60	2 50	—	233 28	—	8 20	25 00	—	336 58	700 00
Jeremiah T. Mahoney,	Essex,	4,212 86	100 00	52,741 69	2,808 00	—	342 15	2,251 00	5,028 66	67,484 36	3,300 00
Francis M. Thompson,	Franklin,	261 80	285 65	1,136 82	—	—	—	214 78	—	1,899 05	1,500 00
Samuel B. Spooner,	Hampden,	1,366 44	16 07	10,798 01	1,305 55	6 22	—	96 75	447 17	14,036 21	2,500 00
Hubbard M. Abbott,	Hampshire,	548 00	7 50	3,537 53	504 00	—	—	40 00	65 67	4,702 70	1,600 00
Samuel H. Folsom,	Middlesex,	8,842 80	364 00	94,150 54	5,590 40	123 12	737 81	6,454 23	5,388 46	121,651 42	4,000 00
Henry Riddell,	Nantucket,	23 00	—	—	—	50	—	25 00	—	48 50	700 00
Jonathan Cobb,	Norfolk,	2,289 24	159 68	3,502 95	619 00*	—	500 00†	1,197 67	349 26	8,617 80	2,300 00
John C. Sullivan,	Plymouth,	1,157 68	64 63	7,641 59	972 00	10 46	—	20 69	25 98	9,893 03	1,800 00
Elijah George,	Suffolk,	13,143 02	739 00	136,821 93	—	—	735 75	13,484 00	51,179 02	218,102 72	5,000 00
George H. Harlow,	Worcester,	3,634 75	423 00	66,113 90	3,350 00	—	251 40	2,374 55	4,931 14	81,078 74	3,000 00
		\$38,360 18	\$2,395 28	\$387,299 89	\$17,416 09	\$211 36	\$2,877 88	\$27,570 92	\$68,408 28	\$544,539 88	—

\* For 13 months.

† Deposit by order of court.



TABLE NO. 8. — *Returns of Registers of Deeds for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896.*  
 RECEIPTS.

REGISTER.	County.	District.	Copies.	Plans.	Discharges	Attachments.	Recording.	Other Money.	Balance Jan. 1, 1896.	Total Receipts.
Andrew F. Sherman,	Barnstable,	-	\$68 02	\$20 35	\$3 25	\$18 75	\$1,500 13	-	-	\$1,610 50
E. Earl Merchant,	Berkshire,	Northern,	45 70	25	116 10	29 75	1,558 19	-	-	1,749 99
Henry M. Pitt,	Berkshire,	Middle,	35 65	3 50	15 50	36 25	1,480 70	-	\$149 35	1,720 95
John C. New,	Berkshire,	Southern,	91 35	-	31 25	23 75	480 00	-	-	626 35
Joseph E. Wilbar,	Bristol,	Northern,	65 11	5 50	94 25	45 25	2,024 82	-	169 15	2,404 08
Geo. B. Richmond,	Bristol,	Southern,	65 65	6 25	163 00	57 50	2,798 50	\$1 00	224 35	3,316 25
Nathan D. Chase,	Bristol,	Fall River,	9 50	50	210 00	69 75	2,273 25	105 00	-	2,668 00
L. C. Wimpenny,	Dukes County,	-	-	50	16 75	4 75	313 00	-	35 25	370 25
Aretas R. Sanborn,	Essex,	Northern,	31 70	14 00	66 25	61 50	2,488 54	-	-	2,661 99
Charles B. Osgood,	Essex,	Southern,	236 80	98 50	122 75	230 25	9,728 75	-	-	10,417 05
Edwin Stratton,	Franklin,	-	72 21	1 50	112 20	47 00	1,584 13	-	-	1,817 04
James R. Wells,	Hampden,	-	78 80	16 50	182 50	200 25	6,046 90	1 00	-	6,525 95
Robert W. Lyman,	Hampshire,	-	44 60	3 50	63 50	52 25	1,720 35	-	-	1,884 20
Joseph P. Thompson,	Middlesex,	Northern,	72 03	53 00	179 35	60 25	3,400 25	-	8 50	3,773 38
C. B. Stevens and Edwin Childs,	Middlesex,	Southern,	748 75	478 00	307 00	454 00	26,751 75	19 45	2,334 35	31,093 30
Lauriston Bunker,	Nantucket,	-	17 80	1 25	5 40	2 50	208 15	-	11 40	246 50
John H. Burdakin,	Norfolk,	-	278 20	174 87	42 25	240 43	8,884 06	-	771 23	10,391 04
Wm. S. Danforth,	Plymouth,	-	102 86	15 25	18 50	180 40	6,999 55	-	597 35	7,913 91
Thomas F. Temple,	Suffolk,	-	797 95	254 00	783 50	697 50	25,828 70	-	-	28,361 65
Harvey B. Wilder,	Worcester,	Worcester,	359 70	24 50	151 25	273 25	9,411 95	-	859 30	11,079 95
David H. Merriam,	Worcester,	Northern,	36 35	2 00	6 50	65 00	2,243 20	1 00	-	2,354 05
			\$3,258 73	\$1,173 72	\$2,691 05	\$2,850 33	\$117,724 87	\$127 45	\$5,160 23	\$132,986 38

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Registers of Deeds for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

REGISTER.	County.	District.	Paid County Treasurer.	Other Parties.	Balance Dec. 31, 1896.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Andrew F. Sherman,	Barnstable, .	-	\$1,610 50	-	-	\$1,610 50	\$1,500 00
E. Earl Merchant, .	Berkshire, .	Northern,	1,749 99	-	-	1,749 99	1,500 00
Henry M. Pitt, .	Berkshire, .	Middle, .	1,605 45	-	\$115 50	1,720 95	1,500 00
John C. New, .	Berkshire, .	Southern,	626 35	-	-	626 35	600 00
Joseph E. Wilbar, .	Bristol, .	Northern,	2,232 25	-	171 83	2,404 08	2,000 00
Geo. B. Richmond, .	Bristol, .	Southern,	3,110 35	-	205 90	3,316 25	2,200 00
Nathan D. Chase,	Bristol, .	Fall River,	2,668 00	-	-	2,668 00	2,200 00
L. C. Wimpenny,	Dukes County,	-	370 25	-	-	370 25	600 00
Aretas R. Sanborn, .	Essex, .	Northern,	2,661 04	-	95	2,661 99	1,700 00
Charles S. Osgood, .	Essex, .	Southern,	10,417 05	-	-	10,417 05	4,000 00
Edwin Stratton,	Franklin,	-	1,817 04	-	-	1,817 04	1,500 00
James R. Wells,	Hampden,	-	6,525 95	-	-	6,525 95	2,800 00
Robert W. Lyman, .	Hampshire,	-	1,584 20	-	-	1,584 20	1,500 00
Joseph F. Thompson,	Middlesex, .	Northern,	3,739 48	-	33 90	3,773 38	2,000 00
C. B. Stevens and Edwin O. Childs,	Middlesex, .	Southern,	28,716 45	-	2,376 85	31,093 30	5,000 00
Lauriston Bunker, .	Nantucket, .	-	229 70	-	16 80	246 50	600 00
John H. Burdakin, .	Norfolk, .	-	9,595 70	-	795 34	10,391 04	3,000 00
William S. Danforth,	Plymouth, .	-	7,292 66	-	621 25	7,913 91	2,600 00
Thomas F. Temple,	Stafford, .	-	28,361 65	-	-	28,361 65	5,500 00
Harvey B. Wilder, .	Worcester, .	Worcester,	10,253 10	-	826 85	11,079 95	3,000 00
David H. Merriam, .	Worcester, .	Northern,	2,354 05	-	-	2,354 05	1,800 00
			\$127,821 21	-	\$5,165 17	\$132,986 38	-

TABLE No. 9. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896.*

## RECEIPTS.

SHERIFF.	County.	From Defendants, Fines and Costs.	From Defendants, Forfeitures.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan 1, 1896.	Total Receipts.
Joseph Whitecomb,	Barnstable,	\$75 00	-	-	-	-	\$75 00
Charles W. Fuller,	Berkshire,	596 85	-	\$1,029 66	-	-	1,626 51
Edwin H. Evans,	Bristol,	3,612 24	-	-	-	-	3,612 24
Jason L. Dexter,	Dukes County,	10 00	-	135 00	\$430 48	-	575 48
Samuel A. Johnson,	Essex,	4,020 94	-	150 00	-	\$3 60	4,174 54
Isaac Chenery,	Franklin,	55 70	-	50 00	-	-	105 70
Embury P. Clark,	Hampden,	530 00	\$436 15	-	-	-	966 15
Jairus E. Clark,	Hampshire,	35 00	-	86 50	-	-	121 50
Henry G. Cushing,	Middlesex,	4,994 75	-	150 00	-	-	5,144 75
Josiah F. Barrett,	Nantucket,	27 00	-	98 79	19 38	-	145 17
Augustus B. Endicott,	Norfolk,	1,286 37	-	2,402 30	-	-	3,688 67
Alpheus K. Harmon,	Plymouth,	2,150 05	-	-	-	-	2,150 05
John B. O'Brien,	Suffolk,	21,964 17	-	-	725 60	-	22,689 77
Robert H. Chamberlain,	Worcester,	6,812 80	2,170 00	-	-	-	8,982 80
		\$46,170 87	\$2,606 15	\$4,102 25	\$1,175 46	\$3 60	\$54,058 33

TABLE No. 9. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

SHERIFF.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid Officers.	Paid Other Persons.	Retained.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1896.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Joseph Whitcomb, . . . . .	Barnstable, . . . . .	\$75 00	-	-	-	-	\$75 00	\$850 00
Charles W. Fuller, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	596 85	-	\$1,029 66	-	-	1,626 51	1,600 00
Edwin H. Evans, . . . . .	Bristol, . . . . .	2,102 35	-	-	-	\$1,509 89	3,612 24	1,500 00
Jason L. Dexter, . . . . .	Dukes County, . . . . .	10 00	-	108 00	\$457 48	-	575 48	325 00
Samuel A. Johnson, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	3,978 54	-	21 00	150 00	25 00	4,174 54	2,500 00
Isaac Cheney, . . . . .	Franklin, . . . . .	55 70	-	-	50 00	-	105 70	800 00
Embury P. Clark, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	916 15	-	-	-	50 00	966 15	1,500 00
Jairus E. Clark, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . . . .	35 00	-	86 50	-	-	121 50	1,000 00
Henry G. Cushing, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	4,994 75	-	-	150 00	-	5,144 75	2,500 00
Josiah F. Barrett, . . . . .	Nantucket, . . . . .	27 00	-	93 79	24 38	-	145 17	300 00
Augustus B. Endicott, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	1,286 37	\$2,229 90	172 40	-	-	3,688 67	1,200 00
Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	2,150 05	-	-	-	-	2,150 05	900 00
John B. O'Brien, . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	22,689 77	-	-	-	-	22,689 77	3,000 00
Robert H. Chamberlain, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	8,982 80	-	-	-	-	8,982 80	2,500 00
		\$47,900 33	\$2,229 90	\$1,511 35	\$831 86	\$1,584 89	\$54,058 33	-

TABLE No. 10. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896.*

## RECEIPTS.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	From Defendants, Fines and Costs.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Materials, etc.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1896.	Total Receipts.
Geo. H. Cash, Barnstable, . . . . .	-	\$287 21	-	\$126 57	\$207 74	-	-	\$621 52
Chas. W. Fuller, Pittsfield, . . . . .	\$541 36	267 05	\$126 70	126 68	-	-	-	1,061 79
Andrew R. Wright and Edwin H. Evans, Taunton, . . . . .	1,196 17	5 50	-	71 21	364 11	-	\$527 15	2,164 14
Joshua A. Hunt, New Bedford, . . . . .	4,333 80	6 25	19,672 29	279 01	446 15	\$110 59	-	24,848 09
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, . . . . .	-	305 00	-	-	-	-	-	305 00
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . . . .	319 00	-	2,301 60	478 37	-	-	941 60	4,040 57
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence, . . . . .	1,582 80	57 60	4,483 89	278 04	-	-	1,238 19	7,640 52
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . . . .	158 98	-	-	-	-	-	-	158 98
Samuel A. Johnson, Salem, . . . . .	2,740 00	96 20	4,579 19	217 68	-	714 21	-	8,347 28
Charles S. Richardson, Greenfield, . . . . .	37 00	14 50	784 59	247 83	-	110 60	-	1,194 52
Embury P. Clark, Springfield, . . . . .	2,685 00	7 00	4,853 03	560 37	-	-	-	8,105 40
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton, . . . . .	782 00	3 00	1,378 14	87 96	-	104 00	-	2,354 10
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . . . . .	1,882 40	2 00	2,106 01	101 93	-	-	-	4,093 34
John R. Fairbairn, Cambridge, . . . . .	7,613 00	184 00	25,151 20	836 57	4,500 00*	-	-	38,284 77
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	101 97	-	-	-	-	-	101 97
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham, . . . . .	1,312 33	-	2,279 33	73 65	-	-	-	3,665 31
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . . . .	800 00	-	1,018 30	-	-	-	158 00	1,976 30
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . . . .	4,799 60	558 25	-	104 08	-	-	-	5,461 93
B. D. Dwtunell, Fitchburg, . . . . .	145 00	-	3,440 46	646 09	-	-	-	4,231 55
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . . . .	2,617 65	57 35	2,862 52	192 73*	-	-	26 50	5,750 75
	\$33,546 09	\$1,952 88	\$75,037 25	\$4,428 77	\$5,518 00	\$1,039 40	\$2,891 44	\$124,413 83

\* For heating and lighting county buildings.



TABLE No. 10. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1896* —  
Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid for Materials and Supplies.	Incidental Expenses.	Other Persons.	Paid City or Town Treasurers.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1896.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Geo. H. Cash, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$413 78	-	-	\$207 74	-	-	\$621 52	\$350 00
Chas. W. Fuller, Pittsfield, . . . . .	733 55	-	-	15 00	\$313 24	-	1,061 79	1,000 00
Andrew R. Wright and Edwin H. Evans, Taunton, . . . . .	701 76	-	\$355 61	8 50	836 84	\$261 43	2,164 14	800 00
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford, . . . . .	21,397 55	-	460 90	103 63	2,886 01	-	24,848 09	2,000 00
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, . . . . .	305 00	-	-	-	-	-	305 00	200 00
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . . . .	3,701 57	-	-	-	264 00	75 00	4,040 57	1,200 00
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence, . . . . .	5,924 72	-	-	20 00	1,261 80	434 00	7,640 52	1,300 00
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	158 98	-	158 98	900 00
Samuel A. Johnson, Salem, . . . . .	7,047 47	-	-	-	1,299 81	-	8,347 28	1,000 00
Charles S. Richardson, Greenfield, . . . . .	1,181 92	-	-	-	12 60	-	1,194 52	700 00
Embury P. Clark, Springfield, . . . . .	5,420 40	-	-	-	2,685 00	-	8,105 40	1,000 00
Jairus E. Clark, Northampton, . . . . .	1,592 10	-	-	-	762 00	-	2,354 10	1,000 00
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . . . . .	2,247 54	-	-	97 60	1,748 20	-	4,093 34	1,000 00
John R. Fairbairn, Cambridge, . . . . .	33,066 77	-	-	-	5,218 00	-	38,284 77	2,500 00
Fred F. Parker, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	\$101 97	-	-	-	-	101 97	50 00
Auz. B. Endicott, Dedham, . . . . .	3,665 31	-	-	-	-	-	3,665 31	1,000 00
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . . . .	800 00	-	-	-	867 85	308 45	1,976 30	1,000 00
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . . . .	5,381 93	-	-	80 00	-	-	5,461 93	1,000 00
B. D. Dwinnell, Fitchburg, . . . . .	4,231 55	-	-	-	-	-	4,231 55	1,400 00
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . . . .	3,579 10	-	-	32 50	2,145 15	-	5,756 75	1,000 00
	\$101,392 02	\$101 97	\$816 51	\$564 97	\$20,459 48	\$1,078 88	\$124,413 83	-

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

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FEBRUARY, 1898.

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BOSTON:  
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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS,  
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, No. 65 BOWDOIN STREET,  
BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1898.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report of this office, covering the year ending with the thirty-first day of December, 1897.

## THE STATUTES OF 1897 RELATING TO ADMINISTRATION OF COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Acts of 1897, relative to the duties and liabilities of county treasurers; the examination and certification of their accounts; imposing penalties for the violation of duties imposed by law upon county officers; further defining the powers and duties of county commissioners, and relative to estimates for county taxes and the expenditure of money by counties; while repealing either directly or by implication many of the statutes or special provisions of the so-called county laws enacted in recent years, continued in force the system inaugurated in 1895, of requiring from the county commissioners estimates in detail, under separate fixed headings, of the several items of county expenditures, and the system of restriction of the expenditures under each heading to the amount specifically appropriated therefor. Provision was, however, wisely made for cases of emergency; and, under section 10 of chapter 153, it was provided that, "whenever the appropriation for any purpose is insufficient to meet any expenditure required by law, the county treasurer may, on the order of the county commissioners, make payment for such legally required purpose out of any money in the county treasury."



The wisdom of, and necessity for, this provision has been abundantly demonstrated in the exigencies of the management of county finances during the past year.

In my report of last year I mentioned a large number of items of expenditure under the various headings, which it is unnecessary to again enumerate, as to the inception of the liabilities for which the commissioners had absolutely no voice or responsibility, and other items wherein their control was but partial or secondary, and concerning which their "estimate" could only be in fact a "guess," based perhaps on the expenditures of the preceding year, which "guess" might either fall far short of, or in a large degree exceed, the expenditures actually required to be made in meeting the lawful and unavoidable liabilities of the county.

This statement, which was substantiated by the reports of the county officers in 1896, is again confirmed and emphasized by the showing of 1897; for in the majority of counties it appears that for one account or another, and in some of the counties for many accounts or under many different headings, it has been found necessary to make payments either of small or large sums in excess of the amount specifically appropriated to be expended under the particular headings.

In my report of last year I mentioned in detail the instances of over-expenditure, and gave the reasons for the same, as furnished by the several county treasurers. By the provisions of chapter 153 of the Acts of 1897, a statement of over-expenditures and the reasons therefor is to be included in a report, by that statute for the first time required, to be made by the county commissioners. As, however, these reports are not to be made to the Legislature, but are to be included with the reports of the county treasurers and sent to cities and towns, I think it desirable and proper that I should state some of the details as to the facts, omitting the special reasons given for particular cases. It should be borne in mind that under the statute of 1897 the books of the county treasurers have been kept open until January 10, for the payment of bills incurred and salaries earned during the previous year. This provision, not before in force, has caused the expenses of thirteen months to appear in the accounts and returns of the

treasurers for the year 1897. In some counties, where quarterly settlements of certain accounts had been the custom, even the expenses of fifteen months have been paid from the appropriation for the year 1897. The apparent increase of expenditure thus caused by the operation of the law is, of course, incidental only to the first year of its operation, and will not again occur. For my purpose it is unnecessary to mention odd cents, and I give only round figures.

*Statement of Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations under Certain Headings in the Several Counties.*

COUNTY.	Interest.	Debts and Loans.	Salaries, County Officers and Assistants, fixed by Law.	Clerical Assistance in County Offices.	Salaries and Expenses, District and Police Courts.	Care and Support of Prisoners in Jails and Houses of Correction, including Salaries.	Criminal Costs in Superior Courts.	Civil Expenses in Supreme and Superior Courts.	Trial Justices.	Transportation, County and Special Commissioners.
Barnstable, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,053 00	-	-	-
Berkshire, . . .	-	-	\$441 00	-	\$3,613 00	\$2,662 00	-	\$86 00	-	\$83 00
Bristol, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	790 00	-	-	-
Dukes County, . .	\$37 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$321 00	82 00
Essex, . . .	-	-	-	-	908 00	-	-	-	1,163 00	-
Franklin, . . .	-	-	-	-	1,320 00	1,056 00	8,000 00	-	-	-
Hampden, . . .	-	-	643 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampshire, . . .	-	-	-	-	533 00	57 00	950 00	527 00	-	18 00
Middlesex, . . .	-	\$10,000 00	2,150 00	-	3,895 00	-	952 00	456 00	-	-
Nantucket, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk, . . .	-	-	173 00	-	1,625 00	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth, . . .	-	-	-	\$175 00	947 00	-	1,524 00	3,739 00	-	-
Worcester, . . .	-	-	-	-	638 00	-	-	4,282 00	-	-

*Statement of Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations under Certain Headings in the Several Counties — Concluded.*

COUNTY.	Medical Examiners and Inquests. Insane.	Auditors, Masters and Referees.	Building County Buildings.	Repairing, Fur- nishing, etc., County Buildings.	Care, Fuel, Lights, Supplies, etc., in County Buildings.	Highways, Bridges and Land Damages.	Law Library.	Truant Schools.	Miscella- neous.
Barnstable, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkshire, . . . . .	-	\$306 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol, . . . . .	-	-	-	\$2,239 00	-	-	\$2,160 00	-	-
Dukes County, . . . . .	-	-	\$2,240 00	280 00	-	\$179 00	-	-	\$151 00
Essex, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,397 00	-	-
Franklin, . . . . .	\$604 00	30 00	-	1,252 00	-	2,050 00	-	\$25 00	-
Hampden, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampshire, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	\$305 00	-	-	239 00	236 00
Middlesex, . . . . .	-	497 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nantucket, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth, . . . . .	401 00	911 00	-	4 00	272 00	-	521 00	387 00	-
Worcester, . . . . .	-	-	4,737 00	-	-	3,670 00	4,336 00	-	-

This statement, which shows that in meeting the liabilities of the counties it has been necessary to exceed, in one county or another, the appropriation made under each separate heading, demonstrates, by the fact that over-expenditure is not confined to any one county, but is the common lot of all, and by the fact that no particular item of excess is incidental to all the counties, the impossibility of accurately estimating what the expenses of the county will be, and the wisdom of the provision allowing payment to be made "from any money in the county treasury" for "legally required" purposes.

In the management of county finances and the meeting of county liabilities it has been necessary to consider and determine as occasion has arisen whether this or that item of expense was "required by law;" and the result of this searching and sifting process has been to show that under each and every heading there is a possibility of an expenditure being "required by law" in excess of the appropriation for that particular item or heading. I have been appealed to by both commissioners and treasurers for advice or instruction concerning many of the items of expenditure, as to whether such and such an expense was to be considered as "required by law." I have studied with great care the points involved in the questions thus asked; and wherever there was a doubt in my mind as to the proper interpretation of the law, I have consulted the Attorney-General, and obtained his advice or opinion.

I will not unnecessarily increase the length of this report by enumerating the questions asked, the various points raised or the answers given, but will cite one opinion given by the Attorney-General, the occasion for which arose in Berkshire, as by inference it indicates the interpretation and scope of the words "required by law," as applied to items coming under other headings than the one in question.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL REGARDING EXPENSES INCIDENTAL TO THE "SUPPORT OF PRISONERS."

BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1897.

Statutes 1897, chapter 153, section 10, is adapted to meet the difficulties suggested in your letter of December 6. The facts



you state are, that, in the county in question, the appropriations have proved not to be sufficient to pay the expenses incurred for "salaries of jailers, masters and assistants, and the support of prisoners in jails and houses of correction;" and that the amount, owing to unforeseen contingencies, was all expended in eleven months of the financial year.

The expenditures referred to are "required by law," and are therefore within the provisions of section 10, above referred to, which provides in terms that: "Whenever the appropriation for any purpose is insufficient to meet any expenditure required by law, the county treasurer may, on the order of the county commissioners, make payment for such legally required purpose out of any money in the county treasury." The salaries of the persons named are fixed by law, and the prisoners must be supported. It is not always possible to foresee the amount required for such purposes, particularly the support of prisoners. It was the obvious intention of the Legislature to provide for just such contingencies by the section referred to.

HOSEA M. KNOWLTON, *Attorney-General*.

There was one heading under which I had thought that there could by no possibility be an over-expenditure sanctioned by law; this was the heading entitled "building county buildings." That I was mistaken in this view, and that an expenditure not provided for by an appropriation, for even such a purpose as building a county building, may prove to be "required by law," has been developed by an occurrence arising from peculiar conditions in Dukes County. Under a special act the town of Edgartown was authorized to pay into the county treasury a sum not exceeding \$6,000, to cover the expense of enlarging the county court house in that place. Under this act the sum of \$5,240 was paid over to the county treasurer in 1896, and \$3,000 of it was expended during that year. The balance remaining (\$2,240) was in the hands of the county treasurer on Jan. 1, 1897, and was shown by his report and that of the county commissioners as being a special fund held for a legally prescribed specific purpose. (I now quote from the "County Commissioners' Report.") "In the allowance of the county estimates for 1897 by the General Court, the above-mentioned balance of \$2,240 was, by a misunderstanding of its purpose and status, distributed over the several departments of county expenditure."

There had been no appropriation asked for, or granted, for "building county buildings," as the amount required and authorized for that purpose had, as previously stated, been duly provided and actually paid into the county treasury. But as that amount had been, by the action of the Legislature in distributing it for use in other departments of the county expenditures, diverted from the special use for which it was by law provided, it became necessary for the commissioners to replace it by ordering payment of the unpaid bills for the enlargement of the court house "from any money in the treasury," thus making to appear an expenditure of \$2,240 for "building county buildings," in spite of the fact that no appropriation for this account was included in the list of appropriations authorized for the county. That the action of the commissioners was legal and proper, there can be no question.

The action, effect and scope of new laws relating to duties, responsibilities and rights or powers of persons or officials affected thereby can only be fairly determined by experience of the actual working of such laws for a time sufficiently long to presumably bring to view all questions likely to arise under their provisions. The statutes of 1897 relative to county affairs have now been thus on trial for the greater part of a year, and, in my judgment, have proven to be well designed to carry out the intentions of the General Court, as expressed in the legislative acts of recent years. Responsibilities have been fixed, and duties and powers defined, so that there should be no reasonable opportunity for misunderstanding or evasion of the requirements made.

The experience of the year has, however, in my judgment, shown the propriety and necessity, in authorizing annual appropriations, of more fully considering and appreciating the uncertainty as to the total amounts which may be required to meet the unavoidable lawful liabilities of the several counties during the year.

As has been shown by the experience of this and previous years, it is impossible to accurately foresee or estimate the total expense which the needs of a county, or the operations of the laws relative to criminal or civil proceedings, may lawfully cause to accrue. An individual or corporation engaged in mercantile or manufacturing business must have, to carry on such business to proper

advantage, a fair "working capital." The same proposition holds true as to counties. Under present laws, which fix responsibilities and duties and limit expenditures to purposes lawfully required, there is, in my judgment, nothing to be gained by a reduction of the "working capital," or total amount available for meeting county liabilities, to the lowest point which may appear possibly sufficient for the needs of the current year.

The creditors of the county should not be unnecessarily delayed in the receipt of payment of moneys legally due them; expenses necessarily and lawfully incurred must be paid, sooner or later; and there is no gain either to the credit and good standing financially of the county, or to its actual financial advantage, but the reverse, by so limiting its cash resources as to prevent payment, on account of *lack of funds*, of accounts due for which the county is lawfully liable.

There is a direct loss to the county if at the end of the year there are little or no available funds on hand, for the expenses and liabilities of the county for January and the following months preceding the granting of new appropriations must be provided for and met; and an insufficient balance on hand necessitates that the counties shall go into the market as borrowers, at a time of the year when rates of interest are usually higher than at any other period, and thus causes an expense for interest for which no adequate gain appears.

The occasion for the preceding remarks arises from the facts developed in some of the counties. I will take the county of Bristol as perhaps the most conspicuous example or illustration of the point in question; the statement of the case and the figures given being on the authority of the commissioners, or derived from their estimates for the year 1897, and from the treasurer's reports for the years 1896 and 1897.

The treasurer's report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, showed a balance on hand as follows: "In banks, on interest, \$116,854.-94; in banks, not on interest, \$15; making a total balance on hand of \$116,869.94." Of this balance, \$6,802.95 was a balance of a special appropriation for "Berkley bridge," \$28,340.24 was also a balance of a special appropriation for "New Bedford and Fairhaven bridge," \$17,077.60 was money belonging to the "dog

fund," so called; these three amounts being thus legally held for and devoted to special purposes, and not available otherwise, leaving the sum of \$64,649.15 only, as the actual cash balance in the hands of the treasurer for the general purposes for which the cash balances can properly be used in computing the financial resources of the county to meet its current liabilities. The total amount estimated by the commissioners for the expenses of the year 1897 was \$273,400 "in excess of receipts," their estimate being made in this form under the law of 1896. Before the appropriation for the county was granted, the statute of 1897 was enacted, which provided (section 8, chapter 153) that "The amount which the county commissioners shall levy as the county tax shall be authorized by the General Court annually, and shall be computed by adding together the amounts of the annual appropriation and of the new special appropriation, if any (so far as the money therefor is to be raised by taxation, and not by borrowing), and deducting from the sum thereof so much of the probable receipts from all sources, except loans, and of the unappropriated balance in the county treasury at the closing of the treasurer's books for the previous financial year, as may be deemed by the General Court advisable."

The total amount which the commissioners had estimated as required was, as above stated, \$273,400, plus the probable receipts, which, taking the previous year as a basis, would be \$49,958.76, making the final actual total of their estimate \$323,358.76.

There was appropriated for the expenses of the county, specified under the several fixed headings, the total sum of \$334,600; and to meet this authorized expenditure the commissioners were "authorized to levy as the county tax of said county for the current year, in the manner provided by law, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be expended, together with the cash balance on hand and the receipts from other sources, for the above purposes."

Consequently the available resources for the year, as fixed by the resolve granting the county tax, were, in the order named, the county tax of \$200,000, the cash balance of \$64,649.15, and the receipts from other sources, which, taking 1896 as a



basis, would be \$49,958.76. These separate amounts added together provided a total estimated amount of \$314,607.91, to meet an authorized expenditure of \$334,600, thus leaving unprovided, so far as actually known or estimated resources were concerned, the large sum of \$19,992.09. During the year this probable deficit has been reduced in part by the inflow of larger receipts than were estimated; the total receipts in 1897 being \$57,830.49, which, as compared with the receipts for 1896, previously mentioned, shows a gain of \$7,871.73. This increase in receipts (which resulted from fortuitous circumstances, beyond the influence or control of the county commissioners, and which just as possibly might have resulted in a decrease instead of an increase) reduced the apparent deficit from \$19,992.09 to \$12,120.36. At the time of closing the treasurer's books there were in hand unpaid bills amounting to \$9,746.90; this amount has since been increased, by the presentation of additional bills, to over \$12,000, and there are others still to come. The available cash balance with which to pay this indebtedness of \$12,000 or more, was, on January 10, \$68.83.

Franklin County will serve as another example of the impossibility of correctly estimating what the actual needs of the county may prove to be, and the necessity, or at least desirability, of providing a fair financial margin to draw upon if occasion arises.

The estimate of the commissioners, figured on the same basis as that of Bristol, was, in round figures, \$53,744. There was appropriated, and thus authorized to be expended, a total sum of \$53,000. To meet this a county tax was authorized to be levied of \$41,000, which, with the available cash balance of \$7,319.50, and the estimated receipts of \$4,744, was presumably to provide the sum of \$53,063.50.

The actual receipts for the year for general purposes were \$5,782.74, which, with the county tax of \$41,000 and the cash balance of \$7,319.50, furnished, as the available resources, \$54,102.24. But the demands for expenditures for certain accounts were largely in excess of the appropriations. For instance, the appropriation for "district and police courts" was \$5,000, while the expenses were, in round figures, \$6,320. For "support of prisoners" the appropriation was \$5,500, the expense \$6,556.



For "criminal costs" the appropriation was \$3,500, the expense \$11,500 (more than three times the amount appropriated). For "medical examiners, inquests and care of the insane" the appropriation was \$800, the expense \$1,404.

Without further enumerating, I will say that, while under some headings the appropriation proved adequate, the total expenditure called for was largely in excess of the amount appropriated. In November the treasurer and chairman of the commissioners came to my office to ask advice as to what could or could not be done to meet the demands accruing against the county. At that time the known liabilities were \$16,956, and the available cash assets were, in round figures, \$10,000. In looking over the list of liabilities, I saw that there was a large amount soon due the State on account of a requisition made by the State Highway Commission. I suggested to the county officers that they should see the Highway Commissioners, and request them to rescind, for the time being, the demand made on the county. This was done, and their request granted, thus releasing the amount in question, \$9,000, so that it could be used for the payment of other lawful liabilities of the county.

The recognition of the needs of the county, and the generous spirit in which the request was met and granted by the Highway Commission, has been highly appreciated by the officials having in charge the county finances; for by this action the county was enabled to meet its current liabilities, and close the year with a cash balance (for general purposes) in the treasury of \$1,644. While this result was reached and the regular expenses of the county were duly met, it was, however, only by thus, in mercantile parlance, "getting an extension" from a large creditor.

It appears to me that the facts which I have presented regarding the financial affairs of these two counties demonstrate two important points necessary to be provided for in the legislation of the present year: —

*First.* — A reasonably sufficient "working capital" should be allowed the counties.

*Second.* — Provision should be made for unforeseen contingencies, by allowing county commissioners, under proper restric-

tions, to incur debts for temporary loans in anticipation of the annual appropriations.

In regard to the second suggestion, I would say that, while under section 26 of the Public Statutes, as amended by section 3 of chapter 128 of the Acts of 1897, county commissioners "may incur debts for temporary loans in anticipation of and to be paid from the taxes, when collected, of the year in which such debts are incurred," no authority (of practical advantage) is now given them to borrow money which can be used in the payment of bills presented near or soon after the end of the year, the period in which the treasury funds are, if at all, exhausted.

As the law now stands, bills for the year 1897, unpaid in November, December or January, on account of lack of money, must remain unpaid until a new appropriation has been made by the Legislature; and, as these appropriations in recent years have rarely been made before April, and frequently later, it results that the creditors of the county, whether for salaries, supplies, work done, or expenses of the courts, must wait for the payment justly due them for at least three, and possibly in some cases five or six, months. This is likely to cause serious inconvenience, to say the least, to parties to whom the county may be indebted; and it would appear that properly safeguarded provisions could and should be made, to the end that a county should not unnecessarily stand in the position of a delinquent debtor. I respectfully suggest that action be taken to remedy the present unfortunate conditions, as above presented.

#### DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF COUNTY TREASURERS.

It appears to me that there is one provision of chapter 137 of the Acts of 1897 which could well be changed or amended. I refer to the closing paragraph, which reads as follows: "Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent county commissioners from causing county buildings to be repaired by day work, whenever, in the unanimous judgment of the board, to be expressed in a vote, the best interests of the county require such a course; but no bill in excess of eight hundred dollars for repairs done by day work shall be paid by the county treasurer, unless

such a vote appears upon the records of the county commissioners."

I can see no reason why this should not be amended by the insertion between the words "unless" and "such," in the next to the last line, the words "upon or with the bill, the clerk of the county commissioners has duly certified that," so that the closing sentence will read as follows: "but no bill in excess of eight hundred dollars for repairs done by day work shall be paid by the county treasurer, unless upon or with the bill the clerk of the county commissioners has duly certified that such a vote appears upon the records of the county commissioners." This will be in conformity with provisions otherwise made regarding the payment of bills by the treasurer (see section 4 of chapter 128 and section 2 of chapter 137, Acts of 1897); will relieve him of the unnecessary duty of leaving his office when a bill of the character mentioned is presented, to search the records for the particular item; and, last but not most important, will place in the treasurer's possession a proper voucher to be filed with the bill for examination by the controller or any other parties entitled thereto. In this connection I will say that I fail to appreciate the reason for or the advisability of the special provision in the paragraph quoted which requires that repairs by day work shall only be made by the "unanimous" judgment of the board. I do not see why the ordering of repairs done "by day work," the expenditure for which is usually small in comparison with other county expenditures under the control of the commissioners, should be an exception to the otherwise invariable rule that a "majority" shall decide.

#### RECORDS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In my last report I spoke of the "copy of the records of the county commissioners," required, by chapter 384 of the Acts of 1896, to be transmitted to this office and by me submitted to the Legislature. I called attention to the diversity of opinion as to what the words "a copy of said record" required, as evidenced by the fact that the "copies" received varied in length from a single written page to seventy-five typewritten sheets, and that in one case five bound pamphlets were sent in. I further expressed

the opinion that a considerable amount of space was used in giving a copy of parts of the records which could not reasonably be expected to be of benefit or interest to the Legislature, such as “a copy of the record as to pay rolls ; long lists of dog damages, and the apportionment of the unexpended dog fund ; receiving and disposing of petitions for abatement of taxes ; petitions for surveys for State highways, and for the laying out, relocating and discontinuance of roads, with the surveyors’ notes as to metes, bounds and grades ; specifications of contracts for rebuilding dams ; specifications for highway fences ; releases on probation, with rolls of names of tramps and drunkards so released, etc.”

By section 4 of chapter 153 of the Acts of 1897 (previously referred to) a report upon the affairs of the county is to be made by the county commissioners, and the details of this report provided for by the act presumably and apparently cover all information which is necessary for the information of the Legislature or the public. I respectfully suggest that so much of the first section of said chapter 384 of the Acts of 1896 as relates to the making and transmitting of the copy of the record be repealed.

#### TRANSFER OF LAND.

In my last two preceding reports I recommended the passage of an “act to simplify the transfer of land.” The enactment of chapter 511 of the Acts of 1897, providing for the appointment of a commission to draft and prepare an act concerning land transfer, and report the same to the Legislature, relieves me of the responsibility which I should otherwise feel of again urging action on a matter which, to my mind, is of pressing importance, not only as relates to the financial interests of the counties in the saving of expense of recording, and provision of public buildings in which to keep the records, but also to the public at large as to the simplicity and facility of transfer of land and security of title thereto.

#### PREROGATIVES OF THE CONTROLLER IN THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF OFFICERS.

In the earlier years of the establishment of the office of Controller of County Accounts, contention was made by a few of the officers whose accounts were thus placed under supervision, that



only such moneys as could be classed as clearly "public funds" were subject to examination and verification. It may be remembered that my predecessor in office called attention to this contention with particular reference to the clerk of the superior court (civil session) of Suffolk. As time went on, this contention was abandoned, or, if still adhered to, it was nullified in a degree by allowing the controller, as a favor or privilege, while not as a right, to make the full examination which he considered that he was legally required and entitled to make. During the past year the question of my authority in this regard was presented in such a way, although in an entirely friendly spirit, by the clerk of the municipal court (civil session) of Boston, as to make us both feel that it was advisable that the opinion of the Attorney-General should be obtained. As the opinion relates to the duty and authority of the controller in making official examination of the accounts of officers, it is a matter of interest and importance to all officers under his supervision, and to the Legislature as well. I therefore present it, as follows:—

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AS TO THE RIGHTS OF THE  
CONTROLLER IN THE EXAMINATION AND VERIFICATION OF THE  
ACCOUNTS AND MONEYS RECEIVED BY CLERKS OF COURTS AS  
"TENDER" OR "SURETY."

Boston, Dec. 30, 1897.

Your letter of November 18 requires my opinion upon the following questions, to wit:—

"(1) Are moneys paid to the clerk of a municipal or district court as 'tender' in civil cases included in the funds or moneys described in and included in the provisions of Statutes 1887, chapter 438, sections 3, 4 and 6?

"(2) Are moneys paid into court as 'surety' in lieu of bond on appeal in civil cases, so included?

"(3) Are the moneys above designated included in and covered by the provisions of Statutes 1890, chapter 215?"

The first two questions may be properly considered together.

Statutes 1887, chapter 438, section 3, provides that the controller "shall visit at least once a year . . . all . . . clerks of police, municipal or district courts . . . and at such times shall make an examination of the books, accounts and vouchers of the aforesaid officers, ascertaining in detail the various items of receipts and expenditures, and said controller shall ascertain the



actual amount of cash or money on hand in any of the aforesaid departments or with any of said officers." Section 4 of the same chapter provides that it shall be "the duty of all such officers to make returns and exhibits under oath to said controller in such form and at such time or times as he shall prescribe." Section 6 provides that the said officers shall "keep an accurate record . . . of all sums of money which have in any way been charged or received by them or to their use by reason or on account of their offices or in their official capacity."

By Statutes 1890, chapter 216, section 2, it is further provided that the officers named in section 3 (above quoted), who shall "neglect or refuse to record or cause to be recorded in the cash book prescribed by the controller of county accounts an accurate classification of all moneys received and expended or paid out by them in their official capacity, or by reason or on account of the same," shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

I understand that it is claimed by some of the clerks of such courts that moneys paid as "tender" or "surety" are not within the provisions of the above statutes, and, therefore, are not included in the funds which the clerks are required to keep an account of subject to the examination of the controller; and that consequently the controller cannot by right demand to see the accounts or statement of receipts and disbursements of money so derived, nor to see vouchers of payments so made, nor to know or verify the actual balance on hand belonging to either account. This contention is based upon the fact that moneys paid as "tender" and as "surety" are not public funds. They are moneys in which neither the county nor the municipality is interested, but only the parties to the suit. The controller, being a public officer, is not interested, it is claimed, in such moneys, and, consequently, has no right to examine the accounts of them.

The difficulty with this contention lies in the fact that the language of the statute is explicit and comprehensive. Money paid as "tender" or as "surety," though not paid for the use of the public, is, nevertheless, paid to the clerk as a public officer, and received, held and paid out by him as such. The statute expressly includes "all sums of money which have in any way been charged or received by them or to their use by reason or on account of their said offices or in their official capacity." I am of opinion that this language cannot be so limited as to exclude money received or paid for any purpose by clerks in their official capacity.

The purpose of the statute, moreover, clearly looks to an examination of all funds by the controller, whether received on public or on private account. If a clerk had money in his hands as clerk,

which he was not required to keep and exhibit an account of to the controller, that officer would be unable to verify his accounts accurately, or to know with the certainty which the statute intends the actual state of his cash. Money not required to be kept in the accounts exhibited to the controller could be transferred to the moneys so required to be kept in such a way that the accounts would appear to be correct, even when there was in fact an actual deficit. The only way in which the controller can keep fully informed of the facts is by requiring accounts to be kept of all moneys received by clerks in their official capacity. If that is done, the controller can check up the items of receipts and payments, and ascertain if the cash on hand corresponds thereto.

Statutes 1888, chapter 275, which, in reference to the duties of the controller, uses the expression "public funds," does not, in my opinion, affect the question. That statute provides that the controller shall in his annual report make such suggestions and recommendations to the General Court as, in his judgment, will tend to a simple, uniform and economical method of accounting for public funds. Whatever that statute may mean, it relates to the duties of the controller, but does not modify the provisions of the statutes fixing the duties of clerks.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the first two questions must be answered in the affirmative.

The third question is whether moneys paid to a clerk as "tender" or as "surety" are included in the provisions of Statutes 1890, chapter 215. That statute provides that "clerks of police, district and municipal courts, having cash funds in their hands as such officers beyond what is required for immediate use, shall make deposit thereof as trustees in some national bank located in the county in which said officers serve."

I am of opinion that the reasons stated above which require an affirmative answer to your first two questions are as well applicable to the determination of this question. Both classes of funds referred to by your question are in the hands of the clerks as public officers, and are not required for immediate use. If they are deposited as required by this statute, the controller is enabled, as already stated, to check up and verify the accounts of the clerks.

It has been claimed that money paid as "tender" should be kept in *specie*, for the reason that it is said to be important for the parties to know whether the tender to the defendant by the plaintiff was made in lawful money. But the fact that lawful money is paid to the clerk is not evidence that money of that character was originally tendered. Bad money might have been offered to the plaintiff, and good money brought into court.

It is of no consequence what sort of money is paid to the clerk, if he accepts it for the amount intended to be paid. Many technicalities surrounded the subject of tender under the common law; among them that only certain classes of money, to wit, gold and silver, or paper money declared by the government to be legal tender, should be used, thus excluding even bills of national banks. There could be no tender at common law after suit brought. This was cured by statute; and it is provided (Public Statutes, chapter 168, section 24, *et seq.*) that a tender may be made, in certain cases, after action brought, and be availed of in defence if the amount tendered be paid into court. The words of the statute are, "bringing into court the amount so tendered for costs, as well as for the debt or damage." It is not the "money" tendered that must be delivered to the clerk, but the "amount." There is, therefore, no obligation on the part of the clerk to keep it separate. It follows that the amount so paid becomes funds in his hands as a public officer, and subject to the provisions of the statute referred to.

Money paid as "surety" stands upon the same principle. The statute makes it the duty of clerks of inferior courts receiving money in lieu of bond to "transmit the same with the papers to the clerk of the superior court to which the appeal is taken." If the money received is transmitted forthwith, there is, of course no reason for depositing it in a national bank. But if, for any reason, it remains in the hands of the clerk, it comes within the provisions of the statute.

HOSEA M. KNOWLTON, *Attorney-General*.

#### OFFICE HOURS IN COUNTY OFFICES.

In a previous report recommendation was made that the hours in which the offices of registers of deeds shall be open to the public should be established by the registers and proper notice be given to the public. In support of this it was stated that, owing to the fact that there have been no legally established hours for the opening and closing of the offices of the registers, there has been in some counties opportunity for unfair advantage to be gained by one party over another in placing upon record papers of importance to opposing interests. I have been informed that in some instances papers have been taken to the home of a register in the evening and left with him for record. It can readily be seen that, if such papers should be put upon record as of the day when left in the hands of the register, innocent parties might suffer great injury.

I now recommend that office hours in all the county offices, including registries, be established by the county commissioners.

I do not think it necessary that the hours be uniform throughout the State, nor, perhaps, in all the offices in an individual county; the work of the office concerned and the convenience of the public should be taken into account, and such hours fixed as will best serve the public interest. In support of this recommendation, I have to say that hours have been established by the proper authorities, not only for State but also for municipal offices, and I can see no reason why the same should not be done for counties.

I feel it my duty to repeat, in part, certain statements and recommendations made in my last annual report, as follows, viz. :—

#### OFFICERS' BILLS IN INFERIOR COURTS AND BEFORE TRIAL JUSTICES.

Under section 8 of chapter 440 of the Acts of 1890, officers' bills in criminal cases and inquests are payable at the end of the cases, if the clerk or justice has money in hand belonging to the city or town liable for such bills. If not so paid, they shall at the end of thirty days be certified to the treasurers of such towns or cities for payment. This accounting with officers is a large portion of the work in many courts, and is sometimes exceedingly troublesome, as most of the officers who have such bills are not salaried. In practice, the requirement as to the certification is often neglected, and payments are made to officers from moneys other than those belonging to the city or town actually liable therefor. This is done sometimes from carelessness, but more often from a desire to accommodate the officer.

To prevent this non-compliance with law, and, what is of equal importance, to promote simplicity of method and certainty of proper accounting with the towns or cities, I recommend that said section 8 of chapter 440 of the Acts of 1890 shall be repealed, and provision made instead that in police, district and municipal courts the expenses of all officers named in section 1 and the fees and expenses of all other officers shall be certified at the end of each month to the treasurer of the city or town liable therefor, and such treasurer shall pay the same to the parties entitled thereto.



## POST-MORTEM INQUESTS.

The laws regarding post-mortem inquests, where death occurs on a railway, or from accident or carelessness on a railway, appear to be defective, in that no provision is made for the payment of officers' expenses, and in that it is not made the duty of any one to organize and conduct the inquest, that is, so far as making up the case is concerned.

The railroad inspector is required to be present at the inquest, but is not required to take any further action. The railroad authorities are reasonably sure to work up and present to the best advantage their side of the case; and it would seem that some provision should be made, giving the judge, or other person, authority and direction to incur such expense as in his judgment is necessary and proper.

Section 9 of chapter 440 of the Acts of 1890 provides in its first paragraph that "the officers mentioned in section 1 shall receive no fees or extra compensation for services or as witnesses at any autopsy or inquest, medical or fire, nor in proceedings for commitment of insane persons, but their expenses shall be paid, as now provided by law."

This apparently contradicts my statement above that no provision has been made for the payment of officers' expenses. But the contradiction is only apparent, not real, for the payment of these expenses is not elsewhere provided by law, as is implied by the words "as now provided by law."

## WITNESS FEES IN BY-LAW CASES.

Chapter 217, section 4, of the Public Statutes, provides that "no part of the costs arising under any prosecution for the violation of a by-law of a city or town shall be paid by the county."

Under this, municipalities should pay witness fees in such cases.

This provision is an exception to the now prevailing rule, as other witness fees are paid by counties.

The law has, in many instances, been overlooked or ignored, and the fees charged to the counties with other such fees. The witnesses are often paid officers who do not receive fees as witnesses.



The amounts are small, and it appears to me that the present practice had best be authorized by repealing so much of this section as is quoted above, and allowing such fees to go into the same account with other witness fees. The repeal of the law would tend to correctness and simplicity of accounts.

But, if it is deemed proper that municipalities should pay such fees, the courts should be authorized to certify them for payment, as is provided for officers' fees and expenses in the Acts of 1890, chapter 440, section 8.

#### ENTRY FEES IN CIVIL CASES.

By chapter 257, section 3, of the Acts of 1888, a fixed entry fee of three dollars was provided in lieu of the entry and all other clerks' fees authorized by law in the supreme judicial and superior courts.

It appears to me that a like provision could with advantage be made regarding fees in the inferior courts. I recommend that the entry fee in civil actions, in police, district and municipal courts, and in proceedings before trial justices, shall be two dollars, in lieu of the entry fee and all other fees now authorized by law.

#### ENLARGED DUTIES OF THE OFFICE.

When the office of Controller of County Accounts was established in 1887, the duties expected to be performed, as indicated by the act creating the office, were chiefly, if not entirely, those of an auditor or accountant, viz.: the examination and verification of the cash accounts of the county officials then placed under the supervision of the controller.

No provision was made for any report to the Legislature, excepting so far as that the annual statistics of the various offices were to be compiled and presented to the General Court.

In a succeeding year provision was made that "the controller shall, in his annual report, required by law to be made to the General Court, give such statements, facts and explanations, and make such suggestions and recommendations as, in his judgment, will tend to a simple, uniform and economical method of accounting for public funds."

It was simply in the same line of an accountant. In recent years, owing to the enactment of laws relating to county expenditures which have apparently not always been so definite as to their meaning as not to leave opportunity for uncertainty as to their effect, it has eventuated that the duties of the controller have been changed or enlarged, not directly by law, but of necessity.

The county officials, in any matter of doubt, have, perhaps, naturally sought the advice or instruction of the controller as to construction of, or the effect of, the statutes enacted. As a result, the controller has been obliged to devote more and more of his time to office work, to examining the various laws bearing on county affairs, to consultations with county officials, and, in questions of law as to which he might be in doubt, to consultations with the Attorney-General. This branch of work, which was apparently not contemplated and which is not directly required by law, but which is of the first importance, and necessarily involves much labor and added responsibility to the work which must be personally done by the controller, has obliged him to forego doing his accustomed share of the work of inspection of the accounts of the various officers other than the treasurers, which has made it necessary to impose on the two deputies increased duties in the direction of the examination of accounts in the various counties, with the result that practically all of their time has been required and used for that important branch of work. The working force of the office consisting of only the controller and the two deputies above mentioned, and the latter being thus obliged to be absent from the office, and there being no provision for other assistance, the controller has been obliged to devote his time and efforts, to an undue extent, to clerical work not usually devolving on the responsible head of an office, such as, for instance, personally writing (on a typewriting machine) letters and circular notices to the various offices under his supervision ; answers to all letters received ; requests for official opinions from the Attorney-General in regard to doubtful questions of law affecting the interests of the counties or of officers in the performance of their duties, the requests thus made necessarily involving and including as full statements as the controller might be able to make of the laws or customs bearing upon the subject ; copies

of the said opinions to be sent to the several counties or officers affected thereby, and directing envelopes for and mailing the same; personally going to other State offices for information required; in fact, to be a sort of "factotum," doing not only the work properly incident to his position, but also performing the duties usually expected of a stenographer, a typewriter, a clerk and an errand boy. That the controller ought to be so situated as to be able to employ his time and energies in work of a different character from this, and of greater advantage to the State, needs no argument beyond the statement of the facts.

A large increase in the general work of the office has also come by the addition, within the past three years, of the offices of registers of probate and insolvency, and registers of deeds to those theretofore under my supervision, and by the required annual tabulation of the estimates of the county commissioners. Another added duty is the auditing, and certifying to the county treasurers, of the monthly expense accounts for transportation of the commissioners. This latter duty, while not in itself an onerous one, obliges the controller to remain in his office the first week or ten days of each month, in order that the commissioners may, without troublesome delay, obtain refund of the money which they have expended for such transportation. The time devoted to this duty is taken from work of greater importance.

This increase of work, which has come to pass both through the operation of new laws not directly demanding it, and by the provisions of laws specifically enlarging the duties of the office, has taxed the resources of the office to the fullest extent, and, were it not that the usual official hours for work had been often exceeded, and the time and labor of both the controller and his deputies been given in night work, it would have been a physical impossibility to have performed the duties required during the year.

In my report of last year I stated that I believed that it would promote the efficiency of the office and be true economy to make provision for an addition to the working force.

The legislation of the year just ended increased to an appreciable extent the work and responsibility of the controller in the examination of the accounts of county treasurers; and for this work, as

well as for the general work of the office, the services of another deputy are greatly needed, in fact, absolutely required.

I therefore recommend and urge that the controller be authorized at the earliest practicable date to appoint an additional deputy, and that his salary be fixed.

In furtherance of the recommendations which I have made, I submit herewith a draft of a bill entitled —

AN ACT RELATING TO FEES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICERS IN POLICE,  
DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS, AND IN PROCEEDINGS BE-  
FORE TRIAL JUSTICES, IN INQUESTS, AND TO THE ENTRY FEE  
IN CIVIL ACTIONS.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. In police, district and municipal courts the expenses of all officers named in section one, of chapter four hundred and forty, of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety, and the fees and expenses of all other officers shall be certified at the end of each month to the treasurer of the city or town liable therefor, and such treasurer shall pay the same to the parties entitled thereto.

SECT. 2. Section eight of chapter four hundred and forty of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. The first paragraph of section nine of chapter four hundred and forty of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety is hereby amended, viz., by striking out from the fifth line, after the word “expenses,” the words “shall be paid as now provided by law,” and inserting instead the words, “and the fees and expenses of all other officers excepting fees and expenses incurred in fire inquests, shall be paid by the county in which the autopsy or inquest is held, or in which the insane person is committed,” so as to read as follows : —

The officers mentioned in section one shall receive no fee nor extra compensation for services or as witnesses at any autopsy or inquest, medical or fire, nor in proceedings for the commitment of insane persons, but their expenses, and the fees and expenses of all other officers, excepting fees and expenses incurred in fire inquests, shall be paid by the county in which the autopsy or inquest is held or in which the insane person is committed.

SECT. 4. Section four of chapter two hundred and seventeen of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting therein after the word “costs” in the fifth line of said section, the words “excepting witness fees,” so as to read as follows : — *Section 4.*



All legal costs and expenses arising in criminal prosecution including the fees of grand and traverse jurors for travel and attendance therein, unless paid by the party prosecuted, shall be paid by the respective counties in which they occur; but no part of the costs excepting witness fees, arising under any prosecution for the violation of a by-law of a city or town shall be paid by the county.

SECT. 5. The entry fee in civil actions in police, district and municipal courts, and in proceedings before trial justices, shall be two dollars, in lieu of the entry fee and all other fees now authorized by law.

#### A CONSCIENTIOUS AND GENEROUS TRIAL JUSTICE.

In these days, in which it is often said that all men are selfish and sordid, it seems to me that an instance to the contrary (which I have faith enough in human nature to believe is not in fact so anomalous as we are wont to think) is worthy of mention, particularly as its manifestation was for the benefit of the public, and not for that of an individual.

The facts referred to came to my notice in the examination of the accounts of the treasurer of Essex County, and are shown in the following letters from Trial Justice Amos Merrill of Peabody and the endorsement of the district attorney as to one of them.

[COPY.]

ALDEN P. WHITE, Esq., *District Attorney.*

DEAR SIR:—The within 12 pages, of 24 cases on each page, make 288 cases. If \$2.25 is allowed on each case, instead of the regular fee of \$3.50, it will amount to \$648. I do not think the regular fee should be allowed on so large a number of cases, and shall be satisfied with the amount above-named, unless you think it should be still further reduced. My fees for the six months from Sept. 30, 1896, to April 1, 1897, were only \$338.50, not enough for the time necessarily required.

Very truly,

AMOS MERRILL.

Judge Merrill might have presented a bill for these 288 cases at \$3.50 each, amounting to \$1,008. By his letter, hereto appended, he is satisfied to discount his bill to \$648. I approve the bill of \$648, and commend Judge Merrill's generous consideration of the county treasury.

ALDEN P. WHITE, *District Attorney.*



[COPY.]

ALDEN P. WHITE, Esq., *District Attorney.*

DEAR SIR:—The accompanying sheets, 14 pages, represent 319 criminal cases, numbered from 5863 to 6179, with 193–194 juvenile cases. As a large portion are cases of drunkenness, I do not desire to charge the county the legal fees of \$3.50 for each case. At \$2.25, the amount is \$717.75.

Very truly,

AMOS MERRILL, *Trial Justice.*

In a letter accompanying another return (which I will not take space to quote) Justice Merrill voluntarily reduced the amount which he was entitled to by the sum of \$102.50, making the total amount which he thus presented to the county \$861.25.

While this was a most praiseworthy act, so far as the conscientious scruples of Justice Merrill are concerned, it may be thought by some that the cause of no-license would have been advanced, in Peabody at least, if the tax payers had been obliged to pay the full amount which the law authorized.

## THE TABLES.

While the tables on the following pages present the receipts and expenditures in the detail required by law, I collate from them certain aggregate showings which appear to me to be of interest in connection with the consideration of county affairs, as follows:—

Cash receipts in 1897, including balances (all offices), . . . . .	\$6,048,585 00
Cash receipts in 1896, including balances (all offices), . . . . .	5,836,582 00
Increase in 1897, . . . . .	<u>\$212,003 00</u>
Cash balances in all the offices, Dec. 31, 1897, . . . . .	\$570,865 00
Available funds (for general purposes) in the hands of county treasurers (included in above), . . . . .	\$173,660 00
County debt Dec. 31, 1897, not including State highway account, . . . . .	\$2,189,900 00
County debt Dec. 31, 1896, not including State highway account, . . . . .	<u>1,946,600 00</u>
Increase in 1897, . . . . .	<u>\$243,300 00</u>

# 30 CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS. [Feb.'98.

Interest paid on county debts in 1897, . . . .	\$98,000 00
Interest received on county funds in 1897, . . . .	29,000 00
	<hr/>
Net payment of interest by counties in 1897, . . . .	\$69,000 00
County taxes collected in 1897, . . . . .	\$1,661,000 00

## RECEIPTS IN 1897.

From defendants in criminal prosecutions, . . . .	\$330,000 00
From parties in civil suits, . . . . .	94,000 00
From naturalization fees, . . . . .	11,000 00
From fees of registers of deeds, . . . . .	109,000 00
From fees for licensing dogs (Suffolk County excepted),	166,000 00

## PAYMENTS IN 1897.

To county and State treasurers, . . . . .	\$437,000 00
To city and town treasurers, . . . . .	230,000 00
To officers (including certification), by inferior courts and trial justices, . . . . .	64,000 00
To witnesses (including certification), by inferior courts and trial justices, . . . . .	47,000 00
For salaries and clerical assistance in county offices (Suffolk excepted), . . . . .	338,000 00
For salaries and expenses: inferior courts and trial justices, . . . . .	27,000 00
For costs and expenses in supreme and superior courts, .	32,000 00
To medical examiners, inquests and for care of insane, .	48,000 00
To auditors, masters and referees, . . . . .	20,000 00
For building county buildings, . . . . .	297,000 00
For repairing, furnishing and improving county buildings,	82,000 00
For care, fuel, lights and supplies in county buildings, other than penal institutions, . . . . .	93,000 00
For care and support of prisoners, including salaries, .	404,000 00
For highways, bridges and land damages, . . . . .	430,000 00
For law libraries, . . . . .	28,000 00
For truant schools, . . . . .	48,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES R. PRESCOTT,

*Controller.*

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## APPENDIX.

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TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897.*

RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	County Tax.	LOANS.		Interest.	FINES, COSTS AND FEES.				Clerks of Court, Fees.	Registers of Deeds, Fees.
			Permanent.	Temporary.		Sheriff, Supreme and Super- ior Courts	Inferior Courts and Trial Justices.	Jailers and Masters of Houses of Correction.			
Edward L. Chase, . .	Barnstable, .	\$27,500 00	-	\$12,500 00	-	\$264 05	\$245 75	\$100 00	\$371 15	\$1,766 70	
George H. Tucker, . .	Berkshire, .	88,000 00	-	35,000 00	\$245 47	560 15	1,060 89	294 60	1,250 39	4,321 91	
George F. Pratt, . .	Bristol, . .	200,000 00	\$220,000 00	160,000 00	5,048 72	3,900 42	1,952 05	1,040 00	2,847 25	9,434 82	
Jonathan H. Munroe, .	Dukes County, .	8,500 00	-	2,500 00	-	200 00	-	-	57 00	394 96	
E. Kendall Jenkins, . .	Essex, . .	235,000 00	-	150,000 00	1,313 80	7,486 18	4,476 30	2,875 00	4,457 28	14,780 20	
Eugene A. Newcomb, .	Franklin, . .	41,365 75	-	21,000 00	-	1,187 00	54 00	200 00	679 66	1,947 22	
M. Wells Bridge, . .	Hampden, . .	164,400 00	-	100,000 00	1,708 35	2,134 22	3,360 27	-	2,765 90	7,446 50	
Edwin H. Banister, . .	Hampshire, .	56,000 00	-	40,000 00	716 93	139 13	437 00	70 00	1,036 43	1,983 05	
Joseph O. Hayden, . .	Middlesex, .	420,000 00	220,000 00	200,000 00	16,943 29	5,898 76	2,834 56	2,674 60	7,662 65	33,646 45	
Henry Paddock, . .	Nantucket, .	4,612 82*	-	-	-	24 00	-	-	78 95	192 65	
Charles H. Smith, . .	Norfolk, . .	164,000 01	-	160,000 00	978 98	2,237 21	1,156 00	310 04	2,307 37	11,822 67	
Albert Davis, . .	Plymouth, .	109,000 00	-	70,000 00	50 87	1,721 31	1,251 32	265 23	1,231 50	7,512 35	
Edward A. Brown, . .	Worcester, .	143,000 00	-	15,000 00	2,007 36	5,474 85	4,562 55	830 00	3,558 44	14,317 10	
		\$1,661,378 38	\$440,000 00	\$966,000 00	\$29,013 77	\$31,227 28	\$21,390 69	\$8,659 47	\$28,303 97	\$109,566 58	

\* Appropriation by town for county purposes.



TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Naturaliza- tion.	Jailers and Masters of Houses of Correc-tion. (Labor, Board and Sundries.)	Highways and Bridges.	Truant School.	Pedlers' Licenses.	Miscel- laneous.	Dog Licenses.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1897.	Total Receipts.
Edward L. Chase,	Barnstable,	-	\$136 95	\$800 00	-	\$54 00	\$18 91	\$2,795 40	\$2,725 82	\$49,278 73
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	\$528 00	1,025 54	208 46	\$218 43	99 00	872 80	9,076 05	31,251 92	174,013 61
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	2,420 00	19,404 76	8,338 63	3,133 53	267 00	43 31	18,482 00	116,899 94	773,182 43
Jonathan H. Munroe,	Dukes County,	8 00	-	173 00	-	1 00	49 35	500 60	5,251 60	17,635 51
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	2,397 00	13,084 71	-	5,228 37	188 00	163 96	20,023 30	61,792 94	523,267 04
Eugene A. Newcomb,	Franklin,	223 20	1,770 49	571 78	-	26 00	26 25	3,960 00	10,452 25	83,463 60
M. Wells Bridge,	Hampden,	640 50	7,818 89	-	1,672 70	129 00	100 00	10,732 40	35,445 28	338,354 01
Edwin H. Banister,	Hampshire,	304 00	1,594 99	87 25	-	46 00	08	5,200 80	7,248 57	114,864 23
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	1,623 00	38,051 43	1,159 17	8,275 18	488 00	487 00	37,875 00	243,316 60	1,240,935 69
Henry Paddock,	Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	264 00	150 05	5,322 27
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	346 00	2,271 26	2,822 01	2,353 62	69 00	478 94	15,663 75	4,656 69	371,473 55
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	790 00	886 88	778 75	1,447 97	105 00	69 56	13,591 20	11,062 77	219,764 71
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	2,336 00	9,266 89	-	4,855 09	412 00	424 50	28,611 20	118,356 64	353,012 62
		\$11,615 70	\$95,312 79	\$14,929 05	\$27,184 89	\$1,884 00	\$2,734 66	\$166,775 70	\$648,581 07	\$4,264,568 00

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Debts and Loans.	Salaries, County Officers and Assistants, fixed by Law.	Clerical Assistance in County Offices.	Salaries and Expenses, District and Police Courts.	Care and Support of Prisoners in Jails and Houses of Correction, including Salaries.	Criminal Costs in Superior Courts.	Civil Expenses in Supreme and Superior Courts.	Trial Justices.
Edward L. Chase, .	Barnstable, .	\$489 76	\$16,400 00	\$5,280 67	\$735 75	\$3,896 66	\$3,190 37	\$2,863 45	\$1,486 37	-
George H. Tucker, .	Berkshire, .	6,587 83	51,800 00	12,441 68	2,393 75	18,613 14	21,162 19	5,975 28	3,586 36	-
George F. Pratt, .	Bristol, .	22,466 65	220,000 00	20,029 72	12,863 02	20,401 72	77,919 86	24,290 54	15,342 22	-
Jonathan H. Munroe, .	Dukes County, .	362 19	5,500 00	2,200 00	300 00	-	613 28	57 15	854 11	\$321 80
E. Kendall Jenkins, .	Essex, .	2,570 83	150,000 00	27,405 60	14,630 88	42,908 99	68,071 63	22,427 94	23,376 61	6,163 07
Eugene A. Newcomb, .	Franklin, .	1,564 18	21,000 00	6,300 00	1,085 20	6,320 48	6,556 22	11,500 46	4,615 16	-
M. Wells Bridge, .	Hampden, .	13,210 45	121,000 00	12,643 51	7,544 73	21,613 89	23,270 44	4,445 55	21,553 26	-
Edwin H. Baniater, .	Hampshire, .	4,402 86	47,000 00	7,300 00	2,838 33	7,533 53	10,557 49	5,050 79	5,527 39	-
Joseph O. Hayden, .	Middlesex, .	36,390 00	250,000 00	32,150 00	62,890 34	66,896 33	106,038 24	35,952 60	47,456 74	3,052 59
Henry Paddock, .	Nantucket, .	-	-	1,625 00	-	-	265 70	437 60	57 05	119 85
Charles H. Smith, .	Norfolk, .	7,255 57	170,000 00	17,173 88	13,110 44	14,623 19	21,387 49	9,422 86	9,513 51	4,663 53
Albert Davis, .	Plymouth, .	5,976 42	85,000 00	11,308 36	5,575 79	14,947 26	13,324 60	15,524 42	11,259 30	-
Edward A. Brown, .	Worcester, .	3,500 00	25,000 00	24,083 33	34,146 81	38,916 63	51,424 24	17,189 87	21,282 59	5,281 80
		\$98,776 74	\$1,162,700 00	\$179,941 75	\$158,115 04	\$256,671 82	\$403,781 75	\$155,138 51	\$165,890 67	\$19,602 64

TABLE NO. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Transportation County and Special Commission- ers.	Medical Examiners and Inquests. Insane.	Auditors, Masters and Referees.	Building County Buildings.	Repairing, Fur- nishing, etc., County Buildings.	Care, Fuel, Lights, Supplies, etc., in County Buildings.	Highways, Bridges and Land Damages.	Law Library.	Truant Schools.
Edward L. Chase, . . .	Barnstable, . .	\$286 83	\$643 07	\$121 25	-	\$1,039 89	\$1,211 74	\$4,480 82	\$671 15	-
George H. Tucker, . . .	Berkshire, . .	333 98	1,862 78	706 76	-	7,690 52	3,770 32	16,867 33	1,889 44	\$478 67
George F. Pratt, . . .	Bristol, . . .	622 77	6,141 18	1,759 89	\$16,188 45	22,289 60	12,973 93	246,043 95	4,660 56	5,387 60
Jonathan H. Munroe, . .	Dukes County, .	107 01	25 80	115 35	2,240 00	1,080 39	361 61	1,979 85	65 00	-
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . .	Essex, . . .	496 08	8,452 65	2,334 17	-	2,988 41	13,842 97	39,119 12	4,897 00	9,587 61
Eugene A. Newcomb, . .	Franklin, . . .	415 43	1,404 25	330 09	-	4,752 92	1,972 88	4,550 48	1,000 00	125 00
M. Wells Bridge, . . .	Hampden, . . .	138 15	3,597 64	988 25	-	12,251 18	7,027 63	13,821 95	1,848 39	4,439 64
Edwin H. Banister, . . .	Hampshire, . .	193 97	1,376 78	237 90	-	1,114 28	4,105 72	4,038 29	1,000 45	439 51
Joseph O. Hayden, . . .	Middlesex, . .	545 95	11,393 83	6,497 35	273,732 32	23,004 24	21,981 49	32,479 43	3,623 00	12,746 96
Henry Paddack, . . .	Nantucket, . .	-	113 65	40 00	-	134 85	443 08	1,467 37	7 00	-
Charles H. Smith, . . .	Norfolk, . . .	236 25	2,739 59	2,147 74	-	2,206 79	10,553 16	28,761 59	235 75	3,873 23
Albert Davis, . . .	Plymouth, . .	296 72	2,401 27	1,611 18	-	2,004 88	3,472 24	17,571 00	2,021 50	2,787 03
Edward A. Brown, . . .	Worcester, . .	759 62	8,489 52	2,932 87	4,737 55	1,607 16	12,000 97	18,670 17	6,336 00	8,875 48
		\$4,432 76	\$48,642 01	\$19,822 80	\$296,898 32	\$82,165 11	\$93,717 74	\$429,851 35	\$28,255 24	\$48,740 73

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Miscellaneous.	Dog Damages, and Dog Money Refunded.	BALANCE IN TREASURY DEC. 31, 1897.			Total.	Amount of County Debt Dec. 31, 1897.	Salary of Treasurer.
				Cash.	Deposits in Banks on Interest.	Deposits in Banks not on Interest.			
Edward L. Chase, . . . .	Barnstable, .	\$244 40	\$2,795 40	-	-	\$3,441 15	\$49,278 73	\$5,400 00	\$500 00
George H. Tucker, . . . .	Berkshire, .	595 67	7,998 55	\$50 40	\$9,298 90	-	174,043 01	130,000 00	1,500 00
George E. Pratt, . . . .	Bristol, . .	737 21	18,265 70	-	24,782 85	15 00	773,182 43	630,000 00	1,800 00
Jonathan H. Munroe, . . . .	Dukes County, .	951 37	500 00	-	-	-	17,635 51	5,000 00	300 00
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . . .	Essex, . . .	1,735 84	20,005 70	2,007 84	60,124 70	-	523,207 04	-	2,200 00
Engene A. Newcomb, . . . .	Franklin, . .	1,233 83	4,180 84	27 00	4,528 58	-	83,403 00	32,500 00	600 00
M. Wells Briggs, . . . .	Hampden, . .	3,402 23	10,515 35	5,816 14	40,525 63	-	338,354 01	200,000 00	1,500 00
Edwin H. Banister, . . . .	Hampshire, .	686 61	5,621 90	-	5,838 43	-	114,864 23	67,000 00	800 00
Joseph O. Hayden, . . . .	Middlesex, .	1,023 17	37,182 50	-	181,898 01	-	1,240,935 69	790,000 00	2,500 00
Henry Paddock, . . . .	Nantucket, .	300 50	235 80	-	-	65 82	5,322 27	-	-
Charles H. Smith, . . . .	Norfolk, . .	1,761 15	16,249 00	314 26	32,203 61	3,000 00	371,473 55	100,000 00	1,800 00
Albert Davis, . . . .	Plymouth, .	3,721 47	12,190 20	400 51	8,321 56	-	219,704 71	80,000 00	1,200 00
Edward A. Brown, . . . .	Worcester, .	1,259 12	28,041 37	1,772 88	36,104 64	-	353,012 02	90,000 00	2,200 00
		\$17,501 57	\$161,483 87	\$10,518 69	\$412,530 92	\$6,521 97	\$1,261,508 00	\$2,180,900 00	-

TABLE No. 2. — Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

## RECEIPTS.

Clerk of Court.	County.	Sales of Writs.	Civil Entries.	Executions.	Certificates and Affidavits.	Copies.	Naturalization.	Printing Law Cases.	Payments into Court under Statute and Rules of Court.	From Other Sources.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1897.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$3 60	\$333 00	-	\$15 25	\$10 30	\$7 00	-	-	\$5 00	-	\$374 15
Frank H. Cande,	Berkshire,	21 86	891 00	\$1 00	178 79	80 00	-	\$386 00	\$210 00	68 00	\$1,134 68	2,971 33
Simeon Borden,	Bristol,	42 05	2,157 00	-	39 00	277 60	-	283 35	2,799 90	55 00	580 33	6,234 23
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County,	-	57 00	-	-	-	8 00	-	-	-	-	65 00
Edward B. George,	Essex,	65 08	3,372 00	3 80	266 25	277 60	470 00	757 74	-	145 00	3,506 71	8,864 18
Clifton L. Field,	Franklin,	11 70	501 00	81 00	18 81	-	-	-	-	19 05	-	631 56
Robert O. Morris,	Franklin,	36 00	2,136 00	2 00	230 75	105 75	96 00	739 00	922 32	-	4,907 83	9,175 65
William H. Clapp,	Hampden,	5 30	507 00	25	79 75	28 00	31 00	354 25	2,181 63	60 88	220 00	3,468 06
Theodore C. Hurd,	Hampshire,	75 30	5,678 00	-	258 35	445 70	-	1,207 30	7,025 00	-	1,973 05	16,660 70
Josiah F. Murphy,	Middlesex,	95	45 00	50	16 00	4 50	3 00	-	-	3 00	-	72 85
Louis A. Cook,	Nantucket,	25 85	1,758 00	4 25	84 00	176 42	12 00	631 50	460 75	124 45	804 47	4,081 69
Edward E. Hobart,	Norfolk,	12 00	1,017 00	-	16 00	53 20	-	-	-	44 00	24 30	1,166 50
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Plymouth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	4 40	2,208 00	50	158 25	466 45	-	1,524 00	51,050 00	2,249 46	10,367 00	68,028 06
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	308 55	19,653 00	69 50	687 75	544 35	-	4,892 90	32,878 63	615 96	20,028 68	79,679 32
Theodore S. Johnson,	Suffolk,	66 41	2,693 00	-	176 00	-	2 00	-	15,300 00	-	2,600 00	18,078 00
	Worcester,	-	-	-	128 78	201 75	310 00	-	4,244 07	155 00	1,010 50	8,809 51
		\$679 05	\$43,004 00	\$162 80	\$2,353 73	\$2,671 62	\$939 00	\$10,776 04	\$11,072 30	\$3,544 80	\$47,157 55	\$228,360 89



TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid for Printing Law Cases.	Paid from Amount held under the Statute and by Order of the Court.	Paid Other Parties.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1897.	Total Expenditure.	Salary.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$374 15	-	-	-	-	\$374 15	\$1,250 00
Frank H. Cande,	Berkshire,	1,372 33	\$386 00	\$700 00	-	\$513 00	2,971 33	2,800 00
Simoon Borden,	Bristol,	2,570 65	283 35	2,272 90	-	1,107 33	6,234 23	4,000 00
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County,	65 00	-	-	-	-	65 00	600 00
Edward B. George,	Essex,	4,129 73	470 00	2,822 74	-	1,441 71	8,864 18	5,200 00
Clifton L. Field,	Franklin,	631 56	-	-	-	-	631 56	1,800 00
Robert O. Morrie,	Hampden,	2,765 90	577 85	4,792 37	\$1 75	1,037 78	9,175 65	3,500 00
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	712 18	354 25	1,781 63	-	620 00	3,468 06	2,300 00
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	7,062 65	-	4,896 50	-	4,101 65	16,660 70	6,000 00
Josiah F. Marphey,	Nantucket,	72 95	-	-	-	-	72 95	600 00
Louis A. Cook,	Norfolk,	2,142 97	631 50	383 47	42 00	881 75	4,081 69	2,800 00
Edward E. Hobart,	Plymouth,	1,156 50	-	10 00	-	-	1,166 50	2,000 00
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	4,695 05	1,524 00	53,938 21	392 01	7,478 70	68,028 06	6,500 00
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	21,808 16	4,308 20	82,043 14	136 79	21,323 03	70,679 32	6,500 00
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	778 00	-	16,900 00	-	400 00	18,078 00	6,000 00
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	3,529 59	-	1,970 00	-	3,318 92	8,809 51	5,200 00
		\$54,458 37	\$8,505 15	\$122,510 96	\$572 55	\$42,223 86	\$228,300 89	-

TABLE NO. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

## RECEIPTS.

	County and District.	FROM DEFENDANTS, ETC., FOR ACCOUNT OF			Depositors in Lien of Bail and Tenders in Civil Cases.	Sale of Writs.	Fines, including Poor Debtors Cases.	Other Civil Fines, Copies and Bastardy Fees.
		County or State.	Cities or Towns.	Complainants, Informants or Beneficiaries.				
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, .	Barnstable, First, . . . . .	-	\$1,062 00	-	\$325 00	\$10 50	\$56 50	\$11 25
Raymond A. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . . . .	Barnstable, Second, . . . . .	\$22 10	450 49	\$14 94	307 40	8 50	25 00	4 00
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, .	Berkshire, Northern, . . . . .	-	2,867 63	-	568 90	18 10	179 00	4 35
Dempster J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . . . .	Berkshire, Southern, . . . . .	53 45	1,192 16	16 22	300 00	16 04	102 00	14 40
Walter B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, .	Berkshire, Central, . . . . .	-	1,309 00	342 86	542 10	23 65	328 00	24 00
Franklin H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams, .	Berkshire, Fourth, . . . . .	-	2,562 77	13 00	200 00	271 85	50 00	-
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . . . .	Bristol, First, . . . . .	2 00	3,428 04	15 86	913 65	59 00	267 00	36 80
Augustus B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, .	Bristol, Second, . . . . .	-	8,279 25	-	3,376 04	61 30	531 50	103 78
Thomas J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, .	Bristol, Third, . . . . .	-	5,528 86	-	1,137 70	60 10	453 00	147 95
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . . . .	Essex, First, . . . . .	110 00	3,329 00	90 00	55	47 00	432 00	74 75
George W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, .	Essex, Second, . . . . .	10 00	1,919 49	31 88	138 50	4 55	85 00	4 50
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield, .	Franklin, . . . . .	-	1,772 20	18 80	1,109 25	37 60	260 00	24 50
Arthur E. Fletcher, clerk, Palmer, . .	Hampden, Eastern, . . . . .	-	1,129 42	-	400 00	8 00	53 00	1 60
Robert C. Parker, clerk, Westfield, .	Hampden, Western, . . . . .	-	476 62	27 18	311 04	21 90	131 00	18 42
Haynes H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, .	Hampshire, . . . . .	-	2,584 45	-	910 80	47 35	268 00	22 00

George W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . . . .	17 48	1,113 16	47 46	401 80	-	3 20	38 00	3 25
Joseph H. Ladd, clerk, So. Framingham, . . . . .	-	1,873 08	-	129 00	2,500 00	24 25	198 00	44 25
William N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . . . .	181 40	6,255 45	27 50	-	1,525 00	90 75	1,648 00	200 15
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . . . .	57 50	2,222 50	38 05	-	1,552 12	35 39	381 00	53 85
Emerson W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . . . .	-	4,647 00	-	-	-	104 50	1,137 00	85 00
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . . . .	93 00	2,281 50	47 50	200 00	625 00	22 40	337 00	36 50
John S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . . . .	-	661 54	20 00	913 40	-	6 97	50 00	3 50
John P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . . . .	87 40	4,255 92	90 50	950 00	640 75	43 40	402 00	61 50
Michael F. Ward, clerk, Stoughton, . . . . .	-	2,062 79	30 00	750 00	-	5 30	152 00	26 50
Otis W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . . . .	-	5,049 91	-	672 18	-	13 50	127 00	5 75
Benjamin A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . . . .	-	790 68	20 65	196 05	-	6 10	25 00	6 00
William L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . . . .	-	1,299 69	99 25	228 90	700 00	12 00	52 75	-
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . . . .	-	1,973 31	-	475 00	2,900 00	22 55	96 00	9 25
Andrew J. Bartholomew, justice, South- bridge, . . . . .	4 60	1,828 22	102 50	9 67	76 83	8 35	56 00	5 00
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . . . .	-	1,950 67	-	200 00	164 01	10 50	58 00	13 05
Charles A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . . . .	-	1,395 00	18 22	200 00	-	13 10	45 00	6 00
Edward C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . . . .	-	1,825 80	77 54	200 00	310 00	8 45	94 00	4 75
Frank E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . . . .	-	3,624 25	-	362 65	713 64	27 00	124 00	12 75
Edward T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, . . . . .	-	5,355 00	295 00	-	1,716 50	173 35	1,418 00	107 50
	\$638 93	\$89,754 75	\$1,484 61	\$16,429 58	\$18,802 97	\$1,062 40	\$9,659 75	\$1,236 85

TABLE No. 3. — Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897 — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	County and District.	Naturalization Fees.	Fees not payable to any Public Authority.	Other Moneys. Personal Advances.	BALANCE ON HAND JAN. 1, 1897, DUE			Total Receipts.
					County or State.	Cities and Towns.	Other Persons.	
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . .	Barnstable, First, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,465 25
Raymond A. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . .	Barnstable, Second, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	832 43
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Northern, . . .	\$146 00	\$168 00	\$37 54	\$46 61	-	-	4,171 13
Dempster J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, . . .	Berkshire, Southern, . . .	38 00	49 25	27 00	15 75	-	\$19 18	1,980 95
Walter B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	Berkshire, Central, . . .	93 00	21 25	-	-	-	-	3,068 86
Franklin H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Fourth, . . .	94 00	96 00	-	48 74	-	-	3,344 11
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . .	Bristol, First, . . .	164 00	125 00	133 20	-	-	-	5,544 05
Augustus B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	Bristol, Second, . . .	694 00	94 50	-	-	-	842 55	16,377 16
Thomas J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	Bristol, Third, . . .	780 00	74 50	-	-	-	-	8,286 81
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . .	Essex, First, . . .	139 00	279 00	-	20 00	-	116 67	4,787 97
George W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	Essex, Second, . . .	-	21 00	4 60	-	-	-	2,219 22
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield, . . .	Franklin, . . .	81 00	66 00	-	107 20	\$277 59	-	4,034 14
Arthur E. Fitch, clerk, Palmer, . . .	Hampden, Eastern, . . .	57 00	10 00	308 18	-	2 60	-	1,969 80
Robert C. Parker, clerk, Westfield, . . .	Hampden, Western, . . .	29 50	50 25	-	81 05	248 97	25 43	1,640 29
Haynes H. Ohlson, clerk, Northampton, . . .	Hampshire, . . .	209 00	114 00	-	-	-	10 35	5,066 25

George W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	Middlesex, First Northern, . . .	43 00	8 75	-	49 08	-	-	1,725 18
Joseph H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, .	Middlesex, First Southern, . . .	33 00	71 20	-	12 63	-	-	4,885 41
William N. Tyler, clerk, Mutton, . . .	Middlesex, First Eastern, . . .	128 00	13 00	-	-	-	100 00	10,109 25
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . .	Middlesex, Second Eastern, . . .	56 00	281 00	-	46 32	-	2 02	4,725 75
Emerson W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . .	Middlesex, Third Eastern, . . .	17 00	133 00	94 30	-	-	3 00	6,220 80
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . .	Middlesex, Fourth Eastern, . . .	87 00	278 25	-	111 13	631 00	18 79	4,709 07
John S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . .	Middlesex, Central, . . .	-	-	-	-	105 75	20 00	1,781 16
John P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	Norfolk, Eastern, . . .	145 00	168 50	-	-	-	-	6,844 97
Michael F. Ward, clerk, Stoughton, . . .	Norfolk, Southern, . . .	18 00	20 00	-	80 65	201 56	-	3,352 80
Ota W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . .	Plymouth, Second, . . .	54 00	12 00	-	15 20	-	-	6,849 54
Benjamin A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, .	Plymouth, Third, . . .	77 00	147 50	-	36 00	-	-	1,304 98
William L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . .	Plymouth, Fourth, . . .	34 00	70 00	23 03	39 04	-	-	2,558 66
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . .	Worcester, First Northern, . . .	75 00	67 50	-	-	-	-	5,018 01
Andrew J. Bartholomew, justice, Southbridge,	Worcester, First Southern, . . .	-	6 00	110 79	-	395 80	-	2,513 76
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . .	Worcester, Second Southern, . . .	-	-	-	19 10	-	-	2,415 33
Charles A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . .	Worcester, Third Southern, . . .	-	3 75	-	6 75	90 06	20 00	2,208 48
Edward C. Bates, justice, Westborough, . .	Worcester, First Eastern, . . .	-	-	1 33	38 05	6 46	-	2,506 41
Frank E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . .	Worcester, Second Eastern, . . .	209 00	108 00	-	-	-	-	5,271 29
Edward T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, . . .	Worcester, Central, . . .	800 00	-	-	-	-	-	9,925 35
		\$4,300 50	\$2,047 20	\$740 00	\$779 30	\$1,870 39	\$1,177 90	\$150,555 22



TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County and District.	County or State Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants, Informants or Beneficiaries.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Fees Retained.	Other Persons.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . .	Barnstable, First, . . .	\$101 85	\$841 65	-	\$220 35	\$301 40	-	-
Raymond A. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . . .	Barnstable, Second, . . .	143 90	320 81	\$14 94	129 08	223 10	-	-
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Northern, . . .	454 06	2,383 59	-	491 58	574 24	\$168 00	\$65 00
Dempster J. Coleman, clerk, Gt. Barrington, . . .	Berkshire, Southern, . . .	170 44	876 82	16 22	315 34	315 35	49 25	230 13
Walter B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	Berkshire, Central, . . .	628 65	1,309 00	-	342 86	542 10	21 25	200 00
Franklin H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Fourth, . . .	137 26	1,859 83	13 00	702 94	232 18	96 00	271 85
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . .	Bristol, First, . . .	433 60	3,307 94	15 86	118 10	1,142 05	125 00	401 50
Augustus B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	Bristol, Second, . . .	1,366 50	8,221 69	-	42 90	3,405 60	94 60	3,165 38
Thomas J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	Bristol, Third, . . .	1,344 85	5,435 39	-	83 47	1,137 70	74 50	210 90
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . .	Essex, First, . . .	319 80	3,172 06	46 37	200 57	483 50	279 00	263 67
George W. Gate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	Essex, Second, . . .	108 05	1,845 84	31 58	59 80	138 50	21 00	14 45
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield, . . .	Franklin, . . .	319 80	2,049 29	18 80	50	1,299 75	66 00	250 00
Arthur E. Fitch, clerk, Palmer, . . .	Hampden, Eastern, . . .	236 80	598 99	-	545 46	280 55	10 00	298 00
Robert C. Parker, clerk, Westfield, . . .	Hampden, Western, . . .	259 42	578 97	20 43	16 43	278 68	50 25	216 70
Haynes H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . .	Hampshire, . . .	440 60	1,946 39	-	-	866 20	114 00	910 65
George W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	Middlesex, First Northern, . . .	60 48	486 64	47 46	626 52	409 56	8 75	-

Joseph H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	Middlesex, First Southern,	•	33 00	1,259 20	—	613 88	350 60	71 20	—
William N. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	Middlesex, First Eastern,	•	1,035 50	5,379 40	27 50	870 05	1,212 80	13 00	1,020 00
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	Middlesex, Second Eastern,	•	106 00	1,984 54	38 05	237 95	321 90	281 00	1,554 39
Emerson W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	Middlesex, Third Eastern,	•	548 95	4,373 21	68 32	254 07	840 25	133 00	—
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn,	Middlesex, Fourth Eastern,	•	235 00	2,912 50	47 50	—	611 70	278 25	643 79
John S. Keyes, justice, Concord,	Middlesex, Central,	•	—	512 05	40 00	481 38	737 10	—	—
John P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy,	Norfolk, Eastern,	•	458 30	1,201 16	90 50	3,054 76	1,231 00	168 50	640 75
Michael F. Ward, clerk, Stoughton,	Norfolk, Southern,	•	370 85	1,773 93	5 00	—	534 10	20 00	—
Otis W. Soule, clerk, Abington,	Plymouth, Second,	•	200 00	4,103 81	97 19	1,748 93	669 81	12 00	—
Benjamin A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	Plymouth, Third,	•	99 65	635 59	20 65	145 09	199 60	147 50	—
William L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham,	Plymouth, Fourth,	•	98 75	1,299 69	—	99 25	290 97	70 00	700 00
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	Worcester, First Northern,	•	2,840 10	593 82	—	1,333 28	337 70	67 50	446 21
Andrew J. Bartholomew, justice, South- bridge,	Worcester, First Southern,	•	—	938 38	102 50	1,031 67	211 34	0 00	76 83
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge,	Worcester, Second Southern,	•	81 55	1,090 90	40 25	819 52	205 50	—	155 00
Charles A. Dewey, justice, Milford,	Worcester, Third Southern,	•	61 65	227 53	18 22	1,748 27	182 00	3 75	—
Edward O. Bates, justice, Westborough,	Worcester, First Eastern,	•	107 70	916 93	77 54	901 41	195 83	—	310 00
Frank E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	Worcester, Second Eastern,	•	372 75	2,284 69	—	1,339 56	362 65	198 00	713 64
Edward T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester,	Worcester, Central,	•	1,255 95	2,536 50	295 00	2,318 50	1,302 90	—	1,710 00
			\$14,437 76	\$69,258 73	\$1,192 88	\$21,400 08	\$21,428 21	\$2,647 20	\$15,071 84

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Concluded.

EXPENDITURES.

	County and District.	BALANCE ON HAND DEC. 31, 1897, DUE			Total Payments.	Officers' Bills certified to Cities and Towns.	Salary.
		County or State.	Cities and Towns.	Other Persons.			
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . .	Barnstable, First, . . .	-	-	-	\$1,465 25	\$135 14	\$1,000 00
Raymond A. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, . .	Barnstable, Second, . . .	-	-	-	832 43	388 16	1,000 00
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Northern, . . .	\$34 66	-	-	4,171 13	-	800 00
Dempster J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, .	Berkshire, Southern, . . .	40	\$7 00	-	1,980 95	1,268 03	700 00
Walter B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	Berkshire, Central, . . .	-	-	\$25 00	3,068 86	222 25	1,000 00
Franklin H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Fourth, . . .	31 05	-	-	3,344 11	82 09	500 00
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . .	Bristol, First, . . .	-	-	-	6,544 05	5,181 84	1,100 00
Augustus B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	Bristol, Second, . . .	-	15 00	65 69	16,377 16	3,276 10	1,800 00
Thomas J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	Bristol, Third, . . .	-	-	-	8,286 81	329 48	1,300 00
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . .	Essex, First, . . .	20 00	-	-	4,787 97	10 68	1,300 00
George W. Cate, justice, . . .	Essex, Second, . . .	-	-	-	2,219 22	2 13	1,200 00
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield, . . .	Franklin, . . .	-	-	30 00	4,034 14	2,325 65	700 00
Arthur E. Fitch, clerk, Palmer, . . .	Hampden, Eastern, . . .	-	-	-	1,969 80	628 06	500 00
Robert C. Parker, clerk, Westfield, . . .	Hampden, Western, . . .	54 81	130 09	34 51	1,640 29	595 33	600 00
Haynes H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . . .	Hampshire, . . .	150 35	638 06	-	5,066 25	2,605 30	1,300 00
George W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	Middlesex, First Northern, . . .	85 77	-	-	1,725 18	240 03	600 00

Joseph H. Ladd, clerk, South Framlingham, . . .	Middlesex, First Southern, . . .	. . .	57 53	-	2,500 00	4,885 41	233 51	800 00
William N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . .	Middlesex, First Eastern, . . .	. . .	-	-	5 00	10,169 25	13 55	1,000 00
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . .	Middlesex, Second Eastern, . . .	. . .	201 91	-	-	4,725 75	27 58	1,000 00
Emerson W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . .	Middlesex, Third Eastern, . . .	. . .	-	-	3 00	6,220 80	194 40	1,400 00
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . .	Middlesex, Fourth Eastern, . . .	. . .	40 33	-	-	4,769 07	158 04	900 00
John S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . .	Middlesex, Central, . . .	. . .	10 63	-	-	1,781 16	194 76	800 00
John P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	Norfolk, Eastern, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	6,814 97	623 81	1,000 00
Michael F. Ward, clerk, Stoughton, . . .	Norfolk, Southern, . . .	. . .	127 50	490 42	25 00	3,352 80	2,368 25	500 00
Otis W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . .	Plymouth, Second, . . .	. . .	17 80	-	-	6,819 54	2,043 06	650 00
Benjamin A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . .	Plymouth, Third, . . .	. . .	46 90	10 00	-	1,304 98	222 98	500 00
William L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . .	Plymouth, Fourth, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	2,558 66	797 50	500 00
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . .	Worcester, First Northern, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	5,618 61	398 64	800 00
Andrew J. Bartholomew, justice, Southbridge, . . .	Worcester, First Southern, . . .	. . .	-	147 04	-	2,513 76	734 72	1,500 00
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . .	Worcester, Second Southern, . . .	. . .	13 60	-	9 01	2,415 33	1,038 92	1,400 00
Charles A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . .	Worcester, Third Southern, . . .	. . .	9 20	9 86	38 00	2,298 48	523 47	1,000 00
Edward O. Bates, justice, Westborough, . . .	Worcester, First Eastern, . . .	. . .	57 00	-	-	2,566 41	376 91	1,000 00
Frank E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . .	Worcester, Second Eastern, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	5,271 29	239 95	600 00
Edward T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, . . .	Worcester, Central, . . .	. . .	-	-	6 50	9,925 35	1,045 28	2,250 00
			\$559 44	\$1,447 47	\$2,741 61	\$150,585 22	\$28,525 60	-

TABLE NO. 4. — Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

## RECEIPTS.

	FROM DEFENDANTS, ETC., FOR ACCOUNT OF			Depositors in Lieu of Surety. Ten- der in Civil Cases.	Sale of Writs.	Fines, in- cluding Poor Debtor Cases.	Other Civil Fees, Copies, Bastardy Fees.
	County or State.	Cities or Towns.	Complainants, Informants, or Beneficiaries.				
Patricius H. Casey, Justice, Lee.	-	\$1,320 00	-	\$200 00	\$10 40	\$18 00	\$5 25
Sanborn G. Tenney, Justice, Williamstown.	-	300 50	-	-	2 75	14 00	-
Charles D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester.	\$11 00	2,382 00	-	28 00	65 95	324 00	28 00
Horace M. Sargent, clerk, Haverhill.	50 00	6,643 63	\$340 00	477 01	101 45	565 00	67 40
William F. Moyses, clerk, Lawrence.	60 50	5,807 00	72 50	785 78	43 65	400 00	32 25
Charles Leighton, clerk, Lynn.	154 00	5,397 00	-	700 00	105 95	807 00	77 00
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport.	-	560 91	23 63	-	8 85	69 00	9 95
Cornellus J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee.	15 00	2,097 50	72 50	600 00	16 05	68 00	8 50
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke.	-	5,482 89	10 00	3,802 00	69 05	445 00	41 50
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield.	12 50	6,804 00	37 50	4,774 80	130 10	1,061 50	94 90
James F. Savane, clerk, Lowell.	10 00	6,518 41	117 52	8,403 97	105 05	714 00	107 93
James F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough.	-	1,717 00	-	127 00	12 35	83 00	8 25
Henry L. Whitteacy, clerk, West Newton.	-	3,514 10	70 00	407 00	29 90	337 50	63 35
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville.	-	3,586 02	97 50	230 45	44 90	47 65	47 65
Philip S. Parker, clerk, Brookline.	-	628 00	15 00	-	18 63	288 50	28 85
Henry W. Flegg, clerk, Brockton.	80 00	5,052 00	79 90	11,688 36	71 04	516 00	35 75
Joseph M. Curley, clerk, Chelsea.	68 00	2,072 51	95 50	333 88	13 95	243 00	44 40
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg.	-	3,799 13	20 00	5,878 50	60 40	374 00	19 75
	\$461 00	\$63,602 00	\$1,051 55	\$38,436 75	\$910 42	\$6,913 50	\$720 68





TABLE NO. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County or State Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurers.	Complainants, Informants or Beneficiaries.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Self, Fees Retained.	Other Persons.
Patricius H. Casey, justice, Lee.	\$63 65	\$1,320 00	-	-	\$175 00	-	\$200 00
Saborn G. Tenney, justice, Williamstown.	-	15 19	-	\$265 31	23 91	-	-
Charles D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester.	163 05	1,785 75	-	15 77	358 10	\$285 00	28 00
Horace M. Sargent, clerk, Haverhill.	1,057 98	6,422 14	\$340 00	228 36	510 84	431 00	477 01
William F. Moyea, clerk, Lawrence.	917 40	5,897 00	72 50	-	684 35	-	215 00
Charles Leighton, clerk, Lynn.	653 65	5,397 00	-	-	756 30	10 00	830 00
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport.	170 80	504 50	40 45	51 01	179 35	19 50	-
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee.	274 65	1,987 40	72 50	20 10	199 90	230 00	600 00
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke.	901 65	4,940 54	10 00	542 35	273 30	308 75	3,302 00
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield.	1,165 40	4,862 87	37 50	214 44	397 37	-	4,865 55
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell.	8,974 93	5,675 68	93 24	849 41	1,510 65	112 25	1,407 97
James F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough.	64 00	1,717 00	-	-	226 90	61 00	-
Henry L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton.	235 00	3,362 12	70 00	280 50	415 20	414 00	416 00
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville.	620 65	3,596 02	97 50	-	569 60	610 00	198 45
Philip S. Parker, clerk, Brookline.	319 23	334 06	15 00	146 79	104 50	15 75	225 00
Henry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton.	1,064 79	4,922 19	79 90	129 81	663 90	99 77	6,205 00
Joseph M. Curley, clerk, Chelsea.	126 00	2,030 80	95 50	41 71	1,212 55	-	308 88
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg.	715 15	2,791 61	20 00	1,007 52	403 00	803 25	5,665 00
	\$17,487 78	\$57,471 87	\$1,044 09	\$3,793 08	\$8,664 72	\$3,200 27	\$25,033 86

TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Concluded.

EXPENDITURES.

	BALANCE ON HAND DEC. 31, 1897, DUE.			Total Ex- penditures.	Officers' Bills certified to Cities and Towns.	Salary.
	County or State.	Cities or Towns.	Other Persons.			
Patricius H. Casey, justice, Lee,	\$20 55	-	-	\$1,779 20	\$83 80	\$1,000 00
Sanborn G. Tenney, justice, Williamstown,	-	-	-	324 41	-	600 00
Charles D. Smith, clerk, Gloucester,	116 80	\$580 48	\$11 45	3,344 40	-	1,000 00
Horace M. Sargent, clerk, Haverhill,	-	-	-	9,467 33	46 70	1,000 00
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence,	-	-	570 78	8,267 03	-	1,400 00
Charles Leighton, clerk, Lynn,	-	-	-	7,646 95	18 30	1,400 00
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	20 00	-	-	985 61	18 45	800 00
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee,	-	-	-	3,384 55	-	500 00
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	-	-	500 00	10,778 49	-	1,300 00
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	451 60	1,727 85	53 16	13,775 74	109 38	1,400 00
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	-	-	-	18,624 13	42 35	2,000 00
James F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough,	89 65	-	127 00	2,285 55	-	800 00
Henry L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton,	98 89	744 25	5 00	6,020 96	-	900 00
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville,	-	-	20 75	5,712 87	-	1,000 00
Philip S. Parker, clerk, Brookline,	77 95	237 61	-	1,475 89	-	500 00
Henry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton,	22 40	-	5,418 36	18,696 12	197 04	1,000 00
Joseph M. Curley, clerk, Chelsea,	-	-	25 00	3,840 44	-	1,200 00
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	-	-	213 50	11,419 03	87 62	1,000 00
	\$897 84	\$3,290 19	\$6,945 00	\$127,828 70	\$1,403 64	-

TABLE NO. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897.*

## RECEIPTS.

	FROM DEFENDANTS, ETC., FOR ACCOUNT OF			Witness Account.	Surety and Tender.	Sale of Writs.	Fines, including Poor Debtors Cases.	Other Civil Fees, Copies, Reas'tarday Fees.	Ball Fees, etc., not payable to Public Authority.	From other Parties.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1897.	Total Receipts.
	County or State.	Cities or Towns.	Complainants, Informants or Beneficiaries.									
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (criminal), Boston, . . . . .	\$290 00	\$44,118 00	-	-	\$30,150 00	-	-	\$96 50	-	-	\$300 00	\$74,954 50
Orsino G. Sleeper, clerk (civil), Boston, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	8,146 70	\$1,652 90	\$19,669 60	2,476 10	\$31 00	-	214 03	32,190 33
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	-	3,153 04	\$130 00	\$374 10	400 00	9 80	87 00	15 20	322 00	-	100 00	4,591 14
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	-	3,740 00	-	-	-	6 55	63 00	16 50	954 00	\$200 00	-	4,980 05
William J. Hatton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	-	4,697 64	52 50	-	1,308 00	5 40	89 50	4 00	-	-	-	6,157 04
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury, . . . . .	-	10,775 46	-	-	9,325 00	22 90	275 00	55 85	23 00	-	20 00	20,497 21
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	-	2,226 90	15 50	-	-	2 85	64 00	14 50	310 25	180 00	250 00	3,064 00
N. Thomas Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	-	3,378 45	231 10	-	1,900 00	6 80	95 00	47 75	363 75	-	1,211 05	7,233 90
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton, . . . . .	24 00	1,579 50	30 00	-	267 50	1 00	128 75	3 20	200 00	-	-	2,233 95
	\$314 00	\$73,668 99	\$459 10	\$374 10	\$51,497 20	\$1,708 20	\$20,471 85	\$2,729 60	\$2,204 00	\$380 00	\$2,095 08	\$155,902 12

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Paid County or State Treasurer.	Paid City or Town Treasurer.	Complaints, Informants, Redemptives.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Fees Retained.	(Other Persons.)	BALANCE ON HAND Dec. 31, 1897, Due			Totals Expended.	Fees and Expenses of Officers and Town Treasurers.	Salary.
								County or State.	Cities or Towns.	Other Persons.			
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (criminal), Boston, . . . . .	\$290 00	\$45,061 50	-	-	-	-	\$29,000 00	-	-	-	\$74,954 50	-	\$3,000 00
Orlando C. Bletcher, clerk (civil), Boston, . . . . .	23,793 00	-	-	-	-	\$31 00	8,922 84	-	-	\$337 89	32,190 33	-	3,000 00
Wilbur H. Allen, clerk, East Boston, . . . . .	112 00	3,153 04	\$130 00	-	\$374 10	322 00	400 00	\$100 00	-	-	4,501 14	-	1,400 00
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston, . . . . .	86 05	2,824 85	-	\$77 45	793 29	954 00	214 50	-	-	-	4,080 05	-	1,400 00
William J. Hutton, clerk, Charlestown, . . . . .	-	4,182 98	52 50	11 46	692 10	-	1,288 00	-	-	20 00	6,157 04	\$10 85	1,300 00
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury, . . . . .	-	9,367 67	60 00	61 69	1,907 35	223 00	8,544 50	-	-	500 00	20,467 21	-	1,500 00
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury, . . . . .	81 35	1,582 38	15 50	74 42	565 10	310 25	385 00	-	-	50 00	3,064 00	-	1,000 00
N. Thomas Merrill, Jr., clerk, Dorchester, . . . . .	-	3,618 15	231 10	53 75	388 10	363 75	1,816 65	-	\$762 40	100 00	7,233 00	-	1,000 00
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton, . . . . .	156 95	1,361 20	30 00	-	215 30	200 00	217 50	-	-	-	2,233 95	23 78	900 00
	\$24,524 05	\$71,057 77	\$619 10	\$311 77	\$8,845 25	\$2,294 00	\$50,508 99	\$100 00	\$762 40	\$1,007 89	\$155,992 12	\$34 63	-



TABLE No. 6. — Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

## RECEIPTS.

	Defendants in Criminal Cases.	Civil Fees.	COUNTY TREASURER.			Miscel- laneous.	Personally advanced (if any).	BALANCE ON HAND JAN. 1, 1897.			Total Receipts.	
			Justice Fees.	Inquest Fees.	Witness Fees.			Due County.	Due Cities and Towns.	Due Other Persons.		
<i>Berkshire County.</i>												
William C. Spaulding, W. Stockbridge, .	\$19 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$19 30	
<i>Dukes County.</i>												
Edmund G. Eldridge, Cottage City, .	118 36	-	-	-	\$75 00	-	\$4 00	\$2 15	-	-	199 51	
Charles J. Melville, Edgartown, .	172 34	\$3 51	\$71 00	-	15 90	-	10 00	-	-	-	272 75	
<i>Essex County.</i>												
George H. Poor, Andover, .	535 00	7 50	214 50	-	10 00	\$3 00	-	2 20	-	-	772 20	
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown, .	45 00	-	40 50	-	9 20	1 50	-	-	-	-	96 20	
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, .	151 00	-	567 40	-	56 90	3 00	3 40	-	\$84 56	-	866 26	
William C. Fabens, Marblehead, .	628 00	1 17	636 60	-	69 90	98 50	4 90	-	-	-	1,439 07	
William M. Rogers, Methuen, .	372 30	-	361 50	-	25 00	-	-	20 80	56 00	-	835 60	
Newton P. Frye, North Andover, .	169 00	-	226 50	-	61 22	-	-	27 20	20 00	-	503 92	
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant, .	640 00	-	281 00	-	36 60	-	-	10 15	-	-	967 75	
Amos Merrill, Peabody, .	3,116 00	-	1,601 50	\$10 00	18 85	60 00	-	-	146 90	-	4,953 25	
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, .	59 00	-	94 50	-	14 70	-	-	-	-	-	168 20	
George M. Amerige, Saugus, .	374 00	-	402 50	-	81 30	200 00	-	50	-	-	1,058 30	
<i>Middlesex County.</i>												
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton, .	175 00	1 00	229 00	-	20 00	10 00	-	12 00	-	-	447 00	
Ralph E. Joslin, Hudson, .	405 00	2 70	628 50	17 10	55 40	16 00	-	42 10	-	-	1,166 80	
Henry C. Mulligan, Natick, .	711 00	42 00	1,679 00	43 30	150 00	-	-	19 10	28 47	-	2,672 87	
<i>Nantucket County.</i>												
Allen Coffin, Nantucket, .	47 00	4 00	52 00	-	48 40	-	-	2 40	6 80	-	160 60	
George E. Mooers, Nantucket, .	20 00	19 00	26 00	-	6 30	-	-	-	-	-	71 30	

<i>Norfolk County.</i>											
Rufus G. Fairbanks, West Medway, . . .	487 49	61 00	499 00	-	125 00	8 00	-	13 95	-	-	1,194 44
Erastus Worthington, Dedham, . . .	1,189 00	95 10	959 25	-	175 00	169 00	-	-	-	-	2,387 35
Orestes T. Doe, Franklin, . . .	182 00	8 00	211 00	10 00	75 00	4 00	-	-	-	-	2,440 00
Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park, . . .	446 00	61 00	857 00	26 20	-	-	-	24 25	-	-	1,415 05
Henry Hyde Smith, Hyde Park, . . .	201 00	28 50	-	-	25 00	12 90	-	-	-	-	267 40
John C. Lane, Norwood, . . .	308 00	39 25	328 50	15 70	97 30	-	15 20	-	-	-	863 95
Emery Grover, Needham, . . .	537 00	23 75	588 50	-	75 00	39 50	-	-	90 00	\$15 00	1,369 35
Harrison A. Plympton, Wellesley, . . .	160 50	3 50	238 50	-	25 00	8 00	-	-	-	-	441 50
Samuel Warner, Wrentham, . . .	275 00	8 50	256 25	-	76 80	-	-	-	86	-	617 41
<i>Worcester County.</i>											
Matthew Walker, Barre, . . .	173 00	16 00	58 00	-	25 00	82 43	4 55	18 38	-	-	377 36
Henry E. Gottle, Brookfield, . . .	188 08	10 75	310 00	20 00	50 00	-	-	14 90	-	-	600 33
John F. Green, Gilbertville, . . .	255 80	8 50	194 00	-	70 00	41 50	-	5 30	-	-	575 10
Harry C. Bascom, Leominster, . . .	574 50	-	609 00	-	125 00	33 08	-	36 70	-	-	1,378 28
Chauncey W. Carrier, Leominster, . . .	70 80	-	135 00	-	39 00	-	-	-	55 80	-	361 20
Sylvander Bothwell, North Brookfield, . . .	373 90	40 61	262 00	-	25 00	-	277 19	4 36	-	-	982 16
Stephen W. Trowbridge, Rutland, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 40	-	-	5 40
Albert W. Curtis, Spencer, . . .	767 50	-	540 65	-	25 00	-	-	14 36	-	-	1,347 52
Luther Hill, Spencer, . . .	336 55	-	323 05	-	9 00	-	-	-	-	86	903 99
John W. Tyler, Warren, . . .	297 00	8 00	108 00	-	20 00	2 00	-	6 00	-	-	501 00
Hornee W. Bush, West Brookfield, . . .	145 90	10 00	121 00	-	20 20	36 00	90	-	-	-	343 00
Frank B. Spalter, Winchendon, . . .	715 80	-	655 28	10 10	250 00	-	-	1 10	-	-	1,633 58
	\$15,457 83	\$503 94	\$14,433 59	\$152 40	\$2,096 57	\$828 41	\$614 06	\$283 60	\$489 39	\$16 46	\$34,900 25

TABLE No. 6. — Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurers.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Complainants, Informants or Beneficiaries.	Fees Retained.	Other Persons.	CASH ON HAND, DUE			Total.	Officers' Bills certified to City or Town Treasurers.
								County.	Cities and Towns.	Other Persons.		
<i>Berkshire County.</i>												
William C. Spaulding, W. Stockbridge, . . .	-	-	\$2 78	\$1 50	-	-	-	-	\$9 00	\$6 02	\$19 30	-
<i>Dukes County.</i>												
Edmund G. Eldridge, Cottage City, . . .	-	\$50 84	71 52	61 90	-	-	-	\$15 25	-	-	199 51	\$60 05
Charles J. McIlvaine, Edgartown, . . .	-	168 86	6 78	22 60	-	\$74 51	-	-	-	-	272 75	39 85
<i>Essex County.</i>												
George H. Poor, Andover, . . .	\$10 00	515 00	-	7 80	\$5 00	225 00	-	9 40	-	-	772 20	-
Oriando B. Tenney, Georgetown, . . .	-	45 00	75	9 20	-	41 25	-	-	-	-	96 20	32 50
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, . . .	-	104 34	113 72	45 40	17 50	570 40	\$14 30	- 60	-	-	866 26	96 06
William C. Fabens, Marblehead, . . .	-	604 12	19 88	74 80	4 00	736 27	-	-	-	-	1,439 07	19 88
William M. Rogers, Methuen, . . .	-	257 60	-	32 35	13 00	387 00	-	14 65	131 00	-	835 60	-
Newton P. Frye, North Andover, . . .	10 00	12 11	138 89	67 82	5 00	226 50	-	20 60	23 00	-	503 92	38 31
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant, . . .	-	615 00	-	42 90	25 00	281 00	-	3 85	-	-	967 75	30 20
Amos Merrill, Peabody, . . .	-	3,116 90	52 42	72 43	40 00	1,671 80	-	-	-	-	4,953 25	-
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, . . .	-	10 14	33 86	14 70	15 00	94 50	-	-	-	-	168 20	36 59
George M. Amerige, Saugus, . . .	10 00	289 00	-	72 60	75 00	402 50	200 00	9 20	-	-	1,058 30	-
<i>Middlesex County.</i>												
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton, . . .	-	65 70	109 30	12 40	-	240 00	-	19 60	-	-	447 00	11 05
Ralph E. Joslin, Hudson, . . .	-	405 00	5 40	82 60	-	658 90	-	14 90	-	-	1,166 80	342 58
Henry C. Mulligan, Natick, . . .	-	37 44	702 03	132 90	-	1,761 30	-	36 20	-	-	2,672 87	-
<i>Nantucket County.</i>												
Allen Coffin, Nantucket, . . .	-	46 95	9 25	30 60	-	56 90	-	17 80	-	-	160 60	7 35
George E. Mooers, Nantucket, . . .	-	20 00	-	6 30	-	45 00	-	-	-	-	71 30	34 60



TABLE NO. 7.—Returns of Probate and Insolvency for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

## RECEIPTS.

REGISTER.	County.	Probate Fees, Certificates, Copies, etc.	Deposits in Insolvency, in- cluding Fees.	Deposits in Composition, including Fees.	From State Treasurer, for Clerk Hire.	From All Other Sources.	BALANCE ON HAND JAN. 1, 1897.			Total Receipts.
							Probate Account.	Insolvency Account.	Composition Account.	
Freeman H. Lothrop, . Frederic R. Shaw, . Arthur M. Alger, . Beriah T. Hillman, . Jeremiah T. Mahoney, . Francis M. Thompson, . Samuel B. Spooner, . Hubbard M. Abbott, . Samuel H. Folsom, . Henry Riddell, . Jonathan Cobb, . John C. Sullivan, . Elijah George, . George H. Harlow, .	Barnstable, . Berkshire, . Bristol, . Dukes County, . Essex, . Franklin, . Hampden, . Hampshire, . Middlesex, . Nantucket, . Norfolk, . Plymouth, . Suffolk, . Worcester, .	\$300 13 302 25 750 34 45 35 1,394 40 271 11 548 55 239 75 2,824 38 17 50 857 35 291 75 2,008 08 1,222 24 \$11,982 18	\$52 00 440 00 1,009 00 — 2,147 00 506 00 1,017 96 252 50 4,649 00 50 00 1,156 00 938 00 11,777 00 2,414 00 \$26,308 46	\$4,063 63 17,713 31 — 133,020 86 4,049 64 5,779 10 5,343 20 165,480 99 — 4,285 81 14,831 88 211,897 40 41,937 50 \$608,403 32	\$277 30 600 00 1,209 96 77 76 2,833 00 — 1,418 80 528 00 5,811 00* 518 00 972 00 — 3,401 00 \$17,646 82	\$62 00 60 02 — — — 57 34 — 263 18 — — — — — \$442 54	\$72 42 — 230 15 8 20 342 15 — — 737 81 — 500 00 — 735 75 251 40 \$2,877 88	\$37 84 470 52 878 83 25 00 2,251 00 214 78 96 75 40 00 6,454 29 25 00 1,197 67 20 69 13,484 00 2,374 55 \$27,570 92	\$641 87 206 61 144 44 — 5,028 66 — 447 17 65 67 5,388 46 — 349 26 25 98 51,179 02 4,931 14 \$68,408 28	\$1,443 56 6,143 03 21,045 03 156 31 147,017 07 5,041 53 9,365 67 6,409 12 191,509 11 92 50 8,864 09 17,080 30 291,981 25 56,631 83 \$703,640 40

\* From County Treasurer, \$2,164.68.



TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Registers of Probate and Insolvency for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

REGISTER.	County.	Paid State Treasurer	Depositors, Assignees and Publication in Insolvency.	Creditors, Depositors and Expenses in Composition.	For Clerk Hire.	For All Other Purposes.	BALANCE ON HAND DEC. 31, 1897.			Total Expenditures.	Salary.
							Probate Account.	Insolvency Account.	Composition Account.		
Freeman H. Lothrop, .	Barnstable, .	\$347 80	—	\$434 74	\$339 30	—	\$76 75	\$37 84	\$207 13	\$1,443 56	\$1,300 00
Frederic R. Shaw, .	Berkshire, .	727 25	\$15 00	4,040 20	600 00	\$60 02	—	470 52	230 04	6,143 03	1,800 00
Arthur M. Alger, .	Bristol, .	1,738 09	81 00	17,518 52	1,999 06	—	158 40	809 83	339 23	21,945 03	2,500 00
Beriah T. Hillman, .	Dukes County, .	74 60	—	—	77 76	—	4 05	—	—	156 31	700 00
Jeremiah T. Mahoney, .	Essex, .	3,520 45	147 00	127,088 56	2,833 00	—	373 10	2,094 00	10,060 96	147,017 07	3,300 00
Francis M. Thompson, .	Franklin, .	654 56	130 55	3,803 65	—	—	—	206 78	156 09	5,041 53	1,500 00
Samuel B. Spooner, .	Hampden, .	1,573 65	34 61	6,123 60	1,400 00	10 52	46 82	55 00	121 47	9,365 67	2,500 00
Hubbard M. Abbott, .	Hampshire, .	480 75	2 60	5,408 87	528 00	—	—	40 00	—	6,409 12	1,000 00
Samuel H. Wilson, .	Middlesex, .	7,103 83	718 28	162,121 64	5,811 00	263 18	766 54	5,886 83	8,747 81	191,509 11	4,000 00
Henry Riddell, .	Nantucket, .	42 50	—	—	—	—	—	50 00	—	92 50	700 00
Jonathan Cobb, .	Norfolk, .	1,887 74	10 00	3,753 34	518 00	500 00	—	1,313 28	881 73	8,864 09	2,300 00
John O. Sullivan, .	Plymouth, .	1,214 92	—	12,216 71	972 00	—	2 80	32 72	2,641 15	17,080 30	1,800 00
Edith George, .	Suffolk, .	14,103 08	731 00	246,949 07	—	—	821 15	13,159 00	16,127 35	291,981 25	5,000 00
George H. Harlow, .	Worcester, .	3,412 60	155 00	44,367 98	3,043 00	—	271 95	2,422 55	2,858 66	56,531 83	3,000 00
		\$37,071 41	\$2,024 04	\$633,916 78	\$17,332 02	\$833 72	\$2,521 56	\$26,698 35	\$43,271 62	\$763,640 40	—

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Registers of Deeds for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897.*  
 RECEIPTS.

REGISTER.	County.	District.	Copies.	Plans.	Discharges.	Attachments.	Recording.	Other Money.	Balance Jan. 1, 1897.	Total Receipts.
Andrew F. Sherman,	Barnstable,	-	\$70 30	\$17 75	\$1 75	\$28 75	\$1,648 15	-	-	\$1,766 70
E. Earl Merchant,	Berkshire,	Northern,	69 00	1 75	134 75	31 75	1,741 25	-	-	1,978 50
Henry M. Pitt,	Berkshire,	Middle,	62 25	3 75	22 25	51 25	1,565 50	-	\$115 50	1,820 50
John C. New,	Berkshire,	Southern,	10 00	-	26 20	21 50	578 88	-	-	636 58
Joseph E. Wilbar,	Bristol,	Northern,	135 91	4 00	121 50	55 75	2,203 53	-	171 83	2,692 52
George B. Richmond,	Bristol,	Southern,	75 25	4 75	169 50	89 50	2,864 20	-	205 90	3,409 10
Nathan D. Chace,	Bristol,	Fall River,	11 50	1 50	271 55	59 25	2,722 80	\$26 00	-	3,092 60
L. C. Wimperney,	Dukes County,	-	-	-	13 75	6 25	277 35	-	-	291 35
Aretas R. Sanborn,	Essex,	Northern,	21 55	12 00	57 75	57 25	2,487 10	-	-	2,635 65
Willard J. Hale,	Essex,	Southern,	382 55	98 50	147 50	219 25	10,212 00	-	-	11,059 80
Edwin Stratton,	Franklin,	-	58 05	1 25	120 95	56 00	1,564 62	-	-	1,800 87
James R. Wells,	Hampden,	-	74 35	24 50	210 50	215 25	6,899 60	-	22 30	7,446 50
Robert W. Lyman,	Hampshire,	-	55 90	3 00	62 00	52 50	1,809 65	-	-	1,983 05
Joseph P. Thompson,	Middlesex,	Northern,	39 35	45 00	209 10	66 50	3,575 30	-	33 90	3,969 15
Edwin O. Childs,	Middlesex,	Southern,	710 15	427 50	360 60	485 25	27,673 15	20 75	2,376 85	32,054 15
Lauriston Barker,	Nantucket,	-	8 00	1 50	5 00	5 75	155 60	-	16 80	192 65
John H. Burdakin,	Norfolk,	-	308 08	183 50	32 50	241 41	10,261 84	-	795 34	11,822 67
William S. Danforth,	Plymouth,	-	115 30	12 00	19 25	117 50	6,627 05	-	621 25	7,512 35
Thomas S. Temple,	Suffolk,	-	637 20	220 50	610 25	820 00	28,003 40	-	-	30,291 35
Harvey B. Wilder,	Worcester,	Worcester,	428 90	26 00	162 50	217 50	9,896 05	-	826 85	11,537 80
David H. Merriam,	Worcester,	Northern,	29 85	3 00	20 00	64 00	2,454 40	-	-	2,571 25
			\$3,303 44	\$1,091 75	\$2,779 05	\$2,962 16	\$125,221 42	\$46 75	\$5,186 52	\$140,501 09

TABLE No 8. — *Returns of Registers of Deeds for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

REGISTER.	County.	District.	Paid County Treasurer.	Other Parties.	Balance Dec. 31, 1897.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Andrew F. Sherman,	Barnstable,	Northern,	\$1,766 70	-	-	\$1,766 70	\$1,500 00
E. Earl Merchant,	Berkshire,	Middle,	1,978 50	-	-	1,978 50	1,500 00
Henry M. Pitts,	Berkshire,	Southern,	1,663 50	-	\$151 00	1,820 00	1,500 00
John O. New,	Berkshire,	Northern,	636 58	-	-	636 58	600 00
Joseph E. Wilbar,	Bristol,	Southern,	2,501 14	-	191 38	2,692 52	2,000 00
George B. Richmond,	Bristol,	Southern,	3,211 15	-	197 95	3,409 10	2,200 00
Nathan D. Chace,	Bristol,	Fall River,	3,092 60	-	-	3,092 60	2,200 00
L. C. Wimpenny,	Dukes County,	-	270 35	-	27 00	297 35	600 00
Aretus R. Sanborn,	Essex,	Northern,	2,635 65	-	-	2,635 65	1,700 00
Willard J. Hale,	Essex,	Southern,	11,059 80	-	-	11,059 80	4,000 00
Edwin Stratton,	Franklin,	-	1,800 87	-	-	1,800 87	1,500 00
James R. Wells,	Hampden,	-	7,446 50	-	-	7,446 50	2,800 00
Robert W. Lyman,	Hampshire,	-	1,983 05	-	-	1,983 05	1,000 00
Joseph P. Thompson,	Middlesex,	Northern,	3,969 15	-	-	3,969 15	2,000 00
Edwin O. Childs,	Middlesex,	Southern,	29,243 20	-	2,810 95	32,054 15	5,000 00
Lauriston Bunker,	Nantucket,	-	174 55	-	18 10	192 65	600 00
John H. Burdakin,	Norfolk,	-	11,822 67	-	-	11,822 67	3,000 00
William S. Danforth,	Plymouth,	-	7,040 65	-	471 70	7,512 35	2,600 00
Thomas F. Temple,	Suffolk,	-	30,291 35	-	-	30,291 35	5,500 00
Harvey B. Wilder,	Worcester,	Worcester,	10,640 25	-	917 55	11,557 80	3,000 00
David H. Merriam,	Worcester,	Northern,	2,571 25	-	-	2,571 25	1,800 00
			\$135,805 46	-	\$4,755 63	\$140,561 09	-

TABLE No. 9. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897.*

## RECEIPTS.

SHERIFF.	County.	From Defendants. Fines and Costs.	From Defendants. Forfeitures.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1897.	Total Receipts.
Joseph Whitcomb and Eben B. Crocker, . . . . .	Barnstable, . . . . .	\$238 65	-	\$38 35	-	-	\$277 00
Charles W. Fuller, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	322 13	-	100 00	-	-	422 13
Edwin H. Evans, . . . . .	Bristol, . . . . .	2,214 29	\$150 00	-	-	\$1,509 89	3,874 18
Jason L. Dexter, . . . . .	Dukes County, . . . . .	200 00	-	-	\$218 17	-	418 17
Samuel A. Johnson, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	7,556 18	-	150 00	-	25 00	7,731 18
Isaac Chenery, . . . . .	Franklin, . . . . .	1,187 00	-	100 00	-	-	1,287 00
Embury P. Clark, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	1,370 00	551 65	-	-	50 00	1,971 65
Jairus E. Clark, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . . . .	139 13	-	97 50	17 06	-	253 69
Henry G. Cushing, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	5,398 76	-	150 00	-	-	6,048 76
Josiah F. Barrett, . . . . .	Nantucket, . . . . .	24 00	-	73 39	23 80	-	121 19
Augustus B. Endicott, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	2,317 41	-	2,335 46	-	-	4,652 87
Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	1,721 31	-	-	-	-	1,721 31
John B. O'Brien, . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	17,256 29	-	-	170 34	-	17,426 63
Robert H. Chamberlain, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	5,474 85	-	-	-	-	5,474 85
		\$45,920 00	\$701 65	\$3,044 70	\$429 37	\$1,584 89	\$51,680 61

TABLE No. 9. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* — Concluded.  
EXPENDITURES.

SHERIFF.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid Officers.	Paid Other Persons.	Retained.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1897.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Joseph Whitcomb and Eben B. Crocker, . . .	Barnstable, . . .	\$238 65	-	-	\$38 35	-	\$277 00	\$800 00
Charles W. Fuller, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . .	322 13	-	-	100 00	-	422 13	1,600 00
Edwin H. Evans, . . . . .	Bristol, . . .	3,874 18	-	-	-	-	3,874 18	3,000 00
Jason L. Dexter, . . . . .	Dukes County, . . .	200 00	-	-	218 17	-	418 17	325 00
Samuel A. Johnson, . . . . .	Essex, . . .	7,486 18	-	\$20 00	150 00	\$75 00	7,731 18	2,500 00
Isaac Chenery, . . . . .	Franklin, . . .	1,187 00	-	-	100 00	-	1,287 00	800 00
Embury P. Clark, . . . . .	Hampden, . . .	1,971 65	-	-	-	-	1,971 65	1,500 00
Jalrus E. Clark, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . .	139 13	\$114 56	-	-	-	253 69	1,000 00
Henry G. Cushing, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . .	5,898 76	-	-	150 00	-	6,048 76	2,500 00
Josiah F. Barrett, . . . . .	Nantucket, . . .	24 00	66 89	6 50	23 80	-	121 19	325 00
Augustus B. Endicott, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . .	2,317 41	2,154 10	181 36	-	-	4,652 87	1,200 00
Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . .	1,721 31	-	-	-	-	1,721 31	900 00
John B. O'Brien, . . . . .	Suffolk, . . .	17,386 63	-	40 00	-	-	17,426 63	3,000 00
Robert H. Chamberlain, . . . . .	Worcester, . . .	5,474 85	-	-	-	-	5,474 85	2,500 00
		\$48,241 88	\$2,335 55	\$247 86	\$780 32	\$75 00	\$51,680 61	-



TABLE NO. 10. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897.*

## RECEIPTS.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	From Defendants, Fines and Costs.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Materials, etc.	From County Treasurer.	Other Money.	Balance Jan. 1, 1897.	Total Receipts.
(Geo. H. Cash, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$100 00	\$37 32	-	\$99 63	\$403 95	-	-	\$640 90
Chas. W. Fuller, Pittsfield, . . . . .	643 22	249 20	\$567 74	165 00	-	-	-	1,626 06
L. Granville Carlier, Taunton, . . . . .	1,911 50	2 75	-	57 73	194 52	-	\$201 43	2,428 02
Joshua A. Hunt, New Bedford, . . . . .	3,160 68	5 75	17,929 32	252 70	487 92	\$27 40	-	21,863 77
William Crowell, Edgartown, . . . . .	-	213 30	-	-	-	-	-	213 30
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . . . .	230 00	-	3,287 15	394 03	-	-	75 00	4,036 18
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence, . . . . .	1,271 00	43 75	5,927 12	146 60	-	-	434 00	5,822 47
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . . . .	326 06	1 25	-	-	-	-	-	328 21
Samuel A. Johnson, Salem, . . . . .	4,050 00	75	3,892 00	156 11	-	672 35	-	8,781 21
Charles S. Richardson, Greenfield, . . . . .	200 00	-	1,191 46	308 78	-	182 25	-	1,070 49
Timothy E. Clark, Springfield, . . . . .	2,725 00	5 75	7,263 35	615 79	-	-	-	10,649 89
Jahus E. Clark, Northampton, . . . . .	725 00	37 00	1,278 90	175 36	-	104 00	-	2,320 35
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . . . . .	1,833 60	35 25	2,058 76	71 79	-	-	-	3,999 40
John R. Fairbairn, Cambridge, . . . . .	7,859 60	375 56	30,045 39	5,461 68	-	-	-	43,745 23
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	6 70	-	-	-	-	-	6 70
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham, . . . . .	1,487 42	82 56	2,059 25	129 05	-	-	-	3,758 28
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . . . .	265 23	-	886 88	-	-	-	308 45	1,460 66
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . . . .	3,782 00	1,524 15	-	94 93	-	-	-	5,401 08
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg, . . . . .	1,047 00	-	3,367 96	717 76	-	-	-	5,132 72
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . . . .	2,097 00	227 55	3,405 41	99 58	-	-	-	6,080 54
	\$34,375 30	\$2,848 79	\$81,300 78	\$0,038 42	\$1,086 39	\$986 00	\$1,078 88	\$130,774 56

TABLE No. 10. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1897* —

Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid for Materials and Supplies. Sundry Persons.	Incidental Expenses.	Paid City or Town Treasurers.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1897.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Geo. H. Cash, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$236 95	\$403 95	-	-	-	\$640 90	\$400 00
Chas. W. Fuller, Pittsfield, . . . . .	1,188 06	-	-	\$438 00	-	1,626 06	1,000 00
I. Granville Carrier, Taunton, . . . . .	170 24	219 62	-	992 67	\$1,045 59	2,428 02	800 00
Josiah A. Hunt, New Bedford, . . . . .	-	130 00	-	2,721 68	-	21,803 77	2,000 00
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, . . . . .	-	213 50	\$515 32	-	-	213 50	200 00
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . . . .	2,259 61	-	-	210 00	1,566 57	4,036 18	1,200 00
Horatio G. Herriek, Lawrence, . . . . .	4,278 22	30 00	-	1,148 00	366 25	5,822 47	1,300 00
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . . . .	1 25	42 32	-	284 64	-	328 21	900 00
Samuel A. Johnson, Salem, . . . . .	7,446 21	-	-	1,335 00	-	8,781 21	1,000 00
Charles S. Richardson, Greenfield, . . . . .	1,970 49	-	-	-	-	1,970 49	700 00
Embury P. Clark, Springfield, . . . . .	7,818 89	80 00	-	2,645 00	6 00	10,549 89	1,000 00
Fairus E. Clark, Northampton, . . . . .	1,065 35	-	-	655 00	-	2,320 35	1,000 00
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . . . . .	2,516 40	25 00	-	1,458 00	-	3,999 40	1,000 00
John R. Fairbairn, Cambridge, . . . . .	38,299 63	-	-	5,535 60	-	43,745 23	2,500 00
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	6 70	-	-	-	6 70	50 00
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham, . . . . .	3,758 28	-	-	-	-	3,758 28	1,000 00
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . . . .	1,162 11	-	-	308 45	-	1,460 56	1,000 00
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . . . .	5,361 08	40 00	-	-	-	5,401 08	1,000 00
B. D. Dwinell, Fitchburg, . . . . .	4,390 72	50 00	-	692 00	-	5,132 72	1,400 00
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . . . .	4,517 04	51 00	-	2,121 50	-	6,089 54	2,500 00
	\$105,437 30	\$1,291 99	\$515 32	\$20,545 54	\$2,984 41	\$130,774 56	-



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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

*Mass.*  
CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

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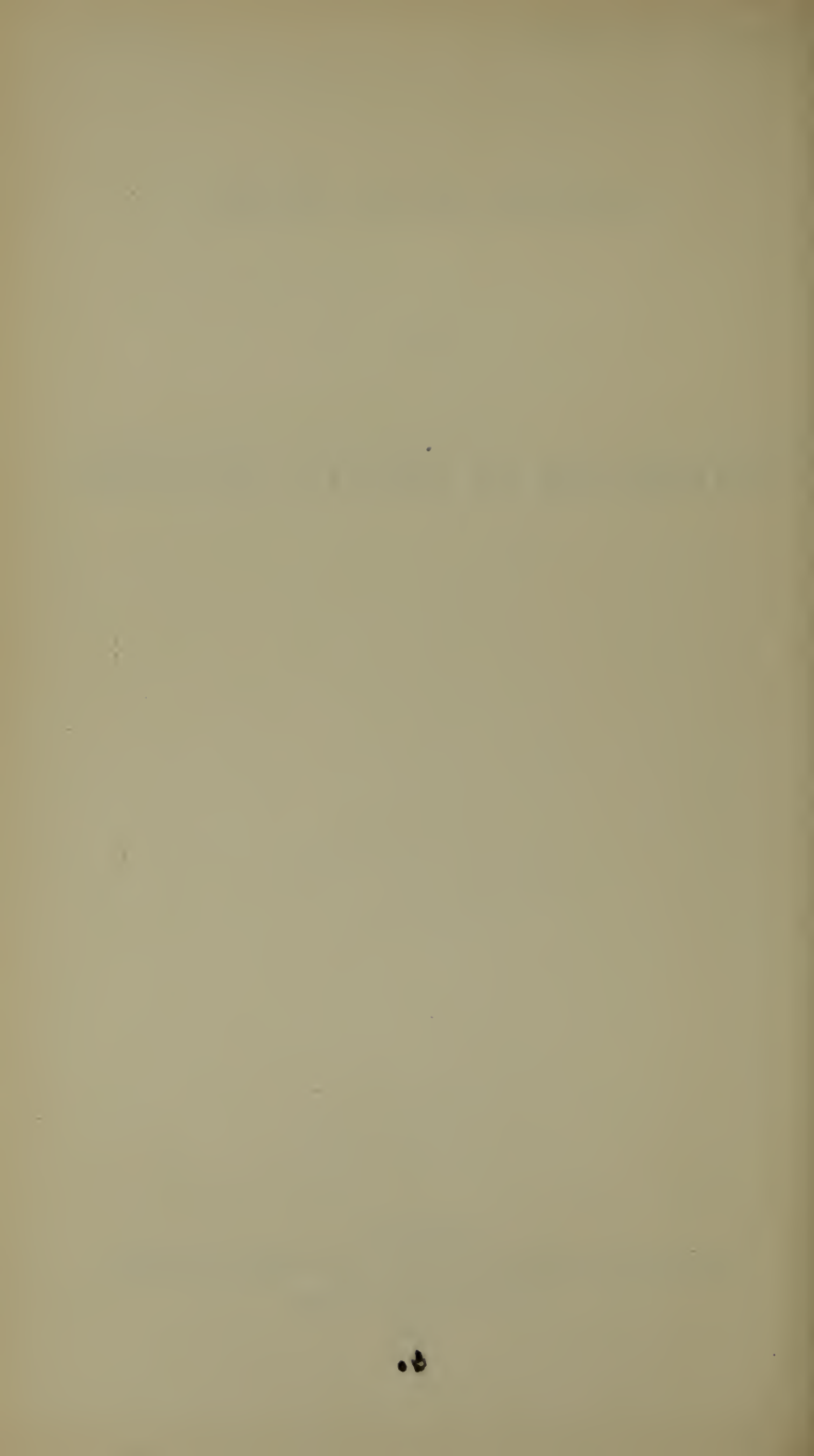
FEBRUARY, 1899.

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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1899.

HON. JOHN L. BATES, *Speaker, House of Representatives.*

SIR: — I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the use of the Legislature, the twelfth annual report of the Controller of County Accounts, for the year 1898 (Public Document, No. 29).

Very respectfully,

WM. M. OLIN,  
*Secretary.*



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS,  
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, No. 65 BOWDOIN STREET,  
BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1899.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit the twelfth annual report of this office, covering the year ending with the thirty-first day of December, 1898.

In my last annual report I stated that it then appeared, from the experience of the part of the year during which they had been in effect, that the new laws relative to the management of county affairs, enacted in 1897, were well designed to carry out the intentions of the General Court, as expressed in the legislation of that and other recent years.

The events of the past year have, in my judgment, confirmed the truth of this statement. As a rule, the machinery of the various offices has worked smoothly in the course prescribed, and whatever friction has been developed has appeared only in minor directions. There is, however, one contingency for which, it appears to me, due provision has not been made, and this has been referred to in a previous report, as follows:—

Provision should be made for unforeseen contingencies, by allowing county commissioners, under proper restrictions, to incur debts for temporary loans in anticipation of the annual appropriations.

In regard to this suggestion, I have to say that while, under section 26 of the Public Statutes, as amended by section 3 of chapter 128 of the Acts of 1897, county commissioners "may incur debts for temporary loans in anticipation of and to be paid from the taxes, when collected, of the year in which such debts are incurred," no authority (of practical advantage) is now given them to borrow money which can be used in the payment of bills presented near or soon after the end of the year, the period in which the treasury funds are, if at all, exhausted.



As the law now stands, bills for the year 1898, unpaid in November, December or January, on account of lack of money, must remain unpaid until a new appropriation has been made by the Legislature; and, as these appropriations in recent years have rarely been made before April, and frequently later, it results that the creditors of the county, whether for salaries, supplies, work done, or expenses of the courts, must wait for the payment justly due them, for at least three, and possibly in some cases five or six, months. This is likely to cause serious inconvenience, to say the least, to parties to whom the county may be indebted; and it would appear that properly safeguarded provisions could and should be made, to the end that a county should not unnecessarily stand in the position of a delinquent debtor. I respectfully suggest that action be taken to remedy the present unfortunate conditions, as above presented.

### REPAIRS OF COUNTY BUILDINGS BY DAY WORK.

The closing paragraph of chapter 137 of the Acts of 1897 reads as follows:—

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent county commissioners from causing county buildings to be repaired by day work, whenever, in the unanimous judgment of the board, to be expressed in a vote, the best interests of the county require such a course; but no bill in excess of eight hundred dollars for repairs done by day work shall be paid by the county treasurer, unless such a vote appears upon the records of the county commissioners.

It seems to me to be an unnecessary and unwise restriction that repairs by day work, which are generally small in extent and limited in cost, shall only be legally made by the *unanimous* judgment of the board of county commissioners. I see no reason why this expenditure should be an exception to the otherwise invariable rule that a “majority” shall decide.

It also seems eminently desirable that for the examination by the treasurer of the records of the county commissioners, there be substituted the certificate of the clerk, not only because it obviates the necessity of the treasurer’s leaving his office to see if the vote is recorded before he can lawfully pay the bill, but also because it provides a proper voucher for the files of the treasurer, which can be produced when an examination of his (the treasurer’s) accounts is made by the controller.

I recommend that the last paragraph of chapter 137 of

the Acts of 1897 be amended by the erasure of the word "unanimous" between the words "the" and "judgment," and by the insertion between the words "unless" and "such," in the last line, of the words "upon or with the bill the clerk of the county commissioners has duly certified that," so that the paragraph shall read as follows:—

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent county commissioners from causing county buildings to be repaired by day work, whenever, in the judgment of the board, to be expressed in a vote, the best interests of the county require such a course: but no bill in excess of eight hundred dollars for repairs done by day work shall be paid by the county treasurer, unless upon or with the bill the clerk of the county commissioners has duly certified that such a vote appears upon the records of the county commissioners.

#### RECORDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In my report of 1897 I spoke of the "copy of the records of the county commissioners," required, by chapter 384 of the Acts of 1896, to be transmitted to this office and by me submitted to the Legislature. I called attention to the diversity of opinion as to what the words "a copy of said records" required, as evinced by the fact that the "copies" received varied in length from a single written page to seventy-five typewritten sheets, and that in one case five bound pamphlets were sent in. I further expressed the opinion that a considerable amount of space was used in giving a copy of parts of the records which could not reasonably be expected to be of benefit or interest to the Legislature, such as "a copy of the records as to pay rolls; long lists of dog damages, and the apportionment of the unexpended dog fund; receiving and disposing of petitions for abatement of taxes; petitions for surveys for State highways, and for the laying out, relocating and discontinuing of roads, with the surveyors' notes as to metes, bounds and grades; specifications of contracts for rebuilding dams, specifications for highway fences; releases on probation, with rolls of names of tramps and drunkards so released," etc.

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of chapter 153 of the Acts of 1897, a report upon the affairs of the county is now made by the county commissioners, and

printed with the report of the county treasurer; and the details of this report, as provided by the act, presumably and apparently cover all information which is necessary to be provided for the Legislature. I respectfully recommend that so much of the first section of said chapter 384 of the Acts of 1896 as relates to the making and transmitting of the copy of the records be repealed, as follows: —

AN ACT TO REPEAL SO MUCH OF SECTION 1 OF CHAPTER 384 OF THE ACTS OF 1896 AS RELATES TO COPIES OF THE RECORDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

So much of section 1 of chapter 384 of the Acts of 1896 as requires that a copy of the records of the proceedings of the county commissioners be transmitted to the controller of county accounts, to be by him submitted to the general court, is hereby repealed.

ADVICE AND CONSULTATION WITH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Previous to the establishment of this office, county officials as a rule trusted to their own judgment or knowledge as to the proper construction of the laws or as to their action in official business.

When their records, accounts and vouchers came under the supervision of the controller, it early became apparent that there was much misunderstanding as to the scope or effect of laws bearing upon their official action, and consequently many mistakes were made which could have been averted if more thorough understanding of the legal requirements had been acquired.

The controller has considered it desirable to, as far as possible, prevent errors being made in the first instance, in order to obviate the necessity of making corrections, to whatever extent it could then be done, after the mistakes had actually been made.

The officials, as a rule, have gladly sought advice or instruction as to their official work in advance of action whenever doubtful questions have arisen. It has seemed to me that this practice should be encouraged, rather than the reverse, on the old rule that "it is better to lock the door before the horse is stolen than after he is gone." I have, therefore, held myself ready to advise and consult with all



officials under my supervision, and, in questions of doubt, when necessary, I have asked the opinion of the Attorney-General. In the last few years, owing to the enactment of many new laws relating to county affairs which have repealed or affected previous statutes, and also owing to the fact that the officials more and more have appreciated the benefits derived from a proper understanding of the scope and effect of laws in advance of their official action under them, they have sought more frequently the advice of the controller before acting on matters as to which they were in doubt.

The county treasurers, especially, on account of the enactment of the "county laws," so called, of 1897, having had thrust upon them the dual responsibilities of auditors and treasurers, and, as auditors, required to possess or obtain a full and complete legal knowledge and understanding of all laws affecting county finances, being subject under heavy bonds to penalties for paying out moneys unwisely, even under the orders of the county commissioners, have frequently asked me to advise them as to their rights and duties. The treasurers are, with hardly an exception, the "watch dogs" of the county treasuries. It has happened more than once that treasurers have refused to pay moneys on the order of the county commissioners, and that there has been controversy between them and the commissioners as to the legality of payments to be made. In such cases there has been no provision by which the treasurer could obtain, without the order of the county commissioners, the legal advice which in view of his final responsibility he felt to be his reasonable right and safeguard. Taking it for granted that both commissioners and treasurers intend and desire to conform to the laws, there is, I submit, a more powerful incentive operating upon the treasurer to cause him to take extraordinary care that no mistake shall be made. The treasurer is subject to a penal bond, while the commissioners have no such immediate personal liability. In view of such responsibility the treasurers have in many instances sought the only advice open to them, without personal expense, and have obtained through this office what they could not by law obtain directly, the opinion of the Attorney-General for their guidance.

This practice, which has appeared to me a most desirable one, because it prevented mistaken action, has largely increased; and during the past year questions have been so frequently propounded which, from their legal nature, I have felt unable to answer on my own judgment, and have therefore sought the advice of the Attorney-General, that finally he, perhaps naturally, in view of the onerous duties devolving upon him, felt that he must draw the line, and restrict my inquiries to such matters only as had become accomplished facts. In a letter to me of Sept. 2, 1898, he stated as follows:—

While it may often be convenient to obtain your opinion in advance upon questions of doubt, the statutes clearly contemplate that the various officers under your jurisdiction shall take the responsibility of action in the first instance, seeking such advice as they are entitled to, not including yours, much less that of the Attorney-General. Your duty is to revise their doings. You are not called upon to advise them in advance.

While he has since then kindly furnished advice thus decided to be not legally my right, it is my strong conviction that provision should be made by which county officials can of right obtain advice in advance of their action; and, while it entails added duties and responsibilities upon the controller, I am unable to see how better provision can well be made for the apparent need than by authorizing the officials to come to me for advice and instruction upon questions of doubt.

The controller has eventually to pass upon their actions; he should for that reason be the one to counsel them. If he has the right to get advice from the law officer of the State, he can thus safely advise the course to be pursued, and the official can feel that he has taken the best means to know that when his accounts are examined his action will stand approved. Action taken under the advice of any unofficial adviser might be criticised and finally disapproved by the controller, under the advice of the Attorney-General, for even good lawyers sometimes disagree as to laws and their application or scope. Therefore, for the reasons given, I consider it my duty to recommend that any official whose accounts are under the examination of this office shall



be authorized to consult and advise with the controller as to any question relating to his official business; and to this end I present the following: —

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN COUNTY OFFICIALS TO CONSULT AND ADVISE WITH THE CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

The controller of county accounts shall, when request is made by any official whose accounts are under the supervision of the controller, consult and advise with him on questions relating to his official business.

RELATIVE TO INQUESTS AND FEES BEFORE TRIAL JUSTICES.

In conformity with suggestions made in my last report, provision was made, in chapter 204 of the Acts of 1898, regarding proceedings in inquests. Presumably by oversight, the act was limited in its scope to district, police and municipal courts. There appears to be no reason why its provisions, so far as inquests are concerned, should not apply to trial justices. Therefore, I recommend that the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of chapter 204 of the Acts of 1898 shall apply to inquests before trial justices.

OFFICERS' BILLS IN INFERIOR COURTS AND BEFORE TRIAL JUSTICES.

I am still of the opinion, expressed in my last report, that all fees and expenses of officers should be certified to cities and towns for payment, instead of being, as is now allowed, paid by the clerk or trial justice at the end of the trial, if the clerk or trial justice has funds in his hands. Through inadvertence this matter was not included in the recommendations which, according to law, were by me submitted on the first Wednesday in January; but I still think it my duty to bring the matter to your notice, with the hope that it may be considered, and action taken thereon. The subject referred to is this: —

Under section 8 of chapter 440 of the Acts of 1890, officers' bills in criminal cases and inquests are payable at the end of the cases, if the clerk or justice has money in hand belonging to the city or town liable for such bills. If not so paid, they shall at the end of the month be certified to the treasurers of such towns or cities for payment. This accounting with officers is a large portion of the work in many courts, and

is sometimes exceedingly troublesome, as most of the officers who have such bills are not salaried. In practice, the requirement as to the certification is often neglected, and payments are made to officers from moneys other than those belonging to the city or town actually liable therefor. This is done sometimes from carelessness, but more often from a desire to accommodate the officer.

To prevent this non-compliance with law, and, what is of equal importance, to promote simplicity of method and certainty of proper accounting with the towns or cities, I recommend that said section 8 of chapter 440 of the Acts of 1890 shall be repealed, and provision made instead that in police, district and municipal courts the expenses of all officers named in section 1, and the fees and expenses of all other officers shall be certified at the end of each month to the treasurer of the city or town liable therefor, and such treasurer shall pay the same to the parties entitled thereto.

Objection has in the past been made to this change in the law on the ground that the delay in payment to the officer would be an injustice to him. In answer to this I have to say : —

*First.* — The clerks of the courts, the county commissioners, the controller and his deputies, and the majority of officials, both county and State, are repaid their official expenditures, and receive their salaries, only at the end of the month.

*Second.* — The figures taken from the annual reports of the courts and trial justices show that for the year 1898 the amount payable to officers was \$59,716, and that of this total sum the amount *certified* was in round figures \$33,806. It thus appears that over one-half of the total amounts due officers is now, under the existing law, paid at the end of the month. It seems to me that it would not be an injustice, but the opposite, if the law should be so changed that all the officers should be on an equality so far as the date is concerned when these bills are to be paid them.

#### SIMPLIFYING THE TRANSFER OF TITLE TO PROPERTY.

In my last report I stated (in substance) that I refrained from further recommendations in this line, in the confident expectation that the report of the committee which had been appointed to consider and draft an act embodying the principles of the "Torrens" system of land transfer would obviate the further need of my calling attention to the

topic. But I am now told by both registers and lawyers, on whose knowledge and judgment in regard to this question I more fully rely than I can upon my own, that the act passed in 1898 (chapter 562), while making radical changes and improvements in certain directions, will not for some time to come, if ever, be generally taken advantage of, being permissive and not obligatory, and entailing an heretofore unusual expense; and that the legislation which I had previously recommended is still desirable and necessary, for the reasons which have been set forth in my previous reports. In justice to the importance of the subject, I will restate them, as follows:—

The great amount of verbiage now employed in papers relating to the transfer of property has necessitated a large and constantly increasing expense in providing space in which to keep the records of such transactions. Large additions have been made to county buildings and new and costly structures have been erected, and this expense must go on in increasing ratio unless something shall be done to decrease the volume of words now considered necessary in papers of this character.

In the larger registries the records fill some thirty or forty large volumes each year, and it becomes a serious problem how to care for such an ever-increasing number of books. By shortening the forms we can reduce the number one-half, and so save the cost of providing storage in fire-proof buildings, for all time, for the additional volumes. This would be a gain of tens of thousands of dollars to the various counties. There seems to be no valid reason why some such act as that which I herewith present should not be passed. It seems, for instance, almost an abuse of the records to spread upon them, time after time, the power of sale in a mortgage, when a few words in the mortgage referring to the statute would be all-sufficient.

To the end that the records of instruments conveying and affecting titles to property may be less voluminous, and the necessity for increasing the space occupied for their storage and safe-keeping may thus be reduced, the constantly increasing work of the recording clerks in the offices of the registers may be diminished, the public cost for the work

correspondingly lessened, and that the time and labor spent in the examination of titles may be decreased, I have to propose the passage of an act which has been by me submitted to the judgment of a number of the leading lawyers who give largest attention to the matter of conveyances, and which has met with their unanimous approval. I recommend that an act be passed to simplify the transfers of property, as follows:—

AN ACT TO SIMPLIFY THE TRANSFER OF TITLE TO PROPERTY.

SECTION 1. In a conveyance of property the word “grant” shall have the full force, meaning and effect of the words “grant, bargain, sell and convey,” or any of them, and shall be applied and construed accordingly, but the word “grant” shall not import any covenant or warranty whatsoever.

SECTION 2. In a conveyance of property the word “release” or the word “quitclaim” shall have the full force, meaning and effect of the words “convey, remise, release and forever quitclaim,” or any of them, and shall be applied and construed accordingly.

SECTION 3. In an assignment of mortgage of real or personal estate the word “assign” shall have the full force, meaning and effect of the words “assign, transfer and set over,” or any of them, and shall be applied and construed accordingly. The word “assign” so used shall of itself operate to vest in the assignee all and every interest of the assignor in the mortgaged estate, and in or to the note, debt, or claim thereby secured, and any and all insurance policies held therewith.

SECTION 4. The word “mortgage” used in the granting clause of a conveyance of property shall be sufficient with or without other words of grant to vest in the grantee an estate in fee and in mortgage, and shall be deemed equivalent to the word “grant,” as defined in section one of this act.

SECTION 5. It shall not be necessary, in any instrument affecting the title of real estate, to express either the payment or the receipt of consideration. The execution and delivery of the instrument shall imply valid consideration to the same extent to which a recital of consideration would imply it.

SECTION 6. It shall not be necessary, in any such instrument bearing a seal, to recite that it is sealed.

SECTION 7. It shall not be necessary, in any conveyance of property, to employ the clause known as the *habendum*, or any other clause similar or equivalent thereto, or to express any use.

SECTION 8. In every conveyance of property it shall be conclusively presumed that all rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances belonging to the granted estate, or used therewith, are included in the conveyance and passed thereby, unless the contrary shall clearly be made to appear in the deed, and it shall never be necessary to enumerate or mention them.



SECTION 9. In a discharge or release of mortgage of real or personal estate, it shall not be necessary to use any word of grant by the holder of the mortgage to the releasee, or to use the word "heirs," but any words fairly importing that the debt or condition of the mortgage has been paid, satisfied or performed shall be sufficient.

SECTION 10. In a conveyance of property it shall not be necessary to insert any words of covenant in the form heretofore employed, but the words "full covenants" or "warranty covenants" shall have the full force, meaning, and effect of the words: "And the grantor for and heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant with the grantee heirs and assigns, that lawfully seized in fee simple of the granted premises; that they are free from all encumbrances; that have good right to sell and convey the same to the grantee heirs and assigns forever, as aforesaid; and that will, and heirs, executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the grantee heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons," or any of them, and shall be construed and applied accordingly. Exceptions from such covenant may be made by any apt words.

SECTION 11. In such a conveyance the words "special covenants," or "limited covenants," or "quitclaim covenants," or "qualified covenants," shall have the full force, meaning and effect of the words, "And the said for and heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant with the said heirs and assigns that the premises are free from all incumbrances made by and that will, and heirs, executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the said heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons claiming by, through, or under but against none other," or any of them, and shall be construed and applied accordingly. Exceptions from such covenant may be made by any apt words.

SECTION 12. In a mortgage of property the use of the words "statutory power of sale" shall be sufficient without more, except the designation of the time and place of sale to create a power of sale in the holder of the mortgage, and said words "statutory power of sale" shall have the full force, meaning and effect of the words: "But if default shall be made in the payment of any of the sums above mentioned, or the interest thereon, or any part thereof, then the grantee executors, administrators or assigns, may sell the granted premises, or such portion as may remain subject to this mortgage, in case of any partial release thereof, with all the improvements that may be thereon, at public auction, either as a whole or by parcels; and in case of a sale by parcels, the purchaser of any parcel shall take good title even though sufficient sums may have been already realized from sale of the other parcels to satisfy all lawful claims hereunder, such sale to be on or near the granted premises, or at . . . without notice or demand, except giving



notice of the time and place of sale as herein provided, and in their own name or names, or as attorney                      of the grantor                      for that purpose hereby duly authorized, convey the same absolutely and in fee simple, to the purchaser accordingly; and out of the proceeds of such sale retain all sums then secured by this deed (whether then or thereafter payable), with interest and all costs and expenses, and one per cent. of the purchase money for the services of the grantee in making said sale; paying the surplus, if any, to the grantor                      heirs or assigns on demand; and such sale shall forever bar the grantor                      and all persons claiming under the grantor, from all right and interest in the premises at law and in equity. And it is mutually agreed that the benefit of any entry shall enure to any purchaser at said sale, who shall be held to claim thereunder in case of any defect in the sale: that the grantee or assigns may purchase at said sale, and that no other purchaser shall be answerable for the application of the purchase money. And the mortgagor                      doth further covenant with the grantee executors, administrators and assigns, that on such sale                      they will, upon request, execute and deliver such a release as shall confirm said sale, and vest the title to the premises sold in the purchaser thereof; "and shall be applied and construed accordingly. But, before selling, the holder of the mortgage shall publish notice of the time and place of sale once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town, or if there be no such newspaper, then in some newspaper published in the county where the mortgaged premises are; and the first of such publications shall be not more than thirty days nor less than twenty-one days before the day of sale.

SECTION 13. In a mortgage of property the words "to secure payment of," or any apt words signifying the existence of a debt, obligation or undertaking on the part of the mortgagor, shall be sufficient to create a condition, without the use of any technical expression heretofore employed.

SECTION 14. In a mortgage of land the following words shall be imported as matter of law, whether therein expressed or not, unless a contrary intent is made clearly to appear in the mortgage: And *provided, also*, that, until some breach of any of the conditions of this deed, the grantee                      shall have no right to sell or to enter and take possession of the premises.

SECTION 15. In this act the word "property" shall mean and include all property, real, personal and mixed; the word "mortgagor" shall mean and include the mortgagor or mortgagors, and his, her, its or their executors, administrators and assigns, and the word "mortgagee" shall mean and include the mortgagee and his, her, its or their heirs, successors and assigns.

SECTION 16. In this act the word "land" shall include lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all rights and interests in and to the same.

SECTION 17. Forms similar to those in the schedule of this act may be used in cases where they are applicable, and they may be adapted to other cases by such variations as circumstances may require.

## SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

## 1. [Warranty Deed.]

*Et it known* that I, A. B., of, etc., grant unto the said C. D. all that parcel of land situate, etc. Warranty covenants (or full covenants).  
*Witness* my hand and seal the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year 1896. I have no wife.

[Acknowledgment.]

[SEAL]

SS.

Acknowledged by said A. B. at Boston, the 3d of January, 1896.

Before me,

G. H.

*Justice of the Peace.*

## 2. [Deed of Mortgage.]

*Et it known* that I, A. B., of, etc., for \_\_\_\_\_ dollars to me paid \_\_\_\_\_ grant unto the said C. D. all that parcel of land situate, etc. Warranty covenants: *provided, always*, that if I shall pay to the grantee the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars in \_\_\_\_\_ year from the date hereof, with interest at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; and until payment of the said sum and interest shall pay all taxes, charges and assessments laid upon the said premises, and insure and keep insured against fire the buildings thereon for not less than \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, in such insurance office or offices, and upon such terms as the holder of this mortgage shall approve, payable to him in case of loss, then this deed and a promissory note for the said sum and interest, bearing the same date herewith, made by me and payable to the grantee or order at the times aforesaid, shall be void; *† provided, also*, that in case of any breach of the above condition, the holder of this mortgage shall have the statutory power of sale. And I, E. B., wife of the said A. B., release to the grantee all my rights of dower and homestead in the said premises.

Witness our hands and seals the \_\_\_\_\_ day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

[Acknowledgment.]

[SEAL]

## 3. [Transfer of a Mortgage.]

*Et it known* that I, C. D., of, etc., the mortgagee named in a deed of mortgage made by A. B., of, etc., to secure the payment of one thousand dollars and interest, dated the third of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and recorded with Suffolk deeds (lib. \_\_\_\_\_ fol. \_\_\_\_\_), assign the said mortgage unto E. F. of. . . .

Witness my hand and seal the eleventh day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

[Acknowledgment.]

[SEAL]

\* The quitclaim deed would be similar in form, but would contain, in place of the words "warranty covenants," the words of section 11.

† Gold clause, if required, and any other special agreements, go in here.

## 4. [Discharge of a Mortgage.]

*Be it known* that I, C. D., of, etc., the mortgagee named in a deed of mortgage made by A. B. of, etc. [or E. F., assignee of a mortgage made by A. B., of, etc., to C. D., of, etc.] to secure the payment of one thousand dollars and interest, dated the third of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and recorded with Suffolk deeds (lib.      fol.      ), do acknowledge the satisfaction of the said mortgage.

Witness my hand and seal the sixth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

[Acknowledgment.]

[SEAL]

## ATTACHMENTS OF REAL ESTATE.

In the line of economy of words and consequent reduction of expense and space, I recommend the passage of an act to limit, under proper safeguards, the time in which an attachment of real estate shall remain in force, as follows : —

## AN ACT CONCERNING ATTACHMENTS OF REAL ESTATE.

No attachment of real estate upon mesne process made after the passage of this act shall be valid or of effect for more than six years from the date thereof, even though a levy may have been begun thereunder, unless within said six years the party originally causing the attachment to be made, or any person succeeding to said party's rights under said attachment, shall cause the same to be renewed by making a written request to that effect to the register of deeds for the county in which the attachment is recorded. The request shall describe accurately the original attachment as it appears of record, and upon receipt of such request it shall be the duty of the register of deeds to record the fact of renewal in the manner now provided by law for recording attachments.

A renewal of attachment under this act shall have the effect of prolonging the life of the original attachment for a period of six years from date of renewal, unless the attachment is sooner discharged in any manner now provided by law; and any renewed attachment shall be subject to further renewals from time to time in the same manner and with the same effect as is hereinbefore provided for the original attachment.

The fee for recording a renewal of an attachment shall be the same as that now provided by law for recording an attachment.

## THE USE OF TYPEWRITING MACHINES IN RECORDING.

Typewriting machines have been for some time used in record work in other States, and also in the National offices at Washington. They have been tested in at least one registry of deeds in this Commonwealth, that at East Cambridge,



and I am told that their use results in an almost wonderful gain in economy of time in recording and of space used for the records. Legibility and permanency, the latter a *“caveat qua non,”* are both, I am assured, secured by this process.

I consider this a matter of great public importance, and so valuable in the line of economy that I feel it my duty to present the subject for your consideration, that bearing may be had upon it. I recommend that registers of deeds, and perhaps other officers whose duties require records to be made, be authorized, under proper restrictions, to make use of such machines on public records. It seems to me that the law regarding the use of ink provided by the State on public records can easily be amended by a provision which shall legalize the use of the typewriter, with an equal guaranty that the permanency of the records shall not be impaired.

In this connection I think it proper to say that throughout the State the officials whose accounts are examined by the controller unite in saying that the “State ink” is troublesome to use; that slowness in work results, because it does not flow freely from the pen, which is quickly corroded by its action; and that there are other inks which flow more freely and are equally permanent. The large majority of these officers take pride in their work and the celerity with which it is done. They are anxious that their records shall be clean, legible and permanent; and it seems to me that their judgment, which has been enlightened by long experience, is entitled to great weight.

If typewriting machines are employed, there will be so great a reduction in time and space employed in making records, that, taken in connection with the greatly abbreviated forms which I have hereinbefore recommended for the transfer of property, there will, on the present basis of fees for recording, be a diminution of income. The fees provided are now a certain sum for the first page of two hundred and twenty-four words, with a reduction for additional pages after the first.

It appears to be a matter worthy of consideration as to whether fees should not be increased on account of the greatly increased number of words which the use of a type-

writer will allow on a record page, and I recommend that hearing be had on this question.

### PLANS FOR RECORD.

I renew my previous recommendation, that a uniform size of plans for record shall be fixed; and, that the matter may be presented in shape for action, I recommend the passage of the following act:—

#### AN ACT RELATING TO PLANS FOR RECORD.

All plans of land hereafter presented at any registry of deeds to be filed shall be of uniform size, and drawn upon white tracing cloth. The size thereof shall be twenty inches by twenty-five inches, and the plan drawn in the line of the greater length of the plan, and the plan shall attach to stub in book covers provided expressly for that purpose, and said books shall be designated as "Book of Plans No.     " and be numbered consecutively, each book containing no more than one hundred plans, and all plans entered therein shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their receipt, and the title and number thereof entered in an index prepared for that purpose.

In case land is divided into a large number of lots, requiring a plan larger than that provided above, the same may be folded to come within the size above described, and the person filing such plan shall have the same prepared with some device to hold the same securely folded, subject to the approval of the register.

### THIRD DEPUTY CONTROLLER.

By chapter 477 of the Acts of 1898 the controller was authorized to appoint a third deputy to assist him in the discharge of the duties of his office. This was in response to my repeated requests for additional assistance, on account of the increased work given me by the legislation of recent years.

I asked the Legislature to provide the same salary for this deputy as had been given the other deputies upon the establishment of the office, viz., fifteen hundred dollars per annum. This was not accorded, but the amount of one thousand dollars was allowed.

Effort was at once made to obtain a competent and satisfactory assistant at the salary fixed. I was unable to do this for nearly six months. The requirements for the position



were somewhat unusual. The person to meet them must not only possess the qualifications of the other deputies already in office, viz., be an experienced and thorough accountant, with age and character entitling him to the respect of the county officials whose accounts he should supervise, with good judgment as to what to say and how to say it, and reticent as to facts developed in his official examinations, not telling one official of the imperfections of another, but he must in addition be an experienced and competent stenographer and typewriter.

He was by the act to "have the same powers as the other deputies of the controller." The necessities of the increased work of the office required that he should perform the same duties and take the same responsibilities in the examination of the accounts of officials as was the duty of the other two deputies. It did not prove an easy thing to find such a man. Only two persons out of a large number examined by me were possessed of the necessary qualifications, and both of these refused my offer to appoint them because they were offered larger salaries in other lines of business.

Finally, in November, I prevailed upon my present third deputy to accept the appointment, with the understanding that I would at the first opportunity recommend that his salary be made to correspond with the work to be done and the responsibility to be taken. He has proven himself to be just the man needed for the place. His services have become to me in my duties almost invaluable. It is my belief that it would be not only simple justice, but a wise expenditure of money, to give him the salary mentioned. I recommend the passage of an act to establish the salary of the third deputy in the office of the controller, as follows:—

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE SALARY OF THE THIRD DEPUTY IN THE  
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

The salary of the third deputy in the office of the controller of county accounts shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

THE TABLES.

While the tables in the Appendix present the receipts and expenditures in the detail required by law, I collate from them certain aggregate showings which appear to me to be of interest in connection with the consideration of county affairs, as follows:—

Cash receipts in 1898, including balances (all offices),	\$1,443,395 00
Cash receipts in 1897, including balances (all offices),	1,043,565 00
Increase in 1898, . . . . .	\$399,830 00
Cash balances in all the offices, Dec. 31, 1898, . . . .	\$779,540 00
Available funds (for general purposes) in the hands of county treasurers (included in above), . . . . .	\$276,000 00
County debts Dec. 31, 1898, not including State highway account, . . . . .	\$2,363,000 00
County debts Dec. 31, 1897, not including State highway account, . . . . .	2,189,000 00
Increase in 1898, . . . . .	\$174,000 00
Interest paid on county debts in 1898, . . . . .	\$107,000 00
Interest received on county funds in 1898, . . . . .	39,000 00
Net payment of interest by counties in 1898, . . . .	\$78,000 00
County taxes collected in 1898, . . . . .	\$1,949,000 00

RECEIPTS IN 1898.

From defendants in criminal prosecutions, . . . .	\$291,000 00
From writs, entries and other civil fees, . . . . .	115,000 00
From naturalization fees, . . . . .	8,000 00
From fees of registers of deeds, . . . . .	100,000 00
From fees for licensing dogs (Suffolk County excepted),	145,000 00

PAYMENTS IN 1898.

To county and State treasurers, . . . . .	\$440,000 00
To city and town treasurers, . . . . .	309,000 00
To officers (including certification), by inferior courts and trial justices, . . . . .	62,000 00
To witnesses (including certification), by inferior courts and trial justices, . . . . .	42,000 00
For salaries and clerical assistance in county offices (Suffolk excepted), . . . . .	\$91,000 00

For salaries and expenses, inferior courts and trial justices, . . . . .	\$267,000 00
For costs and expenses in supreme and superior courts, .	288,000 00
To medical examiners, inquests and for care of insane, .	46,000 00
To auditors, masters and referees, . . . . .	24,000 00
For building county buildings, . . . . .	466,000 00
For repairing, furnishing and improving county buildings,	82,000 00
For care, fuel, lights and supplies in county buildings, other than penal institutions, . . . . .	106,000 00
For care and support of prisoners, including salaries, .	418,000 00
For highways, bridges and land damages, including State highways, . . . . .	521,000 00
For law libraries, . . . . .	28,000 00
For truant schools, . . . . .	50,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES R. PRESCOTT,

*Controller.*



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APPENDIX.

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TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.*

RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	County Tax.	LOANS.		Interest.	FINES, COSTS AND FEES.				Clerks of Courts, Fees.	Registers of Deeds, Fees.
			Permanent.	Temporary.		Sheriff, Supreme and Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts and Trial Justices.	Jailers and Masters of Houses of Correction.			
Edward L. Chase, . .	Barnstable, .	\$30,000 00	-	\$11,000 00	-	\$290 30	\$392 90	-	\$349 20	\$1,642 00	
George H. Tucker, . .	Berkshire, .	116,000 00	-	49,500 00	\$186 28	609 88	942 60	\$135 11	1,180 33	4,286 55	
George F. Pratt, . .	Bristol, . .	360,000 00	\$470,000 00	200,000 00	14,099 80	2,533 45	1,931 50	838 20	2,539 60	7,173 30	
Jonathan H. Munroe, .	Dukes County,	9,000 00	-	4,462 50	-	200 00	13 00	-	44 60	308 60	
E. Kendall Jenkins, .	Essex, . .	218,000 00	-	150,000 00	1,031 42	6,166 41	4,244 45	1,314 00	4,071 15	12,910 30	
Eugene A. Newcomb, .	Franklin, .	55,000 00	12,000 00	16,200 00	-	487 88	30 00	170 00	617 91	1,649 35	
M. Wells Bridge, . .	Hampden, .	152,000 00	-	100,000 00	3,450 56	1,274 56	3,645 18	-	2,647 15	7,538 65	
Edwin H. Banister, .	Hampshire, .	65,000 00	-	40,000 00	799 76	621 80	-	20 00	1,080 60	2,144 35	
Joseph O. Hayden, . .	Middlesex, .	448,000 00	200,000 00	150,000 00	16,230 01	4,724 50	12,135 10	1,561 00	6,945 85	32,317 85	
Henry Paddock, . .	Nantucket, .	4,387 90	-	-	-	6 00	-	-	107 55	223 80	
Charles H. Smith, . .	Norfolk, . .	150,000 00	-	130,001 00	830 39	1,152 89	1,418 70	478 13	2,036 00	10,582 75	
Albert Davis, . . .	Plymouth, .	109,000 00	-	60,000 00	268 30	714 17	5,405 61	22 00	1,168 25	5,960 62	
Edward A. Brown, . .	Worcester, .	275,000 00	230,000 00	80,000 00	2,529 53	7,159 10	1,904 36	580 00	3,187 45	13,013 55	
		\$1,989,387 90	\$912,000 00	\$991,163 50	\$39,426 05	\$25,940 94	\$32,063 40	\$5,118 44	\$25,975 64	\$99,751 67	

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

TREASURER.	County.	Naturalization.	Jailers and Masters of Houses of Correction. (Labor, Board and Sundries.)	Highways and Bridges.	Truant Schools.	Peddlers' Licenses.	Miscellaneous.	Dog Licenses.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1898.	Total Receipts.
Edward L. Chase, . . .	Barnstable, . .	-	\$99 93	\$805 00	-	\$68 00	-	\$2,799 60	\$3,441 15	\$50,888 08
George H. Tucker, . . .	Berkshire, . .	\$313 00	4,825 83	132 60	\$156 00	102 00	-	9,549 20	9,259 36	197,178 74
George F. Pratt, . . .	Bristol, . .	824 00	26,346 84	16,567 23	2,796 27	141 00	\$41 72	17,605 60	24,797 86	1,147,286 37
Jonathan H. Munroe, . .	Dukes County, . .	-	-	134 70	-	-	-	441 20	-	14,604 60
E. Kendall Jenkins, . . .	Essex, . .	1,204 00	7,159 74	-	5,598 51	220 00	94 86	19,521 10	62,191 94	493,727 88
Eugene A. Newcomb, . .	Franklin, . .	109 60	1,708 75	562 14	-	40 00	155 41	4,058 20	4,556 18	97,345 42
M. Wells Bridge, . . .	Hampden, . .	961 00	6,786 42	-	1,872 64	129 00	309 83	11,381 80	55,341 77	347,338 56
Edwin H. Banister, . . .	Hampshire, . .	130 00	1,222 57	102 00	96 00	50 00	10 78	5,384 85	5,838 43	122,541 14
Joseph O. Hayden, . . .	Middlesex, . .	1,462 00	38,763 46	4,109 81	8,965 06	348 00	1,760 27	36,803 10	181,898 61	1,146,024 62
Henry Paddock, . . .	Nantucket, . .	-	-	-	-	-	3 29	324 60	65 82	5,118 96
Charles H. Smith, . . .	Norfolk, . .	193 25	8,811 03	14 25	1,398 32	75 00	122 63	15,717 75	35,529 30	358,361 39
Albert Davis, . . .	Plymouth, . .	725 00	1,265 03	1,100 00	996 57	111 00	29 47	13,059 60	8,791 07	208,616 69
Edward A. Brown, . . .	Worcester, . .	1,595 00	9,621 15	-	3,753 47	316 00	115 07	28,594 20	37,877 52	693,246 40
		\$7,516 85	\$106,650 75	\$22,527 73	\$25,032 84	\$1,600 00	\$2,643 33	\$165,240 80	\$429,589 01	\$4,882,228 85

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Interest.	Debts and Loans.	Salaries, County Officers and Assistants, fixed by Law.	Clerical Assistance in County Office.	Salaries and Expenses, District and Police Courts.	Care and Support of Prisoners in Jails and Houses of Correction, including Salaries.	Criminal Cases in Superior Courts.	Civil Expenses in Superior and Courts.	Total Judices.
Edward L. Chace,	Barnstable,	\$598 40	\$11,900 00	\$5,350 00	\$711 25	\$3,748 80	\$3,653 35	\$2,763 06	\$1,581 46	-
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	6,503 11	59,500 00	11,384 11	2,715 30	19,506 21	25,064 37	6,215 64	4,287 48	\$60 58
George F. Prall,	Bristol,	34,140 03	295,000 00	21,872 40	11,380 25	23,692 46	87,422 63	20,078 82	14,406 42	-
Jonathan H. Munroe,	Dukes County,	287 04	4,402 50	2,200 00	300 00	592 54	509 97	101 86	978 63	71 50
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	2,260 97	150,000 00	25,400 00	14,033 15	39,405 04	59,732 36	23,305 54	17,321 24	4,653 75
Eugene A. Newcomb,	Franklin,	2,422 22	16,200 00	6,300 00	1,321 97	5,102 86	7,008 82	2,875 17	5,831 65	-
M. Walla Bridge,	Hampden,	12,112 05	130,000 00	13,445 00	7,231 56	21,295 07	23,469 11	2,858 73	18,895 01	-
Edwin H. Bantler,	Hampshire,	4,221 60	47,000 00	7,288 53	2,596 10	5,769 85	9,550 97	5,148 07	4,541 05	-
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	38,372 37	196,000 00	34,175 00	60,351 83	64,412 76	108,049 76	31,104 61	49,574 18	2,292 75
Henry Paddock,	Nantucket,	-	-	1,500 00	-	-	146 41	-	507 83	136 62
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	5,852 54	140,016 78	16,400 00	15,193 58	19,178 25	33,619 36	10,154 89	13,311 39	3,839 82
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	4,086 46	70,000 00	9,400 00	5,111 44	13,766 81	12,148 06	10,518 40	9,522 67	-
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	5,800 64	120,000 00	23,150 00	31,610 30	36,963 10	47,268 77	14,408 41	17,044 16	3,356 38
		\$116,657 52	\$1,240,079 28	\$178,065 04	\$152,556 73	\$252,523 85	\$417,643 94	\$129,743 22	\$157,863 17	\$14,391 40

TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

TREASURER.	County.	Transportation, County and Special Commissioners.	Medical Examiners and Inquests. Insane.	Auditors, Masters and Referees.	Building County Buildings.	Repairing, Fur- nishing, etc., County Buildings.	Care, Fuel, Lights, Supplies, etc., in County Buildings.	Highways, Bridges and Land Damages.	Law Libraries.	Truant Schools.
Edward L. Chase,	Barnstable,	\$205 54	\$798 81	\$195 00	-	\$1,791 76	\$929 52	\$8,680 05	\$349 20	-
George H. Tucker,	Berkshire,	158 76	1,779 09	538 68	-	3,387 84	4,652 40	10,708 38	1,493 33	\$291 46
George F. Pratt,	Bristol,	620 87	6,027 26	2,598 24	\$63,640 70	11,175 89	15,548 28	318,879 29	5,810 20	4,935 96
Jonathan H. Munroe,	Dukes County,	29 00	198 90	-	-	159 57	526 46	2,575 92	44 60	-
E. Kendall Jenkins,	Essex,	504 27	8,047 39	6,780 04	-	3,979 91	12,522 79	38,175 46	4,204 00	9,307 57
Eugene A. Newcomb,	Franklin,	331 78	683 85	497 07	-	1,977 88	2,159 14	23,135 22*	750 00	274 44
M. Wells Bridge,	Hampden,	112 20	3,774 28	971 00	-	28,636 72	7,904 86	10,090 70	2,191 95	4,519 07
Edwin H. Baulster,	Hampshire,	134 30	1,102 13	710 00	-	1,566 83	3,568 64	5,904 47	979 03	302 58
Joseph O. Hayden,	Middlesex,	471 55	10,489 97	6,810 07	216,508 27	24,137 94	29,430 06	26,978 52	3,462 00	15,857 99
Henry Paddock,	Nantucket,	-	74 00	45 00	-	67 08	458 23	1,706 40	9 50	-
Charles H. Smith,	Norfolk,	179 13	2,603 03	1,705 75	-	1,238 39	9,530 24	24,821 61	2,179 35	3,737 31
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	267 49	2,512 88	726 10	-	2,502 41	2,894 10	20,232 65	2,735 00	2,215 57
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	820 83	7,844 11	2,312 74	179,940 85	1,898 53	14,623 58	28,430 64	3,505 00	9,018 17
		\$3,835 72	\$45,935 70	\$23,949 69	\$466,089 82	\$82,460 75	\$104,748 30	\$621,219 31	\$27,793 16	\$50,480 12

\* Including \$10,616.03 for State highways.



TABLE No. 1. — *Returns of County Treasurers for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Concluded.

BY FRANKLIN B. BROWN.

TREASURER.	County.	Miscellaneous.	Dog Money and Dog Money Refunded.	BALANCE IN TREASURY Dec. 31, 1898.			Total.	Amount of County Debt, Dec. 31, 1898.	Salary of Treasurer.
				Cash.	Deposits in Banks on Interest.	Deposits in Banks not on Interest.			
Edward L. Chase,	Barre,	\$308 13	\$2,700 00	—	—	\$4,634 07	\$60,888 08	\$4,500 00	\$500 00
George H. Tucker,	Barre,	485 81	10,028 02	\$21 28	\$28,371 69	—	107,578 74	120,000 00	1,500 00
George F. Pratt,	Barre,	1,518 20	18,876 25	—	184,763 13	15 00	1,147,306 87	1,005,000 00	3,000 00
Jonathan H. Monroe,	Dukes County,	466 20	441 30	—	—	888 03	14,004 00	5,000 00	800 00
W. Kendall Jenkins,	Dukes,	604 13	21,512 50	3,160 00	40,300 78	—	408,727 88	—	3,200 00
Angene A. Newcomb,	Franklin,	1,023 80	4,021 85	34 85	—	16,344 20	97,805 42	44,500 00	600 00
M. Walla Dodge,	Hampton,	3,365 20	10,370 64	3,086 81	42,303 51	—	347,808 60	340,000 00	1,500 00
Edwin H. Barber,	Hampshire,	704 63	9,399 05	—	13,003 93	—	122,541 14	60,000 00	500 00
Joseph C. Hayden,	Middlesex,	1,203 63	35,068 14	—	188,147 10	—	1,146,024 62	914,000 00	3,500 00
Henry Faddock,	Sutton,	43 10	264 00	—	—	100 70	5,118 00	—	—
Charles H. Smith,	Suffolk,	1,620 67	20,480 68	70 83	20,168 30	8,000 00	355,861 80	90,000 00	3,000 00
Albert Davis,	Plymouth,	3,504 85	13,520 14	441 27	38,090 00	—	308,010 00	70,000 00	1,300 00
Edward A. Brown,	Worcester,	4,101 85	25,550 25	1,046 06	100,000 63	—	661,246 40	250,000 00	3,200 00
		\$20,181 08	\$186,793 92	\$7,678 09	\$657,886 88	\$21,073 00	\$4,892,328 85	\$3,803,000 00	—

TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.*

## RECEIPTS.

CLERK OF COURT.	County.	Sales of Writs.	Civil Entries.	Execu- tions and Other Civil Fees.	Certifi- cates, Affi- davits and Copies.	Natural- ization.	Printing Law Cases.	Payments Into Court under Statute and Rules of Court.	From Other Sources.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1898.	Total Receipts.
Smith K. Hopkins,	Barnstable,	\$5 15	\$315 00	-	\$28 05	\$4 00	\$52 00	-	-	-	\$404 20
Frank H. Cande,	Berkshire,	16 51	852 00	\$3 25	258 67	-	54 00	\$50 00	\$96 00	\$513 00	1,833 43
Stinson Borden,	Bristol,	34 05	2,151 00	-	349 55	-	378 40	105 00	40 00	1,107 33	4,165 33
Samuel Keniston,	Dukes County,	35	39 00	-	5 25	-	-	-	-	-	44 60
Edward B. George,	Essex,	58 40	3,492 00	5 25	506 50	-	759 00	2,243 05	9 00	1,441 71	8,514 91
Clifton L. Field,	Franklin,	7 55	480 00	2 25	107 71	-	-	-	55 40	-	652 91
Robert O. Morris,	Hampden,	29 70	2,065 00	1 25	385 20	112 00	606 00	11,537 34	41 25	1,037 78	15,774 27
William H. Clapp,	Hampshire,	9 60	489 00	25	109 25	17 00	459 25	1,824 14	-	620 00	3,569 74
Theodore C. Hurd,	Middlesex,	74 55	5,589 00	-	607 70	-	674 60	5,491 75	-	4,101 55	16,539 15
Josiah F. Murphy,	Nantucket,	2 05	63 00	-	31 50	4 00	-	-	7 00	-	107 55
Louis A. Cook,	Norfolk,	18 20	1,752 00	14 00	222 70	4 00	491 50	2,800 00	47 51	1,061 75	6,411 66
Edward E. Hobart,	Plymouth,	13 40	1,084 00	-	86 85	-	-	540 00	20 00	-	1,744 25
John Noble (Supreme Judicial),	Suffolk,	2 00	3,244 00	1,917 75	784 20	-	1,492 50	1,265 12	608 17	7,478 79	16,772 53
Joseph A. Willard (Superior Civil),	Suffolk,	253 65	19,962 00	65 85	1,023 30	2 00	3,370 90	12,722 20	541 44	21,323 03	59,262 37
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Suffolk,	-	-	-	165 78	-	-	13,750 00	-	400 00	14,317 78
Theodore S. Johnson,	Worcester,	62 90	2,861 00	-	263 05	158 50	-	6,571 42	-	3,318 92	13,255 79
		\$588 06	\$44,438 00	\$2,009 85	\$4,915 26	\$301 50	\$3,338 15	\$58,900 02	\$1,455 77	\$42,403 86	\$163,350 47

TABLE No. 2. — *Returns of Clerks of Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Concluded.

EXPLANATION.

Clerk or Court.	County.	State Treasurer, Amounts to Debit.	Fiduciary Treasurer.	Fiduciary for Court and Law Cases.	Fiduciary Amount held under the Statute and by order of the Court.	Paid other Parties.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1898.	Total Expenses.	Salary.
Smith R. Hopkins,	Danvers,	\$75 00	\$552 30	\$52 00	\$500 00		\$8 00	\$403 30	\$1,300 00
Frank W. Condit,	Dorchester,	85 00	1,141 13	54 00	852 00		650 83	1,553 13	2,500 00
Samuel Burden,	Dorchester,		2,600 00	875 40				1,406 03	4,000 00
Samuel Redden,	Dorchester,		44 00					44 00	500 00
Edward W. George,	Dorchester,		3,074 45	700 00	3,343 05		411 74	2,514 04	5,200 00
Clifton L. Field,	Dorchester,	85 00	2,617 01					653 01	1,500 00
Robert O. Morse,	Dorchester,	80 00	2,647 45	500 00	2,775 91	\$5 00	3,700 04	16,774 27	5,500 00
William W. Chapp,	Dorchester,		1,005 00		1,844 14		600 00	8,500 74	2,500 00
Theodore C. Hunt,	Dorchester,		6,105 85		6,000 00		3,552 80	16,059 15	6,000 00
Joseph P. Murphy,	Dorchester,		107 80					107 80	100 00
Lucia A. Cook,	Dorchester,		2,000 00	491 00	1,700 00	5 00	3,113 16	6,411 00	3,200 00
Edward B. Babst,	Dorchester,	30 00	1,108 28		640 00	10 00	10 00	1,744 28	2,000 00
John Sabin (Supreme Judicial),	Dorchester,		4,053 05	1,103 00	504 13	603 17	2,513 70	16,774 03	5,500 00
Joseph A. Wilbur (Superior Civil),	Dorchester,	1,845 00	21,703 05	2,888 00	10,953 20	885 46	16,300 40	60,263 57	6,500 00
John P. Manning (Superior Criminal),	Dorchester,		807 78			13,000 00	400 00	11,517 78	5,000 00
Theodore S. Johnson,	Dorchester,		3,453 40		7,104 07		3,303 03	13,250 50	5,200 00
		\$2,675 00	\$52,103 17	\$6,524 00	\$49,783 85	\$13,673 84	\$37,000 73	\$106,950 47	

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.*

RECEIPTS.

County and District.	FROM DEFENDANTS, ETC., FOR ACCOUNT OF			Defend- ants and County Treasurer for Wit- nesses.	Depositors in Lieu of Surety and Tender in Civil Cases.	Sale of Writs.	Entries, including Poor and Debtor Cases.	Other Civil Fees, Copies and Bastardy Fees.
	County or State.	Cities or Towns.	Complainants, Informants or Beneficiaries.					
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, Raymond A. Hopkins, justice, Prov- incetown.	\$15 00	\$485 00	-	\$275 00	-	\$9 70	\$110 00	\$4 50
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams.	20 00	814 95	\$10 00	406 40	-	7 10	53 00	2 60
Dempster J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington.	-	2,081 44	-	700 00	\$900 00	21 00	252 00	25
Walter B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield,	15 00	1,085 90	-	400 00	285 24	23 80	147 00	5 75
Franklin H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams,	-	1,366 48	-	536 10	447 00	26 60	407 00	8 75
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton,	-	1,919 93	59 48	150 00	216 00	11 15	85 00	
Augustus B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River,	20 00	2,772 00	65 00	1,249 15	420 00	69 75	386 00	26 65
Thomas J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford,	-	7,816 82	-	3,154 54	1,600 00	66 90	570 00	81 95
Edmund G. Eldridge, justice, Cottage City.	96 40	5,308 26	85 00	866 70	235 00	73 75	555 00	102 00
William Perry, clerk, Salem,	5 00	213 00	5 00	111 25	-	4 25	23 00	-
George W. Cate, justice, Amesbury,	20 90	2,484 90	46 50	-	410 00	62 00	489 00	25 15
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield,	28 42	1,518 76	22 50	169 30	100 00	8 05	140 00	8 35
Arthur E. Fitch, clerk, Palmer,	-	1,583 01	35 00	500 00	1,356 65	50 10	336 75	11 25
Robert C. Parker, clerk, Westfield,	-	432 44	-	400 00	641 25	4 50	35 50	-
Haynes H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton,	5 00	725 36	-	271 80	50 00	25 45	131 00	7 68
	-	2,547 28	-	424 80	905 00	35 95	299 00	3 50



George W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, .	Middlesex, First Northern, .	12 20	1,239 31	12 00	500 00	-	4 63	34 00	75
Joseph H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, .	Middlesex, First Southern, .	-	2,224 17	-	116 30	41 75	18 45	194 00	19 25
William N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, .	Middlesex, First Eastern, .	98 30	4,963 15	40 00	18 40	2,462 04	74 95	1,653 50	134 45
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, .	Middlesex, Second Eastern, .	30 00	1,220 29	35 74	18 15	378 00	28 05	355 00	24 70
Emerson W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, .	Middlesex, Third Eastern, .	5 00	4,344 00	95 00	-	300 00	99 60	1,266 00	36 25
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, .	Middlesex, Fourth Eastern, .	29 00	2,271 50	35 00	400 00	-	20 95	362 00	17 25
John S. Keyes, justice, Concord, .	Middlesex, Central, .	5 50	622 08	17 24	400 00	40 00	4 05	37 00	1 95
Edward S. Fellows, clerk, Dedham, .	Norfolk, Northern, .	20 00	800 31	10 00	125 00	-	31 75	206 75	-
Michael F. Ward, clerk, Stoughton, .	Norfolk, Southern, .	33 30	1,253 85	15 00	600 00	-	11 05	196 00	9 00
John P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, .	Norfolk, Eastern, .	186 00	4,155 13	163 05	1,108 50	1,081 38	48 80	505 00	24 50
Harry L. Howard, clerk, Walpole, .	Norfolk, Western, .	27 60	483 47	5 00	140 00	-	12 65	58 00	50
Otis W. Soule, clerk, Abington, .	Plymouth, Second, .	-	4,178 40	-	518 75	-	15 00	159 25	3 75
Benjamin A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, .	Plymouth, Third, .	-	1,187 76	29 69	145 55	220 00	5 85	51 00	1 00
William L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, .	Plymouth, Fourth, .	30 00	712 00	34 34	203 60	100 00	11 65	55 00	-
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, .	Worcester, First Northern, .	-	1,669 11	24 00	325 00	-	29 05	169 75	2 00
Frederick H. Berger, clerk, Webster, .	Worcester, First Southern, .	27 37	2,194 75	60 46	320 20	-	22 95	87 00	2 00
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, .	Worcester, Second Southern, .	-	2,078 57	23 53	150 00	801 55	11 85	81 00	6 00
Charles A. Dewey, justice, Milford, .	Worcester, Third Southern, .	-	905 58	7 50	101 80	-	11 07	47 00	2 95
William E. Fowler, justice, Westborough, .	Worcester, First Eastern, .	-	422 79	5 00	100 00	10 00	10 35	52 00	3 50
Frank E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, .	Worcester, Second Eastern, .	-	1,965 00	35 00	267 10	-	18 95	175 00	22 75
Edward T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, .	Worcester, Central, .	-	4,371 63	395 00	-	2,852 00	181 30	1,763 00	69 75
		\$729 99	\$76,418 38	\$1,371 03	\$15,172 89	\$15,852 86	\$1,173 00	\$11,526 50	\$670 68



TABLE NO. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Continued.

RECEIPTS.

	County and District.	Natural- ization Fees.	Fees not payable to any Public Authority.	Other Money's, Personal Ad- vances.	BALANCE ON HAND JAN. 1, 1898, DUE			Total Receipts.
					County or State.	Cities and Towns.	Other Persons.	
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . .	Barnstable, First, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$899 20
Raymond A. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, .	Barnstable, Second, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,314 05
Edwin D. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Northern, . . .	\$211 00	\$173 00	-	\$34 66	-	-	4,373 35
Dempster J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, .	Berkshire, Southern, . . .	26 00	51 60	\$22 60	40	-	\$7 00	2,070 29
Walter B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	Berkshire, Central, . . .	242 00	21 25	-	-	-	25 00	3,080 18
Franklin H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Fourth, . . .	57 00	64 00	13 26	31 05	-	-	2,606 87
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . .	Bristol, First, . . .	102 00	152 00	161 30	-	-	-	5,423 85
Augustus B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	Bristol, Second, . . .	416 00	106 50	-	-	\$15 00	65 59	13,893 30
Thomas J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	Bristol, Third, . . .	305 00	74 50	-	-	-	-	7,701 61
Edmund G. Eldridge, justice, Cottage City, . .	Dukes County, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	361 50
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . .	Essex, First, . . .	131 00	180 00	-	20 00	-	-	3,869 45
George W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	Essex, Second, . . .	-	126 00	2 48	-	-	-	2,123 86
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield, . . .	Franklin, . . .	64 00	32 00	-	-	-	30 00	3,998 76
Arthur E. Fitch, clerk, Palmer, . . .	Hampden, Eastern, . . .	55 00	42 00	64 48	-	-	-	1,675 17
Robert C. Parker, clerk, Westfield, . . .	Hampden, Western, . . .	44 00	50 25	1 35	54 81	130 09	34 51	1,530 80
Haynes H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . .	Hampshire, . . .	115 00	90 00	131 00	150 35	638 06	-	5,339 04

George W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer,	Middlesex, First Northern,	\$8 00	6 50	7 50	55 77	—	—	1,000 00
Joseph H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham,	Middlesex, First Southern,	77 00	64 50	—	57 53	—	2,000 00	5,012 00
William S. Tyler, clerk, Malden,	Middlesex, First Eastern,	94 00	7 00	—	—	—	5 00	9,551 20
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham,	Middlesex, Second Eastern,	51 00	217 50	—	201 01	—	—	2,202 54
Emerson W. Law, clerk, Cambridge,	Middlesex, Third Eastern,	12 00	175 00	—	—	—	—	6,226 55
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn,	Middlesex, Fourth Eastern,	24 00	251 00	—	40 53	—	—	3,511 00
John S. Hayes, Justice, Concord,	Middlesex, Central,	—	10 00	—	—	0 20	—	4,147 02
Edward S. Fellows, clerk, Dedham,	Suffolk, Northern,	10 00	43 00	—	—	—	—	1,202 81
Michael F. Ward, clerk, Stoughton,	Suffolk, Southern,	12 00	23 00	—	—	—	—	2,201 12
John F. B. Churchill, clerk, Quincy,	Suffolk, Eastern,	151 00	116 50	—	127 50	400 42	25 00	7,500 50
Harry C. Howard, clerk, Walpole,	Suffolk, Western,	6 00	—	—	—	—	—	753 22
Otis W. Steele, clerk, Abington,	Plymouth, Second,	44 00	8 00	—	17 50	—	—	4,044 05
Benjamin A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth,	Plymouth, Third,	76 00	151 50	—	40 00	10 00	—	1,026 25
William L. Chapman, clerk, Wareham,	Plymouth, Fourth,	19 00	30 00	—	—	—	—	1,105 50
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner,	Worcester, First Northern,	100 00	62 00	—	—	—	—	2,470 01
Frederick H. Boyce, clerk, Webster,	Worcester, First Southern,	52 00	50 00	—	—	147 04	—	2,074 77
Arthur A. Putnam, Justice, Uxbridge,	Worcester, Second Southern,	—	—	—	13 80	0 01	0 01	3,175 11
Charles A. Dewey, Justice, Milford,	Worcester, Third Southern,	—	—	—	0 20	0 00	32 00	1,152 00
William E. Fowler, Justice, Westborough,	Worcester, First Eastern,	—	91 00	20 03	—	—	—	615 57
Frank E. Howard, clerk, Clinton,	Worcester, Second Eastern,	203 00	116 00	—	—	—	—	2,053 50
Edward T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester,	Worcester, Central,	240 00	—	—	—	—	—	10,472 05
		\$8,204 00	\$2,582 10	\$425 20	\$501 51	\$1,410 71	\$5,730 11	\$134,757 20

TABLE No. 3. — *Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County and District.	County or State Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurer.	Complainants, Informants or Beneficiaries.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Fees Retained.	Other Persons.
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, .	Barnstable, First, . . .	\$87 80	\$250 94	\$5 00	\$234 06	\$321 40	-	-
Raymond A. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, .	Barnstable, Second, . . .	305 10	580 45	10 00	234 50	184 00	-	-
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Northern, . . .	484 25	1,839 62	-	241 82	726 09	\$173 00	\$900 00
Dempster J. Coleman, clerk, Gt. Barrington, .	Berkshire, Southern, . . .	217 55	715 39	-	370 51	387 25	51 60	294 84
Walter B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	Berkshire, Central, . . .	694 35	1,103 10	-	263 38	536 10	21 25	412 00
Franklin H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Fourth, . . .	153 15	1,343 81	59 48	589 38	168 80	64 00	216 00
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . .	Bristol, First, . . .	604 40	2,549 15	65 00	250 95	1,249 15	152 00	553 20
Augustus B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	Bristol, Second, . . .	1,135 35	7,707 09	-	107 73	3,128 60	106 50	1,352 86
Thomas J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	Bristol, Third, . . .	1,035 75	5,066 93	85 00	241 33	963 10	74 50	235 00
Edmund G. Eldridge, justice, Cottage City, .	Dukes County, . . .	7 20	115 69	5 00	97 31	104 50	-	-
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . .	Essex, First, . . .	257 25	2,384 24	46 50	88 66	482 80	180 00	410 00
George W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	Essex, Second, . . .	178 55	1,446 47	22 50	72 29	169 30	126 00	108 75
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield, . . .	Franklin, . . .	149 30	1,570 25	35 00	12 76	812 80	32 00	1,386 65
Arthur E. Fitch, clerk, Palmer, . . .	Hampden, Eastern, . . .	340 57	36 00	-	406 44	152 00	42 00	696 18
Robert C. Parker, clerk, Westfield, . . .	Hampden, Western, . . .	239 04	584 95	-	270 50	298 80	50 25	62 26
Haynes H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, .	Hampshire, . . .	264 00	2,408 06	-	-	895 60	90 00	905 00

George W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . .	Middlesex, First Northern, . . .	50 20	- 546 24	17 00	688 07	556 82	6 50	7 80
Joseph H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . .	Middlesex, First Southern, . . .	2,577 00	1,608 21	-	618 96	352 30	64 50	16 75
William N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . .	Middlesex, First Eastern, . . .	886 19	4,129 54	40 00	833 61	1,217 41	7 50	2,337 04
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . .	Middlesex, Second Eastern, . . .	114 00	979 65	35 74	240 64	365 96	217 50	378 00
Emerson W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . .	Middlesex, Third Eastern, . . .	514 64	4,199 07	95 00	144 93	910 21	173 00	300 00
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . .	Middlesex, Fourth Eastern, . . .	113 00	2,271 50	35 00	-	839 90	251 00	-
John S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . .	Middlesex, Central, . . .	-	96 45	17 24	489 58	416 50	10 00	40 00
Edward S. Fellows, clerk, Dedham, . . .	Norfolk, Northern, . . .	157 00	602 70	10 00	197 61	244 50	42 00	-
Michael F. Ward, clerk, Stoughton, . . .	Norfolk, Southern, . . .	332 45	1,488 31	35 00	-	459 65	28 00	-
John P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . .	Norfolk, Eastern, . . .	607 60	1,148 20	163 05	3,006 93	1,405 50	116 50	1,081 38
Harry L. Howard, clerk, Walpole, . . .	Norfolk, Western, . . .	38 15	483 47	5 00	-	153 50	-	-
Otis W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . .	Plymouth, Second, . . .	222 00	2,141 28	20 00	2,017 12	536 55	8 00	-
Benjamin A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . .	Plymouth, Third, . . .	76 00	977 29	29 69	220 47	197 20	151 50	20 00
William L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . .	Plymouth, Fourth, . . .	115 65	712 00	34 34	-	105 43	30 00	100 00
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . .	Worcester, First Northern, . . .	447 55	629 88	24 00	1,039 23	208 25	68 00	-
Frederick H. Berger, clerk, Webster, . . .	Worcester, First Southern, . . .	-	686 84	63 82	1,262 28	362 06	58 00	-
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . .	Worcester, Second Southern, . . .	98 85	1,316 72	23 53	761 85	125 80	-	810 56
Charles A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . .	Worcester, Third Southern, . . .	56 07	43 82	7 50	839 77	102 30	-	-
William E. Fowler, justice, Westborough, . . .	Worcester, First Eastern, . . .	-	349 35	5 00	99 37	80 45	21 00	10 00
Frank E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . .	Worcester, Second Eastern, . . .	449 70	1,281 04	35 00	683 96	267 10	116 00	-
Edward T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, . . .	Worcester, Central, . . .	1,365 15	2,099 15	395 00	2,275 48	1,485 90	-	2,852 00
		\$14,394 81	\$57,492 86	\$1,424 39	\$18,901 48	\$21,033 58	\$2,532 10	\$15,486 27



TABLE No. 3.—Returns of District Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898—Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County and District.	BALANCE ON HAND DEC. 31, 1898, DUE			Total Payments.	Officers' Bills certified to Cities and Towns.	Salary.
		County or State.	Cities and Towns.	Other Persons.			
Frederic C. Swift, justice, Barnstable, . . .	Barnstable, First, . . .	-	-	-	\$899 20	\$130 97	\$1,000 00
Raymond A. Hopkins, justice, Provincetown, .	Barnstable, Second, . . .	-	-	-	1,314 05	188 86	1,000 00
Edwin B. Cady, clerk, North Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Northern, . . .	\$8 57	-	-	4,373 35	241 82	800 00
Dempster J. Coleman, clerk, Great Barrington, .	Berkshire, Southern, . . .	13 15	-	\$20 00	2,070 29	904 71	700 00
Walter B. Smith, clerk, Pittsfield, . . .	Berkshire, Central, . . .	-	-	50 00	3,080 18	146 04	1,000 00
Franklin H. B. Munson, clerk, Adams, . . .	Berkshire, Fourth, . . .	12 25	-	-	2,606 87	122 70	600 00
Albert Fuller, clerk, Taunton, . . .	Bristol, First, . . .	-	-	-	5,423 85	4,700 64	1,100 00
Augustus B. Leonard, clerk, Fall River, . . .	Bristol, Second, . . .	-	-	355 17	13,893 30	3,430 62	1,800 00
Thomas J. Cobb, clerk, New Bedford, . . .	Bristol, Third, . . .	-	-	-	7,701 61	199 97	1,300 00
Edmund G. Eldridge, justice, Cottage City, . .	Dukes County, . . .	31 80	-	-	361 50	35 79	500 00
William Perry, clerk, Salem, . . .	Essex, First, . . .	20 00	-	-	3,869 45	50 61	1,300 00
George W. Cate, justice, Amesbury, . . .	Essex, Second, . . .	-	-	-	2,123 86	-	1,200 00
William S. Allen, clerk, Greenfield, . . .	Franklin, . . .	-	-	-	3,998 76	2,372 57	700 00
Arthur E. Fitch, clerk, Palmer, . . .	Hampden, Eastern, . . .	-	-	1 98	1,675 17	402 93	500 00
Robert C. Parker, clerk, Westfield, . . .	Hampden, Western, . . .	-	-	25 00	1,630 80	332 50	600 00
Haynes H. Chilson, clerk, Northampton, . .	Hampshire, . . .	-	\$777 28	-	5,399 94	2,293 25	1,300 00



George W. Sanderson, clerk, Ayer, . . . . .	Middlesex, First Northern, . . . . .	68 33	-	-	1,940 96	528 73	600 00
Joseph H. Ladd, clerk, South Framingham, . . . . .	Middlesex, First Southern, . . . . .	50 23	-	25 00	5,312 95	280 70	800 00
William N. Tyler, clerk, Malden, . . . . .	Middlesex, First Eastern, . . . . .	-	-	130 00	9,551 29	-	1,600 00
Dudley Roberts, clerk, Waltham, . . . . .	Middlesex, Second Eastern, . . . . .	261 85	-	-	2,593 34	24 88	1,000 00
Emerson W. Law, clerk, Cambridge, . . . . .	Middlesex, Third Eastern, . . . . .	-	-	-	6,336 85	-	1,400 00
Arthur E. Gage, clerk, Woburn, . . . . .	Middlesex, Fourth Eastern, . . . . .	63	-	-	3,511 03	213 52	900 00
John S. Keyes, justice, Concord, . . . . .	Middlesex, Central, . . . . .	32 00	45 30	-	1,147 08	99 59	800 00
Edward S. Fellows, clerk, Dedham, . . . . .	Norfolk, Northern, . . . . .	-	-	-	1,253 81	274 47	800 00
Michael F. Ward, clerk, Stoughton, . . . . .	Norfolk, Southern, . . . . .	81 32	255 96	70 43	2,801 12	1,232 75	500 00
John P. S. Churchill, clerk, Quincy, . . . . .	Norfolk, Eastern, . . . . .	10 70	-	-	7,539 86	1,002 77	1,000 00
Harry L. Howard, clerk, Walpole, . . . . .	Norfolk, Western, . . . . .	53 10	-	-	733 22	528 21	500 00
Otis W. Soule, clerk, Abington, . . . . .	Plymouth, Second, . . . . .	-	-	-	4,944 95	1,773 01	650 00
Benjamin A. Hathaway, clerk, Plymouth, . . . . .	Plymouth, Third, . . . . .	53 10	-	200 00	1,925 25	200 26	500 00
William L. Chipman, clerk, Wareham, . . . . .	Plymouth, Fourth, . . . . .	98 17	-	-	1,195 59	413 74	500 00
Charles B. Boyce, clerk, Gardner, . . . . .	Worcester, First Northern, . . . . .	-	-	-	2,476 91	524 82	800 00
Frederick H. Berger, clerk, Webster, . . . . .	Worcester, First Southern, . . . . .	106 27	401 06	31 44	2,971 77	3,104 02	500 00
Arthur A. Putnam, justice, Uxbridge, . . . . .	Worcester, Second Southern, . . . . .	37 80	-	-	3,175 11	903 83	1,400 00
Charles A. Dewey, justice, Milford, . . . . .	Worcester, Third Southern, . . . . .	14 15	31 85	37 50	1,132 96	1,414 39	1,600 00
William E. Fowler, justice, Westborough, . . . . .	Worcester, First Eastern, . . . . .	80 40	-	-	645 57	262 78	1,000 00
Frank E. Howard, clerk, Clinton, . . . . .	Worcester, Second Eastern, . . . . .	-	-	-	2,832 80	207 05	1,000 00
Edward T. Raymond, clerk, Worcester, . . . . .	Worcester, Central, . . . . .	-	-	-	10,472 68	770 93	2,250 00
		\$1,033 82	\$1,511 45	\$946 52	\$134,757 28	\$29,304 43	-

TABLE NO. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.*

## RECEIPTS.

County.	FROM DEFENDANTS, ETC., FOR ACCOUNT OF			Defend- ants and County Treasurer for Witnesses.	Depositors in Lieu of Surety. Tender in Civil Cases.	Sale of Writs.	Entries, including Poor Debtor Cases.	Other Civil Fees, Copies, Bastardy Fees.
	County or State.	Cities or Towns.	Complainants, Informants or Beneficiaries.					
Berkshire, . . . . .	-	\$657 30	-	\$200 00	\$500 00	\$14 26	\$100 00	\$5 25
Berkshire, . . . . .	-	530 16	-	23 35	-	5 30	25 00	75
Essex, . . . . .	\$66 20	3,570 00	\$13 00	-	23 50	73 00	819 00	7 25
Essex, . . . . .	24 00	3,838 68	149 70	688 20	2,932 94	115 35	863 00	22 75
Essex, . . . . .	25 00	5,162 00	89 50	699 10	178 35	64 50	538 00	17 65
Essex, . . . . .	3 00	5,611 00	20 00	-	220 59	113 50	1,011 50	40 85
Essex, . . . . .	7 50	7,113 14	17 50	104 40	-	8 65	80 00	1 75
Hampden, . . . . .	40 00	1,970 00	10 00	80 00	405 00	23 80	133 00	12 25
Hampden, . . . . .	-	4,291 00	-	247 90	3,058 06	86 25	537 00	18 75
Hampden, . . . . .	30 00	5,494 00	85 00	394 76	3,174 50	144 25	1,372 00	89 75
Middlesex, . . . . .	40 00	5,393 88	54 60	1,244 10	1,695 90	102 80	777 00	79 28
Middlesex, . . . . .	-	1,406 00	-	-	347 00	30 45	150 00	6 00
Middlesex, . . . . .	13 40	2,059 15	55 50	-	1,812 00	30 30	340 25	47 10
Middlesex, . . . . .	-	2,922 00	127 80	500 00	700 00	53 70	561 00	46 80
Middlesex, . . . . .	-	584 00	20 00	-	-	26 69	350 00	23 50
Norfolk, . . . . .	-	6,759 67	247 50	900 00	10,141 00	76 98	501 50	13 50
Plymouth, . . . . .	40 00	3,036 50	150 00	800 00	1,130 00	17 60	255 00	53 10
Suffolk, . . . . .	170 00	4,444 87	-	413 02	2,606 10	48 10	332 00	12 00
Worcester, . . . . .	\$459 10	\$58,443 35	\$1,038 80	\$6,293 83	\$28,924 94	\$1,034 36	\$8,245 25	\$501 78

\* Brookline is now a municipal court, but is tabulated as heretofore, for convenience.

TABLE NO. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

	County.	Natural- ization Fees.	Fees not payable to any Public Authority.	Other Moneys- Personal Advances.	BALANCE ON HAND JAN. 1, 1898, DUE			Total Receipts.
					County or State.	Cities or Towns.	Other Persons.	
Patricius H. Casey, justice, Lee,	Berkshire,	—	—	—	\$20 55	—	—	\$1,497 36
Sanborn G. Tenney, justice, Williamstown,	Berkshire,	—	—	—	4 30	\$29 75	—	617 61
Carleton H. Parsons, clerk, Gloucester,	Essex,	\$193 00	\$19 50	—	116 80	580 48	\$11 45	4,992 18
Horace M. Sargent, clerk, Haverhill,	Essex,	141 00	367 00	—	—	—	—	9,142 62
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence,	Essex,	475 00	302 00	—	—	—	570 78	8,121 88
Charles Leighton, clerk, Lynn,	Essex,	209 00	—	—	—	—	—	7,229 44
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport,	Essex,	55 00	11 75	—	20 00	—	—	1,019 69
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee,	Hampden,	220 00	174 00	—	—	—	—	3,067 05
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke,	Hampden,	420 00	310 25	—	—	—	—	9,469 21
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield,	Hampden,	222 00	—	—	—	—	500 00	3,067 05
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell,	Middlesex,	461 00	110 10	—	—	—	55 25	11,061 51
James F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough,	Middlesex,	56 00	38 00	—	89 65	—	—	9,958 66
Henry L. Whitteley, clerk, West Newton,	Middlesex,	106 00	227 75	—	98 89	744 25	127 00	2,250 10
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville,	Middlesex,	—	480 00	—	96 20	—	5 00	5,539 49
Philip S. Parker, clerk, Brookline,*	Norfolk,	39 25	35 50	—	77 95	237 61	20 75	5,507 45
Harry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton,	Plymouth,	686 00	34 97	—	22 40	—	—	1,399 50
Joseph M. Curley, clerk, Chelsea,	Suffolk,	54 00	—	\$9 70	—	—	5,418 36	24,740 86
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg,	Worcester,	127 00	487 75	—	—	—	25 00	5,700 90
		\$3,364 25	\$2,598 57	\$9 70	\$546 74	\$1,592 09	213 50	8,684 34
							\$6,947 09	\$119,999 85

\* Brookline is now a municipal court, but is tabulated as heretofore, for convenience.

TABLE NO. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County.	County or State Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurers.	Complainants, Informants or Beneficiaries.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Self, Fees Retained.	Other Persons.
Particlus H. Casey, justice, Lee.	Berkshire,	\$119 51	\$657 30	—	—	\$119 70	—	\$500 00
Sanborn G. Tenney, justice, Williamstown.	Berkshire,	7 80	218 25	—	—	46 30	—	—
Carleton H. Parsons, clerk, Gloucester.	Essex,	288 70	3,659 96	\$12 00	\$341 66	407 50	\$19 50	5 00
Horace M. Sargent, clerk, Haverhill.	Essex,	1,164 27	3,467 22	149 70	373 29	688 20	367 00	2,876 88
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence.	Essex,	1,120 15	5,162 00	89 50	—	689 10	302 00	733 13
Charles Leighton, clerk, Lynn.	Essex,	663 75	5,602 15	20 00	8 85	714 10	—	215 00
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport.	Essex,	152 90	701 16	17 50	11 98	112 15	11 75	—
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chicopee.	Hampden,	378 65	1,945 00	35 00	—	119 40	174 00	415 00
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke.	Hampden,	1,062 00	3,315 05	—	375 95	247 90	310 25	3,558 06
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield.	Hampden,	2,078 00	5,329 30	80 00	164 70	394 76	—	2,968 80
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell.	Middlesex,	1,118 63	4,255 42	54 60	1,151 55	1,572 46	110 10	1,695 90
James F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough.	Middlesex,	56 00	1,406 00	—	—	182 30	38 00	474 00
Henry L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton.	Middlesex,	113 00	2,173 24	55 50	235 53	407 98	227 75	1,800 00
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville.	Middlesex,	661 00	2,932 00	127 50	—	576 55	480 00	720 00
Phillip S. Parker, clerk, Brookline.*	Norfolk,	274 99	603 08	20 00	85 98	88 60	35 50	—
Harry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton.	Plymouth,	5,716 96	6,591 98	247 50	167 69	895 70	34 97	10,759 36
Joseph M. Curicy, clerk, Chelsea.	Suffolk,	224 00	3,001 84	136 40	34 66	1,135 50	—	1,143 50
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg.	Worcester,	519 10	3,569 29	—	875 58	413 02	487 75	2,819 60
		\$15,719 41	\$55,180 24	\$1,045 20	\$3,831 94	\$8,821 22	\$2,508 57	\$30,684 23

\* Brookline is now a municipal court, but is tabulated as heretofore, for convenience.

TABLE No. 4. — *Returns of Police Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

County.	BALANCE ON HAND DEC. 31, 1898, DUE			Total Ex- penditures.	Officers' Bills certified to Cities and Towns.	Salary.
	County or State.	Cities or Towns.	Other Persons.			
Berkshire, . . . . .	\$100 85	—	—	\$1,497 36	\$577 71	\$1,000 00
Sanborn G. Tenney, justice, Lee, . . . . .	3 60	—	—	617 61	2 83	600 00
Carlton H. Parsons, clerk, Gloucester, . . . . .	79 05	\$481 00	\$34 95	4,992 18	—	1,000 00
Horace M. Sargent, clerk, Havenhill, . . . . .	—	—	56 06	9,142 62	18 52	1,000 00
William F. Moyes, clerk, Lawrence, . . . . .	—	—	16 00	8,121 88	—	1,400 00
Charles Leighton, clerk, Lynn, . . . . .	—	—	5 59	7,229 44	—	1,400 00
Edward F. Bartlett, clerk, Newburyport, . . . . .	12 25	—	—	1,019 69	3 14	800 00
Cornelius J. Driscoll, clerk, Chelsopee, . . . . .	—	—	—	3,067 05	—	500 00
Thomas J. Tierney, clerk, Holyoke, . . . . .	—	—	—	9,469 21	—	1,300 00
George Leonard, clerk, Springfield, . . . . .	—	—	45 95	11,061 51	130 38	1,400 00
James F. Savage, clerk, Lowell, . . . . .	—	—	—	9,958 66	50 24	2,000 00
James F. J. Otterson, clerk, Marlborough, . . . . .	93 80	—	—	2,250 10	—	800 00
Henry L. Whittlesey, clerk, West Newton, . . . . .	114 86	394 63	17 00	5,539 49	—	900 00
Herbert A. Chapin, clerk, Somerville, . . . . .	19 65	—	75	5,507 45	—	1,000 00
Phyllip S. Parker, clerk, Brookline, * . . . .	158 80	132 55	—	1,399 50	2 00	500 00
Harry W. Flagg, clerk, Brockton, . . . . .	26 70	—	300 00	24,740 86	212 75	1,000 00
Joseph M. Curley, clerk, Chelsea, . . . . .	—	—	25 00	5,700 90	—	1,200 00
Wylon G. Hayes, clerk, Fitchburg, . . . . .	—	—	—	8,684 34	235 69	1,000 00
	\$609 56	\$1,008 18	\$501 30	\$119,999 85	\$1,233 26	—

\* Brookline is now a municipal court, but is tabulated as heretofore, for convenience.



TABLE No. 5.—Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.

## RECEIPTS.

	FROM DEFENDANTS, ETC., FOR ACCOUNT OF			Witness Account.	Surety and Tender.	Sale of Writs.	Fines, Penalties, Including Poor Debtor Cases.	Other Civil Fees, Copies, Duplicates, and Fees.	Bail Fees, etc., not payable to Public Authority.	From Other Parties.	Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1898.	Total Receipts.
	County or State.	Cities or Towns.	Complainants, Informants, or Beneficiaries.									
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Criminal), Boston.	\$50 00	\$34,178 00	-	-	\$27,679 00	-	-	\$22 65	-	-	-	\$61,989 65
Orsino G. Sleeper, clerk (Civil), Boston.	-	-	-	-	8,347 00	\$1,729 90	\$21,901 05	1,602 30	\$23 25	-	\$2,677 09	36,290 59
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston.*	-	2,797 01	\$10 00	\$407 50	-	10 50	118 00	10 75	264 00	-	100 00	3,717 76
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston.	10 00	4,256 00	-	-	1,838 00	11 70	107 00	6 00	759 00	-	-	6,987 70
William J. Hutton, clerk, Charles-town.	90 00	4,215 55	3 55	-	320 00	2 40	70 00	7 00	-	-	2,109 67	6,818 17
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury.	-	9,382 66	83 00	-	5,688 00	26 05	324 75	44 10	7 50	\$1 00	500 00	16,057 06
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury.	11 35	1,740 74	17 02	-	744 00	3 90	61 00	13 00	218 00	2 00	50 00	2,870 01
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester.	-	4,330 10	144 70	-	1,390 00	7 25	110 00	37 00	493 50	1 60	862 40	7,376 55
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton.	10 20	1,089 00	10 00	-	100 00	4 90	233 95	-	120 00	-	-	1,568 05
	\$171 55	\$61,998 06	\$208 27	\$407 50	\$46,116 00	\$1,796 60	\$22,925 75	\$1,802 80	\$1,885 25	\$4 60	\$6,299 16	\$143,675 54

\* East Boston is a district court, but is tabulated here, for convenience.

TABLE No. 5. — *Returns of Municipal Courts for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898 — Concluded.*

## EXPENDITURES.

	Paid County or State Treasurer.	Paid City or Town Treasurers.	Complainants, Informants or Beneficiaries.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Fees Retained.	Other Persons.	BALANCE ON HAND DEC. 31, 1898, DUE			Total Expenditures.	Fees and Expenses of Officers City and Town Treasurers.	Salary.
								County or State.	Cities or Towns.	Other Persons.			
Fred. C. Ingalls, clerk (Oriminal), Boston.	\$50 00	\$34,910 65	-	-	-	-	\$27,929 00	-	-	-	\$61,989 65	\$1,123 53	\$3,000 00
Orsino G. Sleeper, clerk (Civil), Boston.	25,007 05	-	-	-	-	\$23 25	8,610 95	\$2,565 40	-	\$83 94	36,290 59	-	3,000 00
Willard S. Allen, clerk, East Boston,*	2,936 26	-	\$10 00	-	\$407 50	264 00	-	100 00	-	-	3,717 76	-	1,400 00
Frank J. Tuttle, clerk, South Boston,	10 00	3,662 21	-	\$49 19	651 50	769 00	1,855 80	-	-	-	6,987 70	-	1,400 00
William J. Hutton, clerk, Charlestown.	90 00	5,783 70	3 55	24 22	621 70	-	295 00	-	-	-	6,818 17	-	1,300 00
Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk, Roxbury.	-	7,832 39	83 00	105 32	1,784 80	7 50	5,444 65	-	-	800 00	16,057 06	-	1,600 00
Edward W. Brewer, clerk, West Roxbury.	79 90	1,234 96	23 05	49 98	447 90	218 00	734 85	11 35	\$50 00	20 02	2,870 01	-	1,000 00
N. T. Merritt, Jr., clerk, Dorchester,	-	3,733 40	144 70	48 40	434 30	493 50	1,511 55	-	1,005 70	-	7,376 55	-	1,000 00
Henry P. Kennedy, clerk, Brighton,	249 05	774 00	10 00	-	315 00	120 00	100 00	-	-	-	1,568 05	30 48	900 00
	\$28,422 26	\$57,936 31	\$274 30	\$277 11	\$3,662 70	\$1,885 25	\$45,681 20	\$2,476 75	\$1,055 70	\$903 96	\$143,675 54	\$1,154 01	-

\* East Boston is a district court, but is tabulated here, for convenience.

TABLE No. 6. — *Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.*

## RECEIPTS.

BALANCE ON HAND JAN. 1, 1898.											
	Defendants in Criminal Cases.	Civill Fees.	COUNTY TREASURER.			Miscel- laneous.	Personally advanced (if any).	BALANCE ON HAND JAN. 1, 1898.			Total Receipts.
			Justice Fees.	Inquest Fees.	Witness Fees.			Due County.	Due Cities and Towns.	Due Other Persons.	
<i>Berkshire County.</i>											
William C. Spaulding, W. Stockbridge, .	\$19 34	-	\$27 00	-	\$33 58	-	-	-	\$9 00	\$6 02	\$94 94
<i>Dukes County.</i>											
Edmund G. Eldridge, Cottage City, .	27 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15 25	-	-	42 45
Charles J. Melvaine, Edgartown, .	29 96	\$5 34	46 50	-	25 00	-	-	-	-	-	106 80
<i>Essex County.</i>											
George H. Poor, Andover, .	265 00	4 35	270 50	-	-	\$4 00	-	9 40	-	-	553 25
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown, .	25 00	-	57 50	-	21 30	-	-	-	-	-	103 80
Charles A. Sayward, Ipswich, .	288 00	-	303 90	\$10 10	25 20	6 00	\$1 80	60	-	-	635 60
William C. Fabens, Marblehead, .	235 15	7 15	549 60	-	54 45	57 45	11 40	-	-	-	915 20
William M. Rogers, Methuen, .	368 00	-	634 00	-	25 00	-	-	14 65	133 00	-	1,172 65
Newton P. Frye, North Andover, .	90 00	16 50	91 50	-	19 80	-	-	20 60	23 00	-	261 40
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant, .	669 00	-	283 50	-	36 30	-	-	-	-	-	1,092 65
Amos Merrill, Peabody, .	1,759 25	-	2,019 25	15 00	68 85	40 00	29 05	-	-	-	3,681 40
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, .	63 00	-	94 00	-	15 20	-	-	-	-	-	172 20
George M. Amerige, Saugus, .	316 00	6 00	461 00	-	85 70	-	-	9 20	-	-	877 90
<i>Middlesex County.</i>											
George L. Hemenway, Hopkinton, .	282 00	-	131 00	-	-	10 00	-	19 60	-	-	442 60
Ralph E. Joslin, Hudson, .	408 00	-	651 50	-	100 00	15 00	8 22	14 90	-	-	1,189 40
Henry C. Mulligan, Natick, .	777 00	80 50	1,265 00	10 80	150 00	-	-	36 20	-	-	2,327 72
<i>Nantucket County.</i>											
Allen Coffin, Nantucket, .	54 00	1 00	42 00	-	40 02	-	-	-	26 95	-	163 97
George E. Mooers, Nantucket, .	30 00	29 00	39 00	-	12 00	-	-	-	-	-	110 00

<i>Norfolk County.</i>											
Rufus G. Fairbanks, West Medway, . . .	458 24	37 50	678 40	—	50 00	—	—	5 55	8 35	—	1,238 04
Erasmus Worthington, Dedham, . . .	—	2 00	237 30	—	—	—	—	—	24 75	—	324 05
Gardner Perry, Dedham, . . .	156 50	10 00	264 50	—	15 40	—	—	—	—	—	446 40
Orestes T. Doe, Franklin, . . .	97 50	1 00	288 50	—	25 00	—	—	—	6 72	—	418 72
Henry Hyde Smith, Hyde Park, . . .	647 00	78 35	932 00	31 50	79 20	331 30	—	—	18 40	—	1,819 75
Emory Grover, Needham, . . .	121 00	18 75	206 94	48 60	25 00	5 00	—	—	5 48	35 00	405 83
Harrison A. Plympton, Wellesley, . . .	62 65	3 00	73 00	—	—	—	—	—	23 80	—	167 85
Samuel Warner, Wrentham, . . .	102 00	4 00	164 30	—	32 71	—	—	—	—	—	304 57
<i>Worcester County.</i>											
Matthew Walker, Barre, . . .	56 00	28 65	40 00	10 00	25 00	11 25	—	—	18 58	48 05	237 53
Henry B. Godde, Brookfield, . . .	288 00	2 75	217 00	30 20	25 00	—	—	4 80	6 70	—	574 45
Dennis Healy, Hardwick, . . .	13 00	4 00	—	—	—	—	—	7 20	—	—	24 20
Harry C. Bascom, Leominster, . . .	730 75	44 00	649 00	—	125 00	10 30	—	—	27 60	—	1,046 65
Channey W. Carter, Leominster, . . .	93 00	1 00	91 00	—	6 00	—	—	5 83	—	4 81	201 64
Sylvander Bodwell, North Brookfield, . . .	541 00	34 00	355 00	—	50 00	—	—	428 20	—	—	1,408 20
Albert W. Childs, Spencer, . . .	452 98	—	609 00	—	15 00	21 00	—	—	6 26	—	1,104 24
John W. Tyler, Warren, . . .	108 25	13 00	84 00	—	4 20	—	—	2 50	—	—	211 96
Horace W. Bush, West Brookfield, . . .	155 03	10 00	97 00	20 10	29 30	—	—	1 00	—	—	313 03
Frank B. Spatter, Winchendon, . . .	729 75	—	550 58	—	150 00	—	—	—	14 80	—	1,445 13
	\$10,575 96	\$441 93	\$12,580 87	\$176 36	\$1,369 21	\$213 30	\$506 15	\$279 81	\$301 84	\$10 83	\$26,456 26

TABLE No. 6. — Returns of Trial Justices for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898 — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

	County Treasurer.	City or Town Treasurers.	Officers.	Witnesses.	Complainants, Informants or Beneficiaries.	Fees Retained.	Other Persons.	CASH ON HAND, DUE			Total.	Officers' Bills Certified to City or Town Treasurers.
								County.	Cities and Towns.	Other Per- sons.		
<i>Berkshire County.</i>												
William C. Spaulding, West Stockbridge, .	-	\$12 00	\$19 42	\$33 58	-	\$27 00	-	-	\$1 26	\$1 08	\$94 94	\$4 38
<i>Dukes County.</i>												
Edmund G. Eldridge, Cottage City, .	\$11 25	12 30	14 30	4 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 45	3 72
Charles J. Melville, Edgartown, .	5 80	6 58	12 18	16 40	\$4 00	51 84	\$10 00	-	-	-	100 80	8 80
<i>Essex County.</i>												
George H. Poor, Andover, .	30 00	215 00	-	9 20	20 00	278 85	-	\$0 20	-	-	553 25	-
Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown, .	-	25 00	-	21 30	-	57 50	-	-	-	-	103 80	55 94
Charles A. Snyward, Ipswich, .	-	27 01	180 62	23 60	55 00	320 00	20 90	8 10	37	-	633 00	39 90
William C. Fabens, Marblehead, .	-	228 45	6 70	65 85	-	614 20	-	-	-	-	915 20	-
William M. Rogers, Methuen, .	10 00	420 00	-	33 75	10 00	634 00	-	5 90	50 00	-	1,172 65	-
Newton F. Frye, North Andover, .	10 00	43 24	42 76	9 00	-	108 00	-	31 40	17 00	-	261 40	-
Joseph T. Wilson, Nahant, .	-	661 85	-	37 30	10 00	233 50	-	-	-	-	1,002 65	51 90
Amos Merrill, Peabody, .	-	1,753 45	2 80	89 90	8 00	2,074 25	-	-	-	-	3,931 40	18 08
J. Scott Todd, Rowley, .	-	20 43	33 51	15 20	-	94 00	-	-	-	-	172 20	57 15
George M. Amerige, Saugus, .	-	303 50	-	80 10	12 50	407 00	-	14 80	-	-	877 90	-
<i>Middlesex County.</i>												
George L. Henuway, Hopkinton, .	-	208 76	73 24	5 40	-	141 00	-	14 20	-	-	442 00	3 60
Ralph E. Joslin, Hudson, .	-	398 00	-	90 70	-	666 50	-	34 20	-	-	1,189 40	118 90
Henry C. Mulligan, Natick, .	-	71 12	714 10	149 30	-	1,356 30	-	36 90	-	-	2,327 72	59 53
<i>Nantucket County.</i>												
Allen Coffin, Nantucket, .	-	75 05	-	15 02	-	43 00	-	25 00	5 00	-	103 97	33 70
George E. Mooers, Nantucket, .	-	30 00	-	12 00	-	68 00	-	-	-	-	110 00	64 77



<i>Norfolk County.</i>									
Rufus G. Fairbanks, West Medway,	458 24	-	63 90	-	715 90	-	-	1,238 04	259 98
Erastus Worthington, Dedham,	24 75	-	-	-	299 30	-	-	324 05	19 64
Gardner Perry, Dedham,	-	69 56	15 40	-	274 30	-	-	446 40	-
Orestes T. Doe, Franklin,	7 47	17 39	24 25	-	289 50	-	-	418 72	125 63
Henry Hyde Smith, Hyde Park,	10 00	58 31	97 60	5 00	1,057 33	10 00	-	1,819 75	-
Emery Grover, Needham,	58	8 90	29 90	-	270 45	-	-	465 83	209 32
Hardison A. Plympton, Wellesley,	20 30	-	3 50	-	82 00	-	-	167 85	47 72
Samuel Warner, Wrentham,	-	60 15	33 54	-	168 90	-	13	304 57	-
<i>Worcester County.</i>									
Matthew Walker, Barre,	70 08	33 97	17 20	-	78 65	11 25	-	237 53	41 80
Henry E. Cottle, Brookfield,	65 74	222 26	36 50	-	249 95	-	-	574 45	82 56
Dennis Healy, Hardwick,	13 00	-	7 20	-	4 00	-	-	24 20	36 25
Harry C. Bascom, Leominster,	15 10	177 49	118 30	78 04	717 00	-	-	1,646 65	-
Chauncey W. Carter, Leominster,	78 29	22 35	9 00	-	92 00	-	-	201 64	20 67
Sylvander Bothwell, North Brookfield,	541 00	427 79	50 41	-	389 09	-	-	1,408 29	322 68
Albert W. Curtis, Spencer,	15 96	421 02	36 70	-	630 00	-	-	1,104 24	19 53
John W. Tyler, Warren,	55 07	53 19	6 70	-	97 00	-	-	211 96	45 20
Horace W. Bush, West Brookfield,	40 89	115 14	29 90	-	127 10	-	-	313 03	363 57
Frank B. Spalter, Winchendon,	9 10	111 44	207 00	5 00	541 48	-	-	1,445 13	-
	\$154 35	\$2,899 19	\$1,498 60	\$207 54	\$13,379 09	\$52 15	\$73 63	\$26,456 26	\$2,115 01

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Registers of Probate and Insolvency for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.*

RECEIPTS.

REGISTER.	County.	Probate Fees, Certificates, Copies, etc.	Deposits In Insolvency, In- cluding Fees.	Deposits In Composition, including Fees.	From State Treasurer, for Clerk Hire.	From All Other Sources.	BALANCE ON HAND JAN. 1, 1898-			Total Receipts.
							Probate Account.	Insolvency Account.	Composition Account.	
Freeman H. Lothrop, .	Barnstable, .	\$284 19	\$36 48	—	\$359 50	\$55 00	\$76 75	\$37 84	\$207 13	\$1,059 89
Frederic R. Shaw, .	Berkshire, .	342 05	325 00	\$2,626 86	600 00	56 10	—	470 62	230 04	4,650 57
Arthur M. Alger, .	Bristol, .	908 16	615 75	2,952 63	1,209 96	—	158 40	899 83	339 23	7,083 86
Beriah T. Hillman, .	Dukes County,	27 20	—	—	—	13 50	4 05	—	—	44 75
Jeremiah T. Mahoney, .	Essex, .	1,471 22	776 00	81,683 30	2,920 00	—	373 10	2,094 00	10,960 96	100,278 58
Francis M. Thompson, .	Franklin, .	223 05	125 00	167 03	—	—	—	206 78	156 09	877 95
Samuel B. Spooner, .	Hampden, .	542 75	887 07	34,648 71	896 00	186 65	46 82	55 00	121 47	37,384 47
Hubbard M. Abbott, .	Hampshire, .	221 00	152 50	5,984 18	528 00	—	—	40 00	—	6,925 68
Samuel H. Folsom, .	Middlesex, .	2,872 62	2,816 00	77,236 46	6,292 00	389 78	766 54	5,886 83	8,747 81	105,008 04
Henry Riddell, .	Nantucket, .	13 00	—	—	—	—	—	60 00	—	63 00
Jonathan Cobb, .	Norfolk, .	853 80	567 00	52,474 93	683 00	—	—	1,313 28	881 73	56,773 74
John C. Sullivan, .	Plymouth, .	343 74	511 00	17,975 17	972 00	—	2 80	32 72	2,041 15	22,478 58
Elijah George, .	Suffolk, .	3,017 95	7,131 00	149,189 78	—	—	821 15	13,159 00	16,127 35	189,446 23
George H. Harlow, .	Worcester, .	1,243 12	1,325 00	34,258 79	4,250 00	—	271 95	2,422 55	2,858 68	46,630 07
		\$12,363 85	\$15,267 80	\$459,197 74	\$18,710 46	\$704 03	\$2,521 56	\$26,668 35	\$43,271 62	\$578,705 41

TABLE No. 7. — *Returns of Registrars of Probate and Insolvency for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

Registrar.	County.	Paid State Treasurer.	Depositors, Assignees, and Publication in Insolvency.	Creditors, Depositors, and Expenses to Composition.	For Clerk Hire.	For All Other Purposes.	BALANCE ON HAND Dec. 31, 1898.			Total Expenditures.	Salary.
							Probate Account.	Insolvency Account.	Composition Account.		
Freeman H. Lathrop, .	Harnstable,	\$301 75	\$11 48	\$1,030 84	\$355 50	\$62 00	\$84 10	\$37 84	\$207 13	\$1,050 80	\$1,300 00
Prededic R. Shaw, .	Beckwith,	637 05	5 50	31,274 76	600 00	36 35	—	470 52	940 31	4,050 57	1,800 00
Arthur M. Alger, .	Wolston,	2,071 14	458 00	—	1,300 00	—	—	59 00	17 00	7,083 80	2,000 00
Reuben T. Hilborn,	Dukes County,	23 60	—	—	—	13 50	7 65	—	—	44 75	700 00
Jeremiah T. Mahoney,	Essex,	2,554 47	51 00	91,406 85	2,020 00	—	430 85	1,660 00	1,237 41	100,278 58	31,300 00
Francis M. Thompson,	Franklin,	—	133 00	123 12	—	223 05	—	108 74	—	877 05	1,500 00
Samuel R. Spooner,	Hampden,	1,367 75	76 07	34,725 80	800 00	233 47	—	41 00	44 38	37,384 47	2,500 00
Hubbard M. Abbott,	Hampshire,	483 00	2 50	5,000 14	528 00	—	—	—	—	6,025 68	1,300 00
Samuel H. Polson,	Middlesex,	7,125 90	1,584 78	84,645 54	6,262 00	380 78	752 32	2,870 00	1,338 73	105,008 04	4,000 00
Henry Riddell,	Norfolk,	38 00	—	—	—	—	—	25 00	—	63 00	700 00
Jonathan Cobb, .	Norfolk,	1,678 80	42 00	49,385 08	683 00	—	—	1,013 24	3,071 58	50,773 74	2,300 00
John C. Sullivan,	Plymouth,	819 12	4 38	20,554 83	972 00	25 85	1 57	30 34	31 40	22,478 58	1,000 00
Edith George,	Suffolk,	13,065 85	441 00	36,135 10	—	—	847 25	0,835 00	2,131 97	180,410 23	5,000 00
George H. Harlow,	Worcester,	3,106 67	142 50	35,948 91	4,250 00	—	360 40	1,544 05	1,103 54	40,550 07	3,000 00
		\$33,240 00	\$2,952 24	\$491,280 07	\$14,700 46	\$184 00	\$2,502 23	\$17,905 90	\$11,118 54	\$578,705 41	—

TABLE NO. 8. — *Returns of Registers of Deeds for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.*

## RECEIPTS.

REGISTER.	County.	District.	Copies.	Plans.	Discharges.	Attachments.	Recording.	Other Money.	Balance Jan. 1, 1898.	Total Receipts.
Andrew F. Sherman,	Barnstable,	-	\$59 05	\$34 50	\$1 00	\$29 75	\$1,517 70	-	-	\$1,642 00
Arthur W. Safford,	Berkshire,	Northern,	57 86	1 00	80 93	45 25	1,827 96	-	-	2,013 00
Henry M. Pitt,	Berkshire,	Middle,	8 25	3 50	20 00	40 50	1,584 50	-	\$151 00	1,807 75
Malcolm Douglass,	Berkshire,	Southern,	28 00	25	17 75	26 25	552 60	-	-	624 85
Joseph E. Wilbar,	Berkshire,	Northern,	79 50	9 50	95 50	53 75	2,258 75	-	191 38	2,693 38
George B. Richmond,	Bristol,	Southern,	84 60	2 00	116 75	67 50	1,900 55	-	197 95	2,369 35
Charles E. Mills,	Bristol,	Fall River,	225 55	6 00	129 75	81 00	2,057 60	-	-	2,499 90
Littleton C. Wimpenny,	Dukes County,	-	-	-	16 00	4 75	296 50	-	27 00	344 25
Aretas R. Sanborn,	Essex,	Northern,	19 90	13 00	46 25	53 50	2,332 30	-	-	2,464 95
Willard J. Hale,	Essex,	Southern,	609 80	117 50	152 75	266 00	9,299 30	-	-	10,445 35
John D. Bowker,	Franklin,	-	33 85	1 75	91 60	64 00	1,457 98	-	-	1,649 18
James R. Wells,	Hampden,	-	91 03	28 50	214 25	224 50	6,980 35	-	-	7,538 65
Robert W. Lyman,	Hampshire,	-	51 60	7 00	107 75	59 25	1,918 75	-	-	2,144 35
Joseph P. Thompson,	Middlesex,	Northern,	59 05	45 00	179 50	68 00	2,973 15	-	-	3,324 70
Edwin O. Childs,	Middlesex,	Southern,	590 00	488 50	321 25	488 75	27,082 15	\$22 50	2,810 95	31,804 10
Lauriston Bunker,	Nantucket,	-	12 75	2 25	5 75	4 75	198 30	-	18 10	241 90
John H. Burdakin,	Norfolk,	-	376 80	196 25	50 00	272 25	9,687 95	-	-	10,582 75
William S. Dantforth,	Plymouth,	-	171 80	13 00	21 25	107 50	3,647 97	-	471 70	6,433 22
Thomas F. Temple,	Suffolk,	-	465 00	226 50	471 50	886 50	26,604 60	-	-	28,654 10
Harvey B. Wilder,	Worcester,	Worcester,	416 40	36 00	150 25	211 50	9,607 30	-	917 55	11,339 00
David H. Merriam,	Worcester,	Northern,	36 60	15 00	14 00	68 50	2,458 00	-	-	2,592 10
			\$2,476 91	\$1,247 00	\$2,303 78	\$3,128 75	\$118,244 26	\$22 50	\$4,785 63	\$133,208 83

TABLE No. 8. — *Returns of Registers of Deeds for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

REGISTER.	County.	District.	Paid County Treasurer.	Other Parties.	Balance Dec. 31, 1898.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Andrew P. Sherman,	Barnstable,	—	\$1,642 00	—	—	\$1,642 00	\$1,500 00
Arthur W. Sudford,	Berkshire,	Northern,	2,003 00	—	—	2,003 00	1,500 00
Henry M. Pitt,	Berkshire,	Middle,	1,094 00	—	\$113 75	1,807 75	1,500 00
Matthias Douglas,	Berkshire,	Southern,	624 85	—	183 80	808 65	600 00
Joseph E. Wilbur,	Berkshire,	Northern,	2,500 58	—	135 25	2,635 83	2,000 00
George E. Richmond,	Bristol,	Southern,	2,234 10	—	—	2,234 10	2,200 00
Charles E. Mills,	Bristol,	Fall River,	2,400 00	—	25 00	2,425 00	2,200 00
Littleton O. Wimpenny,	Dukes County,	—	2,310 25	—	—	2,310 25	1,600 00
Aretas R. Sanborn,	Essex,	Northern,	2,404 35	—	—	2,404 35	1,700 00
Willard J. Hule,	Essex,	Southern,	10,445 35	—	108 30	10,553 65	4,000 00
John P. Bowker,	Franklin,	—	1,540 88	—	—	1,540 88	1,500 00
James R. Wells,	Hampden,	—	7,538 65	—	—	7,538 65	2,800 00
Robert W. Lyman,	Hampden,	—	2,141 35	—	—	2,141 35	1,600 00
Joseph T. Thompson,	Middlesex,	Northern,	3,324 70	—	2,417 25	5,741 95	2,000 00
Edwin O. Childs,	Middlesex,	Southern,	29,380 85	—	15 05	29,395 90	5,000 00
Lauriston Barker,	Saunderland,	—	226 85	—	—	226 85	600 00
John H. Burdakin,	Suffolk,	—	10,582 75	—	414 45	10,997 20	3,000 00
William S. Danforth,	Suffolk,	—	6,018 77	—	—	6,018 77	2,000 00
Thomas F. Temple,	Suffolk,	—	28,651 10	—	843 65	29,494 75	5,500 00
Harvey B. Wilder,	Worcester,	Worcester,	10,095 35	—	—	10,095 35	3,000 00
David H. Merrill,	Worcester,	Northern,	2,502 10	—	—	2,502 10	1,800 00
			\$128,952 33	—	\$4,250 50	\$133,202 83	—



TABLE No. 9. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.*  
**RECEIPTS.**

SHERIFF.	County.	From Defend- ants, Fines, Costs and Forfeitures.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1898.	Total Receipts.
Eben B. Crocker, . . . . .	Barnstable, . . . . .	\$290 30	-	-	-	\$290 30
Charles W. Fuller, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	548 05	\$4,431 63	-	-	4,979 68
Edwin H. Evans, . . . . .	Bristol, . . . . .	2,533 45	274 00	-	-	2,807 45
Jason L. Dexter, . . . . .	Dukes County, . . . . .	200 00	-	\$233 84	-	435 84
Samuel A. Johnson, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	6,153 91	150 00	3 50	\$75 00	6,382 41
Isaac Chenery, . . . . .	Franklin, . . . . .	487 88	-	75 00	-	562 88
Embury P. Clark, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	1,014 26	-	-	-	1,014 26
Jairus E. Clark, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . . . .	621 80	245 20	-	-	867 00
Henry G. Cushing, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	4,724 50	-	-	-	4,724 50
Josiah F. Barrett, . . . . .	Nantucket, . . . . .	6 00	105 11	24 33	-	135 44
Augustus B. Endicott, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	1,133 78	-	3,117 47	-	4,251 25
Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	714 17	-	-	-	714 17
John B. O'Brien, . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	22,530 86	-	97 26	-	22,628 12
Robert H. Chamberlain, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	6,234 10	-	-	-	6,234 10
		\$47,193 06	\$5,205 94	\$3,553 40	\$75 00	\$56,027 40

TABLE No. 9. — *Returns of Sheriffs for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* — Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

SHERIFF.	County.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid Other Persons.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1898.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
Eben B. Crocker, . . . . .	Barnstable, . . . . .	\$252 30	\$38 00	-	\$290 30	\$800 00
Charles W. Fuller, . . . . .	Berkshire, . . . . .	4,979 68	-	-	4,979 68	1,600 00
Edwin H. Evans, . . . . .	Bristol, . . . . .	2,533 45	274 00	-	2,807 45	3,000 00
Jason L. Dexter, . . . . .	Dukes County, . . . . .	200 00	235 84	-	435 84	435 00
Samuel A. Johnson, . . . . .	Essex, . . . . .	6,106 41	216 00	-	6,382 41	2,500 00
Isaac Cheney, . . . . .	Franklin, . . . . .	487 88	75 00	-	562 88	800 00
Embury P. Clark, . . . . .	Hampden, . . . . .	1,014 26	-	-	1,014 26	1,500 00
Jairus E. Clark, . . . . .	Hampshire, . . . . .	621 80	245 20	-	867 00	1,000 00
Henry G. Cushing, . . . . .	Middlesex, . . . . .	4,724 50	-	-	4,724 50	3,000 00
Josiah F. Barrett, . . . . .	Nantucket, . . . . .	6 00	129 44	-	135 44	300 00
Augustus B. Endicott, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	1,133 78	3,117 47	-	4,251 25	1,200 00
Alpheus K. Harmon, . . . . .	Plymouth, . . . . .	714 17	-	-	714 17	900 00
John B. O'Brien, . . . . .	Suffolk, . . . . .	22,628 12	-	-	22,628 12	3,000 00
Robert H. Chamberlain, . . . . .	Worcester, . . . . .	6,234 10	-	-	6,234 10	2,500 00
		\$51,696 45	\$4,330 95	-	\$56,027 40	-

TABLE No. 10. — *Returns of Keepers of Jails and Masters of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.*

## RECEIPTS.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	From Defend- ants, Fines, Costs and Forfeitures.	For Board of Prisoners.	For Labor of Prisoners.	Sales of Materials, etc.	From County Treasurer.	Other Moneys.	Balance Jan. 1, 1898.	Total Receipts.
George H. Cash, Barnstable, . . . . .	\$157 86	\$5 25	\$2 50	\$82 18	-	-	-	\$247 79
Charles W. Fuller, Pittsfield, . . . . .	819 34	219 00	-	-	-	-	-	1,038 34
I. Granville Carrier, Taunton, . . . . .	1,077 10	1 75	-	205 79	\$340 00	\$58 62	\$1,045 59	2,728 85
J. Arthur Taylor, New Bedford, . . . . .	4,490 58	75	25,519 81	325 27	395 48	45 00	-	30,776 89
Hiram Crowell, Edgartown, . . . . .	-	322 00	-	-	-	-	-	322 00
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich, . . . . .	466 00	-	760 37	54 56	-	-	1,566 57	2,847 50
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence, . . . . .	1,841 24	2 50	4,154 50	152 33	-	143 98	366 25	6,660 80
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport, . . . . .	345 25	-	-	1 41	-	-	-	346 66
Samuel A. Johnson, Salem, . . . . .	2,686 00	-	936 32	225 67	-	-	-	4,563 82
Charles S. Richardson, Greenfield, . . . . .	175 00	-	1,067 39	536 86	-	-	-	1,883 75
Embury P. Clark, Springfield, . . . . .	2,240 00	7 25	6,246 68	502 74	-	104 50	6 00	9,002 67
Jalrus E. Clark, Northampton, . . . . .	591 00	2 75	994 91	88 55	-	176 00	-	1,853 21
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell, . . . . .	2,223 46	46 25	2,007 02	80 64	-	-	-	4,357 37
John R. Fairbairn, Cambridge, . . . . .	5,847 76	201 75	31,287 70	5,050 10	-	-	-	42,477 31
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket, . . . . .	-	23 22	-	-	-	-	-	23 22
Ang. B. Endicott, Dedham, . . . . .	1,240 13	-	8,740 25	62 06	-	-	-	10,042 44
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth, . . . . .	1,141 00	-	1,265 63	-	-	-	-	2,406 63
John B. O'Brien, Boston, . . . . .	3,642 55	1,506 10	-	101 77	-	-	-	5,250 42
B. D. Dwyer, Fitchburg, . . . . .	957 00	-	4,670 82	783 12	-	-	-	6,410 94
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester, . . . . .	2,614 00	148 25	3,555 40	448 56	-	15 00	-	6,781 21
	\$32,555 27	\$2,576 82	\$91,208 70	\$8,701 61	\$735 48	\$1,258 93	\$3,084 41	\$140,621 22

TABLE No. 10. — *Returns of Keepers of Houses of Correction for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1898* —  
Concluded.

## EXPENDITURES.

KEEPER OR MASTER.	Paid County Treasurer.	Paid City or Town Treasurers.	Paid Other Persons.	Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1898.	Total Expenditures.	Salary.
George H. Cash, Barnstable,	\$89 33	\$157 86	—	—	\$247 79	\$400 00
Charles W. Fuller, Pittsfield,	354 11	542 00	—	\$142 23	1,038 34	1,000 00
I. Granville Carrier, Taunton,	881 04	1,036 27	\$370 00	440 94	2,728 85	800 00
J. Arthur Taylor, New Bedford,	21,768 58	2,084 15	458 81	2,925 35	36,776 89	2,000 00
Wm Crowell, Edgartown,	—	—	322 00	—	322 00	200 00
Charles W. Morrill, Ipswich,	2,600 65	175 00	—	71 85	2,847 50	1,200 00
Horatio G. Herrick, Lawrence,	4,632 21	2,006 84	61 75	—	6,660 80	1,300 00
Charles L. Ayers, Newburyport,	105 16	211 50	—	—	316 65	900 00
Samuel A. Johnson, Salem,	2,063 82	1,960 00	—	—	4,023 82	1,000 00
Charles S. Richardson, Greenfield,	1,878 75	5 00	—	—	1,883 75	700 00
Embury P. Clark, Springfield,	6,762 67	2,240 00	—	—	9,002 67	1,000 00
John E. Clark, Northampton,	1,282 21	571 00	—	—	1,853 21	1,000 00
Henry G. Cushing, Lowell,	2,889 91	1,452 26	15 20	—	4,357 37	1,000 00
John R. Fairbairn, Cambridge,	37,434 55	5,042 76	—	—	42,477 31	2,500 00
Fred. F. Parker, Nantucket,	—	—	23 22	—	23 22	50 00
Aug. B. Endicott, Dedham,	9,265 44	776 00	—	—	10,042 44	1,000 00
Alpheus K. Harmon, Plymouth,	1,265 03	1,141 00	—	—	2,406 03	1,000 00
John B. O'Brien, Boston,	5,190 42	—	00 00	—	5,250 42	1,000 00
B. D. Dwyer, Fitchburg,	5,638 04	832 00	40 00	—	6,410 04	1,400 00
Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester,	4,662 21	2,114 00	5 00	—	6,781 21	1,000 00
	\$112,106 63	\$22,377 64	\$1,356 58	\$3,580 37	\$140,021 22	—





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